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**SANSKRIT GRAMMAR**  
**FOR STUDENTS**



# A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS

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THIRD EDITION

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## PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION

IN preparing a new edition of this grammar I have found misprints requiring correction to be few and insignificant. The alterations that seemed necessary are nearly all concerned with facilitating the use of the book for students. One of these is the indication of the relevant number of chapter and paragraph on the inside top corner of each page. Since the grammar is intended to supply a complete account of Classical Sanskrit, many paragraphs may be omitted till a later stage of study. I therefore here append a list of those which are essential for absolute beginners and thus constitute a virtual primer of Classical Sanskrit.

I: 1-7, 8-12, 13. II: 16-22, 27, 30-34, 36 A. B., 37, 38, 40, 42-44, 45, 1. 2, 52-55, 65, 67. III: 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 85, 87, 90, 1, 97, 100, 101 D (p. 63), 103, 1, 2, 109-111, 120. IV: 121-128, 131, 132 (only Pres. Par., pp. 92, 98), 135, 136, 138, 1 (only *√tud.*, Par.), 141 a (only Par.), 143, 1 (only Par.), 147 (only Par.), 148 (only *arām*), 151 (only Par.), 154 (only Pres.), 156, 160, 1, 2, 162, 163, 167, 168, 169, 172, 175.

When the student has gone through these paragraphs he will be quite prepared to begin reading. Any new grammatical forms he now meets with he will be able to find explained in the paragraphs that have been passed over. In this way he will understand, with the aid of a vocabulary, every word in the first canto of the *Story of Nala* within the course of a month, and know all the grammar necessary for reading easy Sanskrit texts.

Since the appearance of the second edition of this work (1911) my *Vedic Grammar for Students* was published (1916). Though this new book seemed at first sight to make Appendix III superfluous in the present work (pp. 236-44), I decided to retain it as presenting Vedic grammar in an abridged form and rendering it easier for absolute beginners to master.

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*November, 1926.*

## PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

THE original form of the present work was my abridgement (1886) of Max Müller's Sanskrit Grammar (2nd ed., 1870). That abridgement was the outcome of what I had found by experience, both as a learner and a teacher, to be unessential in an elementary grammar. It was also partly due to my conviction that the existing Sanskrit grammars, being too much dominated by the system of Pāṇini, rendered Sanskrit unnecessarily hard to learn. The introductory sketch of the history of Sanskrit grammar prefixed to the present volume will, I think, sufficiently show that the native Indian system is incompatible with the practical methods of teaching and learning in the West.

In the first edition of this grammar, published in 1901, the earlier book was transformed into an entirely new work. Though, on the whole, considerably enlarged it showed many omissions. For I made it my guiding principle to leave out all matter that is found exclusively in Vedic literature or in the Hindu grammarians, the aim I had in view being to describe only such grammatical forms as are to be met with in the actual literature of post-Vedic Sanskrit. The student of Sanskrit grammar would thus not be burdened with matter which could never be of any practical use to him. Hence I refrained from employing, even in a paradigm, any word not to be found in the literature; though for the sake of completeness I here often gave inflected forms represented only by other words of the same type. The purpose of the book, then, was not to supply a mass of forms and rules mainly useful for answering examination questions more or



less mechanically, but to provide the student with the full grammatical equipment necessary for reading any Sanskrit text with ease and exactness.

The present edition has undergone a thorough revision aided by the experience of ten more years' teaching and by the suggestions of pupils and others who have used the first edition. The improvements chiefly consist of additions, which have increased the size of the book by twenty-four pages.

An entirely new portion of the grammar are the three sections comprised in pages 159-168. The first (182) deals with nominal stem formation, giving an account of the primary and secondary suffixes, and thus furnishing the student with a more complete insight into the structure of Sanskrit words than the first edition supplied. In connexion with these suffixes a survey (183) of the rules of gender is added. The third new section (184) describes the formation of verbal compounds. The most noticeable case of expansion is otherwise to be found in the rules about the treatment of final dental *n* in Sandhi: these now give a complete account (36, 40) of the changes undergone by that letter. In the accidence a few new paradigms have been introduced, such as *grāvan* (90, 4), and additional forms have been given, as in the difficult *s*-aorist of *dah*, where (144, 5) even middle forms, though not occurring in that verb, are supplied as a model for other verbs presenting similar difficulties of euphonic combination. Other improvements are intended to facilitate the use of the grammar. Thus in the list of verbs (Appendix I) abbreviations have been added to indicate the various forms which beginners have otherwise often found difficulty in identifying. Again, the Sanskrit Index has been made both fuller and more explanatory (see e.g. *prākṛta*). A decidedly practical improvement is the substitution of a brief synopsis of the subject-matter for an elaborate table of contents at the beginning, and the addition of a General Index at the

end. All these extensions and changes will, I feel sure, be found to have considerably increased the practical value of the grammar both in matter and form.

As in the first edition, the book is transliterated throughout, excepting the list of verbs (Appendix I) and the syntactical examples at the end (180; 190-218). The system of transliteration remains the same, being that which is now most generally adopted in the West. This system includes the use of *r* (to be pronounced with a syllabic value, as the *r* in French *chambre*) to represent the weak grade of the syllables *ar* and *ra*.

The improvements appearing in this edition are largely due to the suggestions of former pupils or of friends. The gentlemen to whom I owe thanks for their advice are—Prof. E. J. Rapson; Dr. James Morison; Mr. M. L. Puri, B.A., of Exeter College; Mr. Horace Hart, M.A., Controller of the University Press; and especially Mr. T. E. Moir, I.C.S., of Wadham College, as well as Dr. F. W. Thomas, Librarian of the India Office. Mr. J. C. Pembrey, Hon. M.A., Oriental Reader of the University Press, has read with his usual care the proofs of this edition, which is separated by no less an interval than sixty-four years from the first Sanskrit Grammar which he (together with his father) corrected for the press, that of Prof. H. H. Wilson, in 1847. To Dr. A. B. Keith I am indebted for reading the proofs of this as well as of all the other books I have published since 1900. I must take this opportunity of thanking him not only for having read the proofs of the whole of my *Vedic Grammar*, but also for having passed several sheets of that work through the press for me during my absence in India between September, 1907, and April, 1908.

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July, 1911.

# INTRODUCTION

## BRIEF HISTORY OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR

THE first impulse to the study of grammar in India was given by the religious motive of preserving intact the sacred Vedic texts, the efficacy of which was believed to require attention to every letter. Thus, aided by the great transparency of the Sanskrit language, the ancient Indian grammarians had by the fifth century B.C. arrived at scientific results unequalled by any other nation of antiquity. It is, for instance, their distinctive achievement to have recognized that words for the most part consist on the one hand of roots, and on the other of affixes, which, when compounded with the former, modify the radical sense in various ways.

The oldest grammar that has been preserved is Pāṇini's. It already represents a fully developed system, its author standing at the end of a long line of predecessors, of whom no fewer than sixty-four are mentioned, and the purely grammatical works of all of whom, owing to the excellence and comprehensiveness of his work, have entirely perished.

Pāṇini is considerably later than Yāska (probably about 500 B.C.), whom he mentions, and between whom and himself a good number of important grammarians intervene. On the other hand, Pāṇini is much older than his interpreter Patañjali, who probably dates from the latter half of the second century B.C., the two being separated by another eminent grammarian, Kātyāyana. Pāṇini himself uses the word *yavanānī*, which Kātyāyana explains as 'writing of the Yavanas' (i.e. Iāones or Greeks). Now it is not at all likely that the Indians should have become acquainted with Greek writing before the invasion of Alexander in 327 B.C. But the natives of the extreme north-west, of whom Pāṇini in all probability was one, would naturally have become acquainted with it soon after that date. They must, however, have grown familiar with it before a grammarian would make a rule as to how to form from Yavana, 'Greek,'

a derivative form meaning 'Greek writing'. It seems therefore hardly possible to place Pāṇini earlier than about 300 B.C.

Pāṇini's grammar consists of nearly 4,000 rules divided into eight chapters. Being composed with the utmost imaginable brevity, each Sūtra or aphorism usually consists of only two or three words, and the whole work, if printed continuously in medium-sized Devanāgarī type, would not occupy more than about thirty-five pages of the present volume. And yet this grammar describes the entire Sanskrit language in all the details of its structure, with a completeness which has never been equalled elsewhere. It is at once the shortest and fullest grammar in the world.

In his endeavour to give an exhaustive survey of the *bhāṣā* or classical Sanskrit with a view to correct usage, Pāṇini went on to include within the scope of his grammar the language of the sacred texts, which was no longer quite intelligible. He accordingly gives hundreds of rules about the Veda, but without completeness. His account of the Vedic language, taken as a whole, thus shows many gaps, important matters being often omitted, while trifles are noticed. In this part of his work Pāṇini shows a decided incapacity to master his subject-matter, attributing to the Veda the most unbounded grammatical license, especially in interchanging or dropping inflections.

The grammar of Pāṇini is a *śabdānuśāsana*, or 'Treatise on Words', the fundamental principle of which is, that all nouns are derived from verbs. Starting with the simplest elements into which words can be analysed, root, affix and termination, Pāṇini shows how nominal and verbal stems are formed from roots and complete words from stems. He at the same time indicates the functions which words acquire by the addition of formative elements and by being compounded with other words. It is a peculiarity of Pāṇini's word-formation, that he recognizes derivation by suffixes only. Thus when a verbal root like *bhid*, 'to pierce,' is used in the nominal sense of 'piercer', he has recourse to the highly artificial expedient of assuming an imaginary suffix, for which a blank is substituted!

Yāska records that the universality of Śākaṭyana's principle of nouns being derived from verbs was contested by Gārgya, who objected to the forced etymologies resulting from a general

application of this principle. Gārgya maintained that if *aśva*, 'horse,' for instance, were derived from *aś*, 'to travel,' not only would everything that travels be called *aśva*, and everything be named after all its activities, but states of being (*bhāva*) would be antecedent to things (which are presupposed by those states).

Pāṇini makes a concession to Gārgya's objection by excluding all words the derivation of which is difficult owing to their form or meaning, as *aśva*, 'horse,' *go*, 'cow,' and *puruṣa*, 'man.' Primary nouns of this kind had been collected before Pāṇini's time in a special list, in which they were often forcibly derived from verbal roots by means of a number of special suffixes. The first of these suffixes being *u*, technically called *uṇ*, the whole list of these formations received the name of *uṇādi* ('beginning with *uṇ*'). Pāṇini refers to all such words as ready-made stems, the formation of which does not concern him.

The *Uṇādi* list which Pāṇini had before him survives, in a somewhat modified form, as the *Uṇādi Sūtra* with the commentary (dating probably from the thirteenth century A.D.) of Ujjvaladatta. In its extant shape this *Sūtra* contains some late words, such as *dīnāra* (Lat. denarius), a noun which cannot have come into use in India much before 100 A.D.

The proper object of Pāṇini's grammar being derivation, he does not deal with phonetics as such, but only incidentally as affecting word-formation, or the combination of words in a sentence. He therefore does not give general rules of phonetic change, but since his analyses, unlike those of the *Uṇādi Sūtra*, move within the bounds of probability and are generally correct, being in many cases confirmed by comparative philology, he actually did discover several phonetic laws. The most important of these was the interchange of vowels with their strong grades *guṇa* and *vṛddhi* (cp. 17), which Grimm called *ablaut*, and which comparative grammar traces to the original Indo-European language. The other great phonetic discoveries of the Indians had already been made by Pāṇini's predecessors, the authors of the original *Prātiśākhya*s, the phonetic treatises of the Vedic schools.

Pāṇini also treats of the accents of words in derivation and in the sentence, but with syntax in our sense he does not deal, perhaps owing to the simplicity of the sentence in Sanskrit.

The general plan of Pāṇini's work is as follows: Book i. contains the technical terms of the grammar and its rules of interpretation; ii. deals with nouns in composition and case relations; iii. teaches how suffixes are to be attached to verbal roots; iv. and v. explain the same process with regard to nominal stems; vi. and vii. describe the accent and phonetic changes in the formation of words, while viii. treats of words in a sentence. This general plan is, however, constantly interrupted by single rules or by a series of rules, which were added by the author as a result of progressive grammatical studies, or transferred from their natural context to their present position in order to economize words.

In formulating his rules, Pāṇini makes it his aim to express them in as abstract and general a way as possible. In this he occasionally goes so far as to state a general rule for a single case; while, on the other hand, he sometimes fails to collect a number of related phenomena under a single head.

In carrying out the principle of extreme conciseness dominating his grammar, Pāṇini resorts to various devices, such as ellipse of the verb, the use of the cases in a special technical sense, and the employment of heading rules (*adhikāra*) which must be supplied with a number of subordinate rules that follow. By such means a whole rule can often be expressed by a single word. Thus the ablative *dhātoḥ*, literally 'after a root', not only means 'to a root the following suffixes are attached', but is also an *adhikāra* extending its influence (*anuvṛtti*) over some 540 subsequent aphorisms.

The principle of brevity is, moreover, notably applied in the invention of technical terms. Those of Pāṇini's terms which are real words, whether they describe the phenomenon, as *sam-āsa*, 'compound,' or express a category by an example, as *dvi-gu* ('two-cow'), 'numeral compound,' are probably all borrowed from predecessors. But most of his technical terms are arbitrary groups of letters resembling algebraic symbols. Only a few of these are abbreviations of actual words, as *it*, 'indicatory letter,' from *iti*, 'thus.' Most of them are the result of great deliberation, being chiefly composed of letters rarely occurring in the language. Thus the letter *l* was taken as a symbol of the personal endings of the verb; combined with a cerebral *ṭ* it refers to a primary tense or mood, but combined with a guttural *ṛ* it denotes a secondary tense or mood. Thus *lat*, *liṭ*, *luṭ*, *leṭ*, *lot*, mean present, perfect,

future, subjunctive, and imperative respectively ; *lañ*, *luñ*, *liñ*, imperfect, aorist, and potential.

Pāṇini's grammar begins with the alphabet arranged on scientific principles. To several of its letters is attached an *it* or *anubandha* (indicatory letter), by means of which can be formed convenient contractions (called *pratyāhāra*) designating different groups of letters. The vowels are arranged thus : *a i u-ñ*, *ṛ !-k*, *e o-ñ*, *ai au-o*. By means of the indicatory letter at the end of the group, all the simple vowels can be expressed by *ak*, the simple vowels together with the diphthongs by *ac*. As the last letter in Sanskrit is *h*, written *ha-l*, the entire alphabet is expressed by the symbol *al* (much as if we were to express it by *az*). Indicatory letters are also attached to suffixes, roots, and words in order to point to certain rules as applicable to them, thus aiding the memory as well as promoting brevity.

Pāṇini's work has two appendixes, to which it refers. One of these is the *Dhātu-pāṭha*, or 'List of Verbal Roots', arranged according to conjugational classes, the mode of inflexion being expressed by accents and indicatory letters. A striking fact about this collection is that of its 2,000 roots (many of which are, however, merely variants of one form) only about 800 have yet been found in Sanskrit literature, while it omits about fifty Vedic verbs. The second appendix is the *Gana-pāṭha*, or 'List of Word-groups'. Pāṇini gives rules applicable to the whole of a group by referring to its first word. This collection, which contains many words occurring in Vedic works only, has been less well preserved than the *Dhātu-pāṭha*. The *Ganas* were metrically arranged in the *Gana-ratna-mahodadhi*, or 'Ocean of the Gems of Word-groups', a work composed by Vardhamāna in 1140 A. D.

Pāṇini's work very early acquired a canonical value, and has continued, for at least 2,000 years, to be the standard of usage and the foundation of grammatical studies in Sanskrit. On account of the frequent obscurity of a work which sacrifices every consideration to brevity, attempts soon began to be made to explain it, and, with the advance of grammatical knowledge, to correct and supplement its rules. Among the earliest attempts of this kind was the formulation, by unknown authors, of rules of interpretation (*paribhāṣā*), which Pāṇini was supposed to have followed in his grammar, and which are mentioned by his suc-

cessor Kātyāyana. A collection of such rules was made in the eighteenth century by Nāgoji-bhaṭṭa in his *Paribhāṣendu-śekhara*, or 'Moon-crest of Interpretative Rules'.

Next we have the Vārttikas, or 'notes' (from *vṛtti*, 'explanation'), of Kātyāyana, on 1,245, or nearly one-third, of Pāṇini's aphorisms. That grammarian belonged to the Deccan, and probably lived in the third century B.C. When Kātyāyana's criticism shows him to differ from Pāṇini, an oversight on the part of the latter is usually to be assumed; but in estimating the extent of such oversights, one should not leave out of account the fact that Kātyāyana lived both later and in a part of India far removed from that of Pāṇini. Other grammarians made similar notes on Pāṇini both before and after Kātyāyana; subsequent to the latter's time are the numerous grammatical Kārikās or comments in metrical form.

All this critical work was collected by Patañjali in his extensive *Mahābhāṣya*, or 'Great Commentary', with many supplementary notes of his own. His discussions take the form of a kind of dialogue, and deal with 1,713 rules of Pāṇini. Patañjali's work probably dates, as has been said, from the latter half of the second century B.C. The *Mahābhāṣya* in its turn was commented upon in the seventh century by Bhartrhari in his *Vākya-padīya*, or 'Treatise on the Words in a Sentence', which is concerned with the philosophy of grammar, and by Kaiyaṭa probably in the thirteenth century.

About 650 A.D. was composed another commentary on Pāṇini, the *Kāśikā Vṛtti*, or 'Benares Commentary', the first five books being the work of Jayāditya, the last three of Vāmana. Based on a deteriorated text of Pāṇini, it contains some errors, but has the merit of conciseness and lucidity. Though much shorter than the *Mahābhāṣya*, it is particularly valuable as the oldest commentary on Pāṇini that explains every Sūtra. The examples that it gives in illustration are, as a rule, derived from older interpreters. Such borrowing was a usual practice; even Patañjali speaks of stock examples as *mūrdhābhīṣikta*, or 'consecrated' (lit. 'sprinkled on the head').

In the fifteenth century Rāmacandra endeavoured in his *Prakriyā-kaumudī*, or 'Moonlight of Method', to make Pāṇini's grammar more intelligible by rearranging its matter in a more



practical way. The *Siddhānta-kaumudī*, or 'Moonlight of Settled Conclusions', in which Bhaṭṭoji in the seventeenth century disposed Pāṇini's Sūtras in a more natural order, had a similar aim. An abridgement of this work, entitled *Laghu-(siddhānta)-kaumudī*, or 'Short Moonlight (of Settled Conclusions)', by Varadarāja, is commonly employed as a useful introduction to the native system of grammar. A belief in the infallibility of Pāṇini, which still prevails among the Pandits, has often led the above-named interpreters, from Patañjali onwards, to give forced explanations of Pāṇini's rules.

Other later grammarians, not belonging to the school of Pāṇini, are on the whole of little importance. While adducing hardly any new material, they are much less complete than Pāṇini, since they omit whole sections, such as rules about Vedic forms and the accent. Introducing no new points of view, they aim solely at inventing technical devices, or at presenting their subject in a more lucid and popular form. Among these non-Pāṇinian grammarians may be mentioned the names of Candra<sup>1</sup>, who flourished about 650 A. D.<sup>2</sup>; the pseudo-Sākaṭāyana, who was posterior to the *Kāśikā Vṛtti*; and the most important of them, Hemacandra (twelfth century). The *Kātantra* by Sarva-varman (of uncertain date), whose terminology has striking affinities with older works, especially the Prātiśākhya, seems to have been the most influential of these later grammars. It served as a model for the standard Pāli grammar of Kaccāyana, and the native grammars of the Dravidians and Tibetans. Vopadeva's *Mugdha-bodha*, or 'Enlightenment of the Ignorant', a very technical work dating from the thirteenth century, has been, down to the present day, the Sanskrit grammar chiefly used in Bengal. Lastly, we have the *Sarasvatī Sūtra*, or 'Aphorisms of the Sarasvatī Grammar', by an unknown author, a work distinguished by lucidity as well as conciseness.

There are, besides, a few works dealing with special departments of the subject, which form contributions of some importance to our knowledge of Sanskrit grammar. The *Phit Sūtra* of

<sup>1</sup> His Grammar, the *Cāndra-ryākaṛaṇa*, has been edited by Prof. Bruno Lisch (Leipzig, 1902).

<sup>2</sup> See *Vienna Oriental Journal*, 13, 308-15; Winternitz, *Geschichte der indischen Literatur*, II, p. 259.

Sāntanava, composed later than the *Mahābhāṣya*, but at a time when there was still a living knowledge of the ancient accent, gives rules for the accentuation of nouns, not according to the analytical method of Pāṇini, but with reference to the finished word. As Pāṇini does not determine the gender of individual words, though he treats of feminine suffixes and does not ignore differences of gender in general, some value attaches to works dealing with the subject as a whole, especially to Hemacandra's *Liṅgānuśāsana*, or 'Treatise on Gender'.

The first Sanskrit grammar ever written by a European was composed by the German missionary Heinrich Roth, a native of Augsburg, who died at Agra in 1668, as Superior of the Jesuit College in that city. This work was never published, but the manuscript is still preserved at Rome. There is, however, in Kircher's *China Illustrata* (Amsterdam, 1667), pp. 162-63, a contribution by Roth, which contains an account of the Sanskrit alphabet with five tables in Devanāgarī characters (undoubtedly the earliest specimens of that script to be found in any book printed in Europe)<sup>1</sup>.

The first printed European Sanskrit grammar was that of Paulinus a Sancto Bartholomaeo, written in Latin and published at Rome in 1790. This work was based partly on the MS. material left by a German Jesuit missionary named Hanxleden, who died in 1732. The first scientific grammar aiming at completeness was that of Colebrooke, published in 1805. It was followed by that of Carey in 1806. The former work was based on Pāṇini, the latter on Vopadeva. The earliest Sanskrit grammar written on European principles, and therefore of most influence on the study of Sanskrit at the beginning of the last century, was that of Wilkins (1808). The most notable among his successors have been Bopp, Benfey, and Whitney. Bopp's grammar was important owing no less to its lucidity than to its philological method. Benfey was the first to combine with the traditional material of Pāṇini a treatment of the peculiarities of the Vedic and the Epic dialects. He also largely used the aid of comparative philology for the explanation of Sanskrit forms. The American scholar Whitney was the first to attempt an

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<sup>1</sup> See Zachariae in the *Vienna Oriental Journal*, 15, 313-20.

historical grammar of Sanskrit by treating the Vedic language more fully, and explaining from it the development of classical Sanskrit. The first grammar treating Sanskrit entirely from the comparative point of view is the excellent work of Prof. J. Wackernagel, of which, however, only the first volume, dealing with phonology (1896), and the first part of the second volume (1905) treating of compounds, have yet appeared.

The best known of the Sanskrit grammars used in this country during the latter half of the nineteenth century are those of Monier-Williams and Max Müller. Both of these contain much matter derived from the native system that is of no practical utility, but rather an impediment, to the student of literary Sanskrit. All such matter has been eliminated in the present work, not from any prejudice against the Indian grammarians, but solely with the intention of facilitating the study of the subject by supplying only such grammatical data of the actual language as have been noted by scholars down to the present time. Vedic forms have also been excluded, but in order to furnish English and Indian students with the minimum material necessary for beginning to read works written in the older language, a brief outline of Vedic Grammar is given in Appendix III. My recently published *Vedic Grammar* being too elaborate for elementary students, I hope to bring out, as a parallel to the present work, a simplified Vedic Grammar, including syntax, which will afford beginners the same help in the study of Vedic literature as this grammar does in that of Sanskrit.

Though the accent is never marked in classical Sanskrit, I have, owing to its philological importance, indicated it here in transliterated words as far as it can be ascertained from Vedic texts. A short account of the Vedic accent itself will be found in Appendix III.

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# THE DEVANĀGARĪ LETTERS

VOWELS.			CONSONANTS.		
Initial.	Medial.	Equivalent.	Equivalent.		Equivalent.
अ } आ }	—	a	क	k	} Gutturals
			ख	k-h	
ग	g	} Labials			
घ	g-h				
ङ	ṅ				
इ } ई }	ि	i	च	c	} Palatals
			छ	c-h	
ज	j	} Semivowels			
झ	j-h				
ञ	ñ				
उ } ऊ }	ु	u	ट	t	} Cerebrals
			ठ	t-h	
ड	d	} Spirants			
ढ	d-h				
ण	ṇ				
ए } ऐ }	े	e	त	t	} Dentals
			थ	t-h	
ओ	o	} Visarga			
औ	au				
ः	ḥ				
			ः	ḥ	} Anusvāra
			ं	ṁ or ṁ	

# CHAPTER I

## THE ALPHABET

1. **Sanskrit** (from *saṃ-skṛta*, 'elaborated') is that later phase of the literary language of ancient India which is described in the grammar of Pāṇini. In phonology it is practically identical with the earlier **Vedic** language. In accordance it has become different from the dialect of the Vedas by a process, not of growth, but of decay; a large number of older forms, including the whole subjunctive mood and all the many infinitives save one, having entirely disappeared. The chief modifications are in the vocabulary, which, while it has lost much of its old material, has been greatly extended by the accession of new words and new meanings. The difference, on the whole, between the Vedic and the Sanskrit language may be taken to be much about the same as that between Homeric and Attic Greek.

2. From the Vedic language are descended the popular dialects called **Prākṛit** ('derived from the fundament,' i. e. from Sanskrit, thence 'vulgar'). The oldest extant forms of these are preserved in King Aśoka's rock inscriptions of the third century B. c., one of them, under the name of Pāli, becoming the sacred literary language of the Southern Buddhists. From the ancient Prākṛits, preserved in inscriptions, in entire literary works, and in parts of Sanskrit plays, are descended most of the dialects of modern India, Panjābī, Sindhī, Gujarātī, Marāṭhī, Hindī (which, with an

admixture of Arabic and Persian, is called Urdū or Hindūstāni Bihārī, and Bengālī. The Dravidian dialects of Southern India Telugu, Tamil, Canarese, Malayālam, though non-Āryan, are full of Sanskrit words, and their literatures are dominated by Sanskrit models.

3. A form of Semitic writing was introduced into the north west of India by way of Mesopotamia, probably about 700 B.C. The earliest Indian adaptation of this script, known from coins and inscriptions of the third century B.C., is called Brāhmī or 'writing of Brahmā.' Though written from left to right it bears clear traces of having once been written from right to left. From the Brāhmī are descended all the later Indian scripts. The most important of these is the Nāgarī ('urban writing,' or perhaps 'writing of the Nāgara Brahmins' of Gujarāt) or Deva-nāgarī ('city writing of the gods,' a term of late but obscure origin), which assumed its characteristic shape about the middle of the eighth century A.D. Sanskrit is most commonly written in Deva-nāgarī in Northern India, but other modern Indian characters, such as Bengālī or Oriyā, are also employed in their respective provinces; while in the non-Āryan south the Dravidian scripts are regularly used.

4. The Devanāgarī alphabet consists of forty-eight letters, thirteen vowels and thirty-five consonants (including the pure nasal called Anuvāra, and the spirant called Visarga). These represent every sound of the Sanskrit language. The arrangement of the alphabet in the table facing p. 1 is that adopted by the ancient Indian grammarians, and being thoroughly scientific, has been followed by European scholars as the lexicographical order in their Sanskrit dictionaries<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> As Anuvāra and Visarga cause beginners much difficulty in finding words in a glossary, the following note on their alphabetical order will

5. The vowels are written differently according as they are initial or follow a consonant. They are—

(a) Simple vowels :

अ (-)<sup>1</sup> a, इ (ि)<sup>2</sup> i, उ (ु) u, ऋ (ृ) r, ए (े) l.  
आ (ा) ā, ई (ी) ī, ऊ (ू) ū, ऋ (ृ) ṛ.

(b) Diphthongs :

ए (े) e<sup>3</sup>, ऐ (ै) ai<sup>4</sup>, ओ (ौ) o<sup>3</sup>, औ (ौ) au<sup>5</sup>.

ably be useful. The unchangeable Anusvāra (before a semivowel, ilant, or ह h : cp. 42 B 1) has precedence of every other consonant : ice संवर samvara, संशय samśaya precede सक sa-ka. The ngeable Anusvāra (10; 42 B 2) occupies the place of the nasal into ich it might be changed. Thus संग sam-ga would be found beside f saṅga. Similarly the unchangeable Visarga (before a hard tural or labial) has precedence of every other consonant. Thus तःकरण antaḥkaraṇa and अन्तःपुर antaḥpura follow अन्त anta : precede अन्तक anta-ka. But the changeable Visarga (before ibilant) occupies the place of the sibilant into which it might be nged. Thus अन्तःस्थ antaḥstha would appear where अन्तस्थ astha might be written.

There is no sign for medial (or final) k, as this vowel is considered e inherent in every consonant;—e.g. क = ka.

Medial or final i is written before the consonant after which it is nounced;—e.g. कि ki. Originally both i and ī were written as res to the left and the right respectively above the consonant; but the sake of clear distinction were later prolonged with a vertical nward stroke, the one on the left, the other on the right.

Though based, in nearly all cases, on ai and āu respectively, e and o at present, and have been since at least 300 B. C., pronounced like simple long vowels ē and ō in most European languages.

Though etymologically representating āi and āu, ai and au are at ent, and have been since at least 300 B. C., pronounced as āi and āu. The medial forms of the vowels are in combination with consonants;—

क k, written as follows: क ka, का kā, कि ki, की kī, कु ku,



6. The following table contains a complete classification (known to Pāṇini) of all the sounds of the Devanāgarī alphabet according to the organs of speech employed in their articulation.

	Hard (tenues).	Hard aspirates.	Soft (mediae).	Soft aspirates	(Soft) nasals.	(Soft) semi- vowels.	Hard spirants.	Soft Vowels Short, Long.		Dipt
	Gutturals	क k	ख k-h	ग g	घ g-h	ङ ṅ	ह h <sup>3</sup>	: h <sup>4</sup>	अ a	आ ā
Palatals <sup>1</sup>	च c	छ c-h	ज j	झ j-h	ञ ñ	य y	श ś	इ i	ई ī	
Cerebrals <sup>2</sup>	ट t	ठ t-h	ड ḍ	ढ ḍ-h	ण ṇ	र r	ष ṣ	ऋ ṛ	ॠ ṝ	ओ o
Dentals	त t	थ t-h	द d	ध d-h	न n	ल l	स s	उ u	ऊ ū	
Labials	प p	फ p-h	ब b	भ b-h	म m	व v	: h <sup>5</sup>	उ u	ऊ ū	

कू kū, छू chū, कृ kṛ, क्लू klū, के ke, कै kai, को ko, कौ kau. In combination with र r, ṅ and ṇ are written at the side instead of below :  
रू ru, रूṅ.

<sup>1</sup> The palatals, being largely derived from original gutturals under the influence of palatal vowels, were transliterated by Max Müller with italicized gutturals.

<sup>2</sup> This term is a translation of the old native Sanskrit word *mūrdhanya*, 'produced in the head' (*mūrdhan*), i.e. on the roof or highest point of the mouth, which is nearest the upper part of the head. This class of sounds has also often been called linguals (since Bopp). They are as a rule derived from original dentals under the influence of a neighbouring cerebral ṣ or r sound.

<sup>3</sup> ह h is not a semivowel, but the soft breathing corresponding to the guttural vowel अ a, which, unlike the other simple vowels, has no semivowel of its own. It is identical with the second half of the soft aspirates g-h, &c.

<sup>4</sup> : ḥ (Visarga) the hard breathing, corresponding to the second half of the hard aspirates k-h, &c., is regularly used at the end of a word as *pausā* for s or r, and before hard gutturals and labials. In the latter case modifications of it called Jihvāmūliya ('formed at the root of the tongue'), a guttural spirant (=Germ. *ch*), and Upadhāniya ('on-breathing'), the bilabial spirant *f*, were formerly employed, but have become obsolete. They were both written ∞.

<sup>5</sup> It is important to note that in the above table only the letters in

7. Anusvāra ('after-sound'), the unmodified nasal following a vowel and differing from the nasals given in column 5, is written with a dot above the letter which it follows;—e.g. **कां** kaṃ. Before **ख** it is sometimes written **ॡ**;—e.g. **काँ** kaṃ. Its proper place was originally before the sibilants and **ह** h, whence its use extended. From Anusvāra is sometimes distinguished Anunāsika ('accompanied by a nasal'), the nasalized vowel.

8. In writing the Devanāgarī alphabet, the distinctive portion of each letter is written first, then the perpendicular, and lastly the horizontal line<sup>1</sup>;—e.g. **र**, **द**, **त** ta.

9. Consonants to be pronounced without any vowel after them, are marked below with a stroke slanting from left to right, called Virāma ('stop'). Thus ak must be written **अक्**.

The only marks of punctuation are the sign | at the end of a half-verse or sentence, and the sign || at the end of a verse or paragraph.

The elision of **अ** a at the beginning of a word is marked in European editions with the sign § called Avagraha ('separation');—e.g. **तेऽपि** te 'pi for **ते अपि** te api.

An abbreviation is indicated by the sign °; thus **गतम्** gataṃ, **तेन** (ga)-tena.

10. When the five nasals are followed by consonants of their own class within a word, they are often, to save trouble, incorrectly replaced by the sign for Anusvāra:—e.g. **अंकित** aṅkita for **अङ्कित** aṅkita; **कांपित** kaṃpita for **काम्पित** kaṃpita. In the same way final **म्** m at the end of a sentence is often wrongly written with Anusvāra; thus **अहं** ahaṃ for **अहम्** aham. In both cases the pronunciation remains unaffected by the substitution.

columns 1, 2, and 7 are hard (surd, voiceless), while all the rest are soft (sonant, voiced).

<sup>1</sup> This was not originally an essential element in the letter, but represents a part of the line below which the characters were written.

II. If a consonant is followed immediately by one or more consonants they are all written in a group;—e.g. अत्क atka; कार्त्स्न्यं kārtsnya. The general principle followed in the formation of these conjunct consonants, is to drop the perpendicular and horizontal lines except in the last letter. Most of these combinations, with the exception of those transliterated with thick type in the subjoined list, may be recognized without difficulty.

12. The following are the most noticeable modifications of simple consonants when written in conjunction with others:—

1. The component parts are indistinguishable in ज्ञ or ज्ञ jña = ज् + ञ; and in क्ष or क्ष kṣa = क् + ष.
2. A horizontal line is sometimes substituted for the distinctive portion of त t and for the loop of क k:—e.g. त्ता tta = त् + त: क्ता kta = क् + त.
3. शś is often written श् when followed by a consonant or by the vowels ū or ř;—e.g. श्सा śca, शुśu, श्श śř.
4. र r following a consonant is written with a short oblique stroke from right to left at the foot of the letter;—e.g. क्र kra, द्र dra, श्र śra, न्य nrya.

र r preceding a consonant or the vowel ऋ ṛ is written with ° placed at the top of the letter before which it is to be sounded;—e.g. अर्क arka, वर्ष varṣma; निरृति: nirṛtiḥ. This sign for र is placed to the right of any other marks at the top of the same letter;—e.g. अर्कंदू arkendū.

### List of Compound Consonants.

13. क्क k-ka, क्ख k-kha, क्च k-ca, क्ण k-ṇa, क्ता k-ta, क्त्य k-t-ya, क्तृ k-t-ra, क्तृय k-t-r-ya, क्तृव k-t-va, क्क k-na, क्ण k-n-ya, क्म k-ma, क्य k-ya, क्क or क्क k-ra, क्त्य or क्त्य k-r-ya, क्ला k-la, क्वा k-va, क्वय k-v-ya, क्ख or क्ख k-ṣa, क्खय k-ṣ-ma, क्ख्य k-ṣ-ya, क्ख्व k-ṣ-va.—

ख kh-ya, ख्र kh-ra.—ग्य g-ya, गर g-ra, ग्य g-r-ya.—घ gh-na, घ्य gh-n-ya, घम gh-ma, घ्य gh-ya, घ्र gh-ra.—ङ्ग ṅ-ka, ङ्ग ṅ-k-ta, ङ्ग ṅ-k-t-ya, ङ्य ṅ-k-ya, ङ्ग ṅ-k-ṣa, ङ्ग ṅ-k-ṣ-va, ङ्ग ṅ-kha, ङ्य ṅ-kh-ya, ङ्ग ṅ-ga, ङ्य ṅ-g-ya, ङ्ग ṅ-gha, ङ्य ṅ-gh-ya, ङ्ग ṅ-gh-ra, ङ्ग ṅ-na, ङ्ग ṅ-na, ङ्य ṅ-ma, ङ्य ṅ-ya.

च c-ca, च्छ c-cha, च्छ c-ch-ra, च्च c-ḥa, चम c-ma, च्य c-ya.—छ ch-ya, छ्र ch-ra.—ज्ज j-ja, ज्ज् j-jha, ज or ज्ज j-ña, ज्य j-ñ-ya, जम j-ma, ज्य j-ya, ज्र j-ra, ज्व j-va.—ञ ञ-ca, ञम ञ-c-ma, ञ्य ञ-c-ya, ञ्छ ञ-cha, ज्ज ञ-ja, ज्ज्य ञ-j-ya.

ट्ट t-ta, त्त t-ya.—थ थ-ya, थ्र थ-ra.—ड्ड ḍ-ga, ड्य ḍ-g-ya, ड्ड ḍ-gha, ड्य ḍ-gh-ra, ड्ड ḍ-ma, ड्य ḍ-ya.—ढ ढ-ya, ढ्र ढ-ra.—ण ण-ta, ण्र ण-ṭha, ण्ड ण-ḍa, ण्य ण-ḍ-ya, ण्र ण-ḍ-ra, ण्य ण-ḍ-r-ya, ण्ड ण-dha, ण्य ण-na, णम ण-ma, ण्य ण-ya, ण्व ण-va.

त्त t-ka, त्त्र t-k-ra, त्त t-ta, त्त्य t-t-ya, त्त t-t-ra, त्त्य t-t-va, त्त्य t-ta, त्त t-na, त्त्य t-n-ya, त्त्य t-pa, त्त्य t-p-rā, त्त t-ma, त्त्य t-m-ya, त्त t-ya, त्त or च t-ra, त्त्य t-r-ya, त्त t-va, त्त्य t-sa, त्त्य t-s-na, त्त्य त्त-s-n-ya.—थ थ-ya.—ड्ड ḍ-ga, ड्य ḍ-g-ra, ड्ड ḍ-gha, ड्य ḍ-gh-ra, ड्ड ḍ-da, ड्य ḍ-d-ya, ड्ड ḍ-dha, ड्य ḍ-dh-ya, ड्ड ḍ-na, ड्य ḍ-ba, ड्य ḍ-bha, ड्य ḍ-bh-ya, ड्ड ḍ-ma, ड्य ḍ-ya, ड्य ḍ-ra, ड्य ḍ-r-ya, ड्ड ḍ-va, ड्य ḍ-v-ya.—ध ध-na, ध्य ध-n-ya, धम ध-ma, ध्य ध-ya, ध्र ध-ra, ध्य ध-r-ya, ध्व ध-va.—न न-ta, न्य न-t-ya, न्न न-t-ra, न्न n-da, न्न n-d-ra, न्य न-dha, न्न न-dh-ra, न्न n-na, न्य न-pa, न्न न-p-ra, न्य न-ma, न्य न-ya, न्न न-ra, न्न न-sa.

प्प p-ta, प्य प-t-ya, प्प p-na, प्य प-pa, प्य प-ma, प्य प-ya, प्र p-ra, प्प p-la, प्य प-va, प्य प-sa, प्य प-s-va.—ब्य b-gha, ब्य b-ja, ब्य b-da, ब्य b-dha, ब्य b-na, ब्य b-ba, ब्य ब-bha, ब्य ब-bh-ya, ब्य b-ya, ब्र b-ra, ब्य ब-va.—भ्य bh-na, भ्य bh-ya, भ्य bh-ra, भ्य bh-va.—म्य m-na, म्य m-pa, म्य म-p-ra, म्य म-ba, म्य म-bha, म्य म-ma, म्य म-ya, म्य म-ra, म्य म-la, म्य म-va.

व्य y-ya, व्य y-va.—क l-ka, ल l-pa, ल l-ma, ल l-ya, ल l-la,  
ल l-va, ल l-ha.—व v-na, व्य v-ya, व v-ra, व v-va.

स s-ca, स्य s-c-ya, स s-na, स्य s-ya, स s-ra, स्य s-r-ya, स s-la,  
स s-va, स्य s-v-ya, स्य s-sa.—ट s-ṭa, थ्य s-t-ya, थ्र s-t-ra,  
थ्र s-t-r-ya, ह s-t-va, थ s-tha, ष्य s-na, ष्य s-n-ya, ष्य s-pa,  
ष्य s-p-ra, ष्य s-ma, थ्य s-ya, व्य s-va.—क s-ka, स्व s-kha,  
स s-ta, स्व s-t-ya, स्व s-t-ra, स्व s-t-va, स्व s-tha, ल s-na,  
स्व s-n-ya, स्य s-pa, स्य s-pha, स्य s-ma, स्य s-m-ya, स्य s-ya,  
स s-ra, स s-va, स s-sa.

ह h-na, ह h-na, ह h-ma, ह h-ya, ह h-ra, ह h-la, ह h-va.

14. The numerical figures in Sanskrit are—

१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	०
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

These figures were borrowed from the Indians by the Arabs, who introduced them into Europe.

### Pronunciation.

15. The following rules should be noted:—

1. The vowels are pronounced as in Italian. The short अ a, however, has rather the sound of the so-called neutral vowel in English, like the u in 'but.' It had this sound (in Sanskrit *anuvṛta*, 'closed') at least as early as 300 B.C.
2. The aspiration of the consonants should be heard distinctly. Thus क = k-h in 'ink-horn'; च = t-h in 'pot-house'; छ = ṣ-h in 'sophary'; घ = g-h in 'loghouse'; ञ = d-h in 'manicure'; भ = b-h in 'Hobhouse.'
3. The guttural क k has the sound of ng in 'king.'
4. The palatals च c and ज j have the sound of ch in 'church,' and of j in 'join.'

5. The cerebrals are pronounced similarly to the so-called dentals t, d, n in English, the tongue being, however, turned rather further back against the roof of the mouth.
6. The dentals in Sanskrit are at the present day pronounced as inter-dentals, being produced by bringing the tip of the tongue against the very edge of the front teeth. In the days of the ancient Indian phoneticians they were pronounced as post-dentals, being produced at the back of the upper front teeth.
7. The dental श् s sounds like s in 'sin,' the cerebral ष् ṣ like sh in 'shun'; while the palatal ष ṣ is produced midway between the two, being the sibilant pronounced in the same place as the spirant in the German 'ich.'
8. The Visarga, being a final hard breathing, is in India generally pronounced as a hard h, followed by a short echo of the preceding vowel.
9. The Anusvāra, being a pure nasal unmodified by any stop, is sounded like n in the French 'bon.'
10. Since about the beginning of our era Sanskrit has been pronounced with a stress accent (instead of the earlier musical accent) much in the same way as Latin. Thus the stress is laid on a long penultimate (Kālidāsa), on the antepenultimate when followed by a short syllable (Himālaya), and on the fourth from the end when two short syllables follow (kārayati).

## CHAPTER II

RULES OF SANDHI OR EUPHONIC COMBINATION  
OF LETTERS

16. In Sanskrit every sentence is treated as one unbroken chain of syllables. The coalescence of final and initial letters is called Sandhi ('putting together'). The rules of Sandhi are based chiefly on the **avoidance of hiatus** and on **assimilation**.

The absence of Sandhi is in many cases sufficient to mark the stops which in other languages have to be marked by punctuation.

Though both are based on the same phonetic principles, it is essential, in order to avoid confusion, to distinguish **external Sandhi**, which determines the changes of final and initial letters of *words*, from **internal Sandhi**, which applies to the final letters of *verbal roots* and *nominal stems* when followed by certain suffixes or terminations.

a. The rules of external Sandhi apply, with few exceptions (which are survivals of an earlier stage of external Sandhi), to words forming compounds, and to the final letters of nominal stems before the Pada or middle case-endings **भ्याम्** bhyām, **भिस्** bhis, **भ्यस्** bhyas, **सु** su (71), or before secondary (182, 2) suffixes beginning with any consonant except **य्** y.

## A. External Sandhi.

## Classification of Vowels.

17. Vowels are divided into—

A. 1. Simple vowels: **अ** a, **आ** ā; **इ** i, **ई** ī; **उ** u, **ऊ** ū; **ऋ** ṛ, **ॠ** ṛī; **ऌ** ḷ.

2. Guṇa vowels: **अ** a; **ए** e; **ओ** o; **अर्** ar; **अल्** al.

3. Vṛddhi vowels: **आ** ā; **ऐ** ai; **औ** au; **आर्** ār<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The Vṛddhi form of **ऌ** | (which would be **आल्** al) does not occur.

- a. Guṇa ('secondary form') is the strengthening of the simple vowels by a preceding अ a (which leaves अ a itself unchanged); Vṛddhi ('increase') is the further strengthening of Guṇa vowels by means of another अ a<sup>1</sup>.
- B. 1. Vowels which are liable to be changed into semivowels: इ i, ई ī; उ u, ऊ ū: च ष, च ष, and the diphthongs (the latter half of which is इ i or उ u): liquid vowels.
2. Those which are not: अ a, आ ā.

### Combination of Final and Initial Vowels.

18. If the same simple vowel (short or long) occurs at the end and beginning of words, the result is a long vowel;—e.g. सा अपि ईक्षते sū api iksate becomes सापिक्षते sāpikṣate; किंतु उदेति kiṃtu udeti becomes किंतूदेति kiṃtūdeti; कर्तुं अर्जु kartū ṛju becomes कर्तूजु kartūju.

### 19. अ a and आ ā—

- a. coalesce with a following simple liquid vowel to Guṇa;—e.g. तव इन्द्रः tava indrah = तवेन्द्रः tavendraḥ; सा उक्त्वा sā uktvā = सोक्त्वा soktvā; सा अद्धिः sā ṛddhiḥ = सर्द्धिः sarddhiḥ.
- b. coalesce with Guṇa vowels to Vṛddhi;—e.g. तव एव tava eva = तवेव tavaiva; सा ओषधिः sā oṣadhiḥ = सोषधिः saṣadhiḥ.
- c. are absorbed by Vṛddhi vowels;—e.g. सा औत्सुक्यवती sā autsukyavatī = सोत्सुक्यवती sautsukyavatī.

<sup>1</sup> In this vowel gradation, as Comparative Philology shows, the Guṇa vowel represents the normal stage, from which the simple vowel was reduced by loss of accent, while Vṛddhi is a lengthened variety of Guṇa. The reduction of the syllables ya, va, ra (which are parallel with the Guṇa stage) to the corresponding vowels i, u, ṛ is termed Samprasāraṇa ('distraction').



20. A simple liquid vowel followed by any other vowel or by a diphthong is changed into its semivowel;—e.g. दधि अत्र dadhi atra=दध्यत्र dadhy atra; कर्तु उत kartu uta=कर्तुत kartr uta; मधु इव madhu iva=मध्विव madhv iva; नदी अर्थम् nadi artham=नद्यर्थम् nadyartham.

21. The Guṇa vowels ए e and ओ o—

a. remain unchanged before अ a, which is elided: ते अपि te api=तेऽपि te 'pi; सो अपि so api=सोऽपि so 'pi.

b. become अ a (through अय् ay and अव् av, which drop the semivowel) before every other vowel (or diphthong): सखे इह sakhe iha=सख इह sakha iha; प्रभो एहि prabho ehi=प्रभ एहि prabha ehi.

22. The Vṛddhi vowels ऐ ai and औ au respectively become आ ā (through आय् ay) and आव्āv (the semivowel not being dropped in this case) before every vowel (or diphthong): श्रिये अर्थः śriyai arthaḥ=श्रिया अर्थः śriyā arthaḥ; तौ इति tau iti=ताविति tāv iti.

a. The (secondary) hiatus occasioned by the dropping of य् y and व् v in the above three cases (21 b and 22) remains.

### Irregular Vowel Sandhi.

23. Vṛddhi instead of Guṇa results from the contraction of—

a. a preposition ending in अ a or आ ā with a verb beginning with र्श rṣ;—e.g. उप ऋषति upa ṛṣati=उपार्षति upārṣati; आ आर्चति ā arcchati=आर्चति ārcchati.

b. the preposition प्र pra with the perfect participle passive ऊढ ऊढः (from वह् vah, 'carry'): प्रीढ प्राुढा, 'lifted up.'

c. the augment अ e with an initial vowel;—e.g. अ उगत a ugaṭa=अउगत aumata, 'he wetted' (from उद् ud, 'wet').

### Absence of Vowel Sandhi.

24. Interjectional particles consisting of or ending in vowels, such as आ ā, इ i, उ u, हे he, अहो aho, are not liable to Sandhi : इ इन्द्र i indra, 'O Indra'; आ एवम् ā evam, 'is it so indeed?' अहो अपेहि aho apehi, 'Oh, go away.'

25. The vowels ई ī, ऊ ū, ए e, when dual terminations, nominal or verbal, remain unchanged before vowels (अ a not being elided after this dual ए e); they are called Pragṛhya ('separate'). The final of अमी amī, a nom. plural (of the pronoun असौ asau, 112), is treated in the same way.

E.g. कवी इमौ kavī imau, 'these two poets'; साधू इमौ sādḥū imau, 'these two merchants'; विद्ये इमे vidye ime, 'these two sciences'; याचते अर्थम् yācete artham, 'they two ask for money'; अमी अश्वः amī aśvāḥ, 'those horses.'

26. In the Epics, the law-books, and other works not strictly conforming to the classical standard, vowel Sandhi is seldom applied between the first and second line (Pāda) of a hemistich.

### Combination of Final and Initial Consonants.

27. The rules of Sandhi are only applicable after the final consonant of a word has been reduced to one of the eight allowable (actually occurring) consonants at the end of a word in pausā, viz.:

क् k,	ट् ṭ,	त् t,	प् p	}	and : (Visarga).
ङ् ṅ,	ञ् ñ,	म् m			

The thirty-four consonants given in the table (6) are reduced to these eight, as follows :

A final must be hard and unaspirated, the palatals (including ष ṣ) and ह् h are replaced by क् k or ट् ṭ (ञ् ñ by ङ् ṅ), ष ṣ by ट् ṭ, स s and र r by Visarga, while ञ् ñ, य y, ल l, and व v do

not occur. Thus the second, third, and fourth columns, as well as the second line (the palatals), disappear entirely, leaving only four tenuis in the first, three nasals in the fifth, and Visarga alone in the sixth and seventh.

28. No word may end in more than one consonant, except when र r precedes a final क k, ट t, त t, प p, which is radical (or substituted for a radical) and not a suffix. In the case of all other combinations the final letter or letters must be dropped till only one, in the form allowable as a final, remains. Thus भवन्त् bhavant-s becomes भवन् bhavan, 'being'; अबिभर्त् abibhar-t= अबिभः abibhah, 'he carried' (त t is a suffix; र r must become Visarga); but ऊर्क् ūrk, 'strength' (क k substituted for radical ज j); अमार्ट् amārt, 'he wiped,' from मृज् mrj (ट t substituted for radical ज j).

### Classification of Consonants.

#### 29. Place or organ of articulation.

1. The throat, the palate, the roof of the mouth, the teeth, the lips, and the nose are called the places or organs of articulation.
2. By contact between the tongue and the four places—throat, palate, roof, teeth—the guttural, palatal, cerebral, and dental consonants are formed. Labial consonants are formed by contact between the lips.
3. In forming the nasals of the five classes, the breath partially passes through the nose while the tongue or the lips are in the position for articulating the corresponding tenuis. The real Anusvāra is formed in the nose only, while the tongue is in the position for forming the particular vowel which the Anusvāra accompanies.

4. The **semivowels** य y, र r, ल l, व v are palatal, cerebral, dental, and labial respectively. They are described by the old Indian grammarians as produced by partial or imperfect contact of the tongue with the organ of articulation. ल l often interchanges with or is derived from र r.
5. The three **sibilants** are hard spirants produced by partial contact of the tongue with the palate, roof, and teeth respectively. Sanskrit has not preserved any of the corresponding soft sibilants (English z, French j).
6. ह h and : h are respectively soft and hard spirants produced without any contact, and articulated in the position of the vowel which precedes or follows. ह h, corresponding to the second half of the soft aspirates g-h, j-h, d-h, b-h, from which it is in fact derived, occurs only before soft letters. Visarga, corresponding to the second half of the hard aspirates (k-h, &c.), occurs only after vowels and before certain hard consonants. In India Visarga is usually articulated as a hard h, followed by a very short echo of the preceding vowel;—e.g. कः kaḥ=kah<sup>a</sup>, कविः kavīḥ=kavīh<sup>i</sup>; र्तुः ṛtuḥ=ṛtuh<sup>u</sup>.

### 30. Quality of consonants.

Consonants are—

1. either **hard** (surd, voiceless): columns 1, 2, 7 in the table, P. 4;  
or **soft** (sonant, voiced): all the rest (columns 3, 4, 5, 6) and Anusvāra (besides all the vowels and diphthongs).
2. either **aspirated**: columns 2, 4, 7, besides ह h (in 6);  
or **unaspirated**: all the rest.

Hence the change of च c to क k is a change of place (palatal to guttural), and that of च c to ज j is a change of quality (hard to soft); while the change of च c to ग g (hard palatal to soft

guttural), or of त् t to ज् j (hard dental to soft palatal) is one of both place and quality.

31. It is essential to remember that consonant Sandhi cannot be applied till finals have been reduced to one of the eight allowable letters (27). The latter are then modified without reference to their etymological value (except partially in the case of Visarga). Only six of these finals occur at all frequently, viz. क् k, त् t, न् n, प् p, म् m, and Visarga. The changes which final consonants undergo are most conveniently treated with reference to (I) their quality, (II) their place or organ.

### I. Changes of Quality.

32. Final consonants must be soft before soft initials, and hard before hard initials.

a. This rule affects only the five final hard consonants (क् k, ट् ṭ, त् t, प् p, and ः ḥ), the nasals (6; 36) not being liable to changes of quality (but two of them, न् n, म् m, are liable to changes of place, like the two hard sounds त् t and Visarga: 37).

Hence final क् k, ट् ṭ, त् t, प् p before sonants become ग् g, ड् ḍ, द् d, ब् b respectively;—e.g. सम्यक् उक्तम् = सम्यगुक्तम् samyag uktam, 'well said'; दिक् गजः = दिग्गजः dig-gajah, 'world-elephant.'—परिव्राट् अयम् = परिव्राडयम् parivrāḍ ayam, 'he (is) a mendicant'; परिव्राट् गच्छति = परिव्राड् गच्छति parivrāḍ gacchati, 'the mendicant goes.'—सरित् अत्र = सरिद् अत्र sarit atra, 'the river here'; सहत् धनुः = महद् धनुः mahad-dhanuḥ, 'a large bow.'—ककुब् अत्र = ककुब अत्र kakub atra, 'a region here'; अप् जः = अब्जः ab-jah, 'born in water.'

33. क् k, ट् ṭ, त् t, प् p, when followed by initial न् n or म् m, may, and in practice almost invariably do, become the corresponding nasals ङ् ṅ, ञ् ṅ, न् n, म् m;—e.g. दिक् जागः = दिग्जागः or

**दिङ्गागः** dig-nāgaḥ or diñ-nāgaḥ, 'world-elephant'; **जगत्**  
**नाथः** = **जगन्नाथः** or **जगन्नाथः** jagad-nāthaḥ or jagan-nāthaḥ,  
'lord of the world'; **षट् मासः** = **षण्मासः** ṣaṅ-māsaḥ, 'period  
of six months'; **प्राक् मुखः** = **प्राङ्मुखः** prāñ-mukhaḥ, 'facing  
the east.'

34. Final **त्** t before **ल्** l becomes **ल्** l (through **द्** d);—e.g.  
**तत् लब्धम्** = **तलब्धम्** 'tal labdham, 'that is taken.'

35. Since the nasals have no corresponding hard letters, they remain unchanged in quality before hard letters; but in several cases a sibilant (after **न्** n) or cognate hard letter (after **न्** n or **ह्** ḥ) is inserted between the two. An original palatal **ञ्** ñ or cerebral **ण्** ṇ never occurs as a final letter (27). The guttural **ङ्** ṅ, which is rare as a final, remains unchanged in that position, but **क्** k may be inserted after it before the three sibilants;—e.g. **प्राङ् शिते** prāñ śete or **प्राङ्क् शिते** prāñk śete, 'he lies eastward.' Final **म्** m is liable to change before all consonants (42). Final dental **न्** n remains unchanged before most letters, but is modified before all palatals and cerebrals (except **श्** ś), before the hard dentals **त्** t and **थ्** th, and before the semivowel **ल्** l. Its treatment requires a somewhat detailed statement.

36. A. The dental nasal **न्** n remains unchanged—

1. before vowels (cp. 52);—e.g. **तान् उवाच** tān uvāca, 'he spoke to them.'
2. before all gutturals, **क्** k, **ख्** kh, **ग्** g, **घ्** gh, as well as **ह्** h;—e.g. **बुद्धिमान् कोऽपि** buddhimān ko 'pi, 'a certain wise man'; **तान् हत्वा** tān hatvā, 'having slain them.'
3. before all the labials, **प्** p, **फ्** ph, **ब्** b, **भ्** bh, **म्** m;—e.g. **एतान् पाशान्** etān pāsān, 'these bonds'; **बान्धवान् मम** bāndhavān mama, 'my relatives.'
4. before the soft dentals **द्** d, **ध्** dh, **न्** n;—e.g. **मत्स्यान् धत्त**

matsyān dhatta, 'put the fish'; राजपुत्रान् नयति rājaputri  
nayati, 'he leads the princes.'

5. before the semivowels य y, र r, व v;—e.g. हंसान् रक्षति  
hamsān rakṣati, 'he protects the geese.'
6. before the cerebral ष s and the dental स् s, but before the  
latter a transitional त् t may be inserted;—e.g. तान् षट्  
tān ṣaṭ, 'those six'; तान् सहते tān sahate or तान्त्सहति  
tānt sahate, 'he endures them.'

### B. The dental nasal न् n is changed—

1. before the hard palatal च c and छ ch; cerebral ट ṭ and ठ ṭh  
dental त् t and थ th, to Anusvāra, a palatal ञ ṅ, a cerebral  
च् च, a dental स् s being respectively interposed<sup>1</sup>;—e.g. हसन् चकार  
hasan cakāra = हसञ्चकार hasaṁś cakāra, 'he  
did it laughing'; पाशान् क्लिप्तुम् pāsān chettum = पाशां-  
क्लिप्तुम् pāsāṁś chettum, 'to cut the bonds'; चलन् टिट्ठिमः  
calaṅ ṭiṭṭibhaḥ = चलञ्टिट्ठिमः calaṁś ṭiṭṭibhaḥ, 'a moving  
sandpiper'; पतन् तरुः patan taruḥ = पतञ्तरुः paṭaṁś  
taruḥ, 'a falling tree.'
2. before the soft palatals ज् j, झ jh, and the palatal sibilant  
ञ् ṅ, to palatal ज्ञ ṅ (40).
3. before the soft cerebrals ढ ḍ and ढ्ह ḍh to the cerebral  
ञ् ṅ (41).
4. before the semivowel ल् l to nasalized ल् l written with  
Anusvāra in the form of ञ् ṅ;—e.g. महान् लामः mahān  
lābhaḥ = महाञ्लामः mahāṅ lābhaḥ.

<sup>1</sup> This seemingly inserted sibilant is really a survival of the Indo-European *s* of the nom. accusative plural (in -ns) and the nominative singular (in -s; cf. pp. 28; 29). In the oldest Vedic period this sibilant appears only where it is historically justified, but in Sanskrit its use has been extended to the benefit of all cases of final न् n before hard palatals, cerebrals, and dentals.

## II. Changes of Place.

37. The only four final consonants liable to change of place are the dental **त् t** and **न् n**, the labial **म् m**, and **Visarga**.

a. The dentals become palatal and cerebral before palatals and cerebrals respectively.

b. Visarga and, to a less extent, **म् m** adapt themselves to the organ of the following consonant.

### 1. Final **त् t**.

38. Final **त् t** before palatals (**च् c**, **च्च् ch**, **ज् j**, **ज्ज् jh**, **श् ś**) is changed to a palatal (**च् c** or **ज् j**);—e.g. **तत् च**=**तच्च tac ca**, 'and that'; **तत् छिनत्ति**=**तच्छिनत्ति tac chinatti**, 'he cuts that'; **तत् जायते**=**तज्जायते taj jāyate**, 'that is born'; **तत् शृणोति**=**(तच्छृणोति tac śṛṇoti**, but in practice) **तच्छृणोति tac chṛṇoti**<sup>1</sup>, 'he hears that.'

39. Final **त् t** before **ट् ṭ**, **ट्ठ् ṭh**, **ड् ḍ**, **ड्ढ् ḍh** (but not before **ष् ṣ**) is changed to a cerebral (**ड् ḍ** or **ड्ढ् ḍh**);—e.g. **एतत् ठक्कुरः**=**एतद्धक्कुरः etaṭ ṭhakkural**, 'the idol of him'; **तत् डयते**=**तद्धयते taḍ dayate**, 'it flies'; **तत् ढीकते**=**तद्धीकते taḍ ḍhaukate**, 'it approaches.'

### 2. Final **न् n**.

40. Final **न् n** before **ज् j**, **ज्ज् jh**, and **श् ś**<sup>2</sup> becomes **ञ् ñ**;—e.g. **तान् जयति**=**ताञ्जयति tāñ jayati**, 'he conquers them'; **तान् शार्दूलान्**=**ताञ्शार्दूलान् tāñ śārdūlān** or **ताञ्छार्दूलान् tāñ chārdūlān**<sup>1</sup>, 'those tigers.'

<sup>1</sup> With the further change of the initial **श् ś** to the corresponding aspirate **च्च् ch**, cp. 53.

<sup>2</sup> For the change of **न् n** before the hard palatals **च् c** and **च्च् ch**, see 36 B 1.



41. Final न् before ड ḍ, ढ ḍh<sup>1</sup> (but not ष ṣ) is changed to ण ण;—  
e.g. महाण्डमरः=महाण्डमरः mahāṇ ḍamarah, 'a great uproar.'

### 3. Final म् m.

42. A. Final म् m remains unchanged before vowels;—e.g. किम्  
अत्र=किमत्र kim atra, 'what (is) here?'

B. Final म् m is changed to Anusvāra before consonants:

1. necessarily before semivowels, sibilants, and ह् h;—e.g. तम्  
वेद=तं वेद tam veda, 'I know him'; कर्णम् रोदिति=कर्णं  
रोदिति karṇam roditi, 'he cries piteously'; मोक्षम् सेवेत=  
मोक्षं सेवेत mokṣam seveta, 'one should devote oneself to salva-  
tion'; मधुरम् हसति=मधुरं हसति madhuram hasati, 'he  
laughs sweetly.'

2. optionally before mutes and the nasals न् n, म् m<sup>2</sup> (6, cols.  
1-5), where it may become the class nasal<sup>3</sup> (a change which is  
rarely made in European editions);—e.g. किम् करोषि=किं  
करोषि (or किङ्करोषि) kiṃ karoṣi (or kiṅ karoṣi), 'what doest  
thou?' शत्रुम् जहि=शत्रुं जहि (or शत्रुञ्जहि) śatruṃ jahi (or  
śatruṅ jāhi), 'kill the enemy'; किम् फलम्=किं फलम् (or कि-  
ङ्कफलम्) kiṃ phalam (or kim phalam), 'what (is) the use?' गुरुम्  
नमति=गुरुं नमति (or गुरुञ्जमति) guruṃ namati (or gurun  
namati), 'he salutes the teacher'; शास्त्रम् मीमांसति=शास्त्रं  
मीमांसति (or शास्त्रमीमांसति) śāstram mīmāṃsate (or śāstram  
mīmāṃsate), 'he studies the book.'

a. This alternative Sandhi of final म् m is identical with that

<sup>1</sup> On the treatment of न् n before the hard cerebrals ट ṭ, ṭh, and  
ण ṇ, see § 6 A 6 and B 1.

<sup>2</sup> Initial म् ṁ, म् ṁ, म् ṁ do not occur.

<sup>3</sup> This combination was the normal Sandhi of the Vedic language.

of final न् n before the soft palatals ज् j, झ् jh (40), the soft cerebrals ढ् ḍ and ढ्ह ḍh (41), and the dental न् n; and with that of final त् t before न् n (33); thus e. g. in कान्तान् न् kāntān na the first word may represent the acc. pl. masc. कान्तान् kāntān (36 A 4), the abl. sing. masc. कान्तात् kāntāt (33), or the acc. sing. fem. कान्ताम् kāntām (42 B 2).

#### 4. Final Visarga.

43. Visarga is the spirant to which the hard स् s and the corresponding soft र् r are reduced *in pausā*. If followed by a **hard letter**—

1. a palatal, cerebral, or dental (च् c, छ् ch; ट् t, ठ् th; त् t, थ् th), it is changed to the sibilant (श् ś, ष् ṣ, स् s) of the class to which the following letter belongs;—e.g. पूर्णः चन्द्रः = पूर्णश्चन्द्रः pūrṇaś candraḥ, 'the full moon'; नद्याः तीरम् = नद्यास् तीरम् nadyās tīram, 'the bank of the river.'

2. a guttural or labial (क् k, ख् kh, प् p, फ् ph), it remains unchanged<sup>1</sup>;—e.g. ततः कामः tataḥ kāmaḥ, 'thence love'; नद्याः पारम् nadyāḥ pāram, 'the opposite shore of the river.'

3. a sibilant, it remains unchanged or may be assimilated<sup>2</sup>;—e.g. सुप्तः शिशुः suptaḥ śiśuḥ or सुप्तश्शिशुः 'the child is asleep'; प्रथमः सर्गः prathamah sargaḥ or प्रथमस्सर्गः prathamah sargaḥ, 'the first canto.'

44. Visarga (except when preceded by अ् a or आ् ā) if followed by a **soft letter** (consonant or vowel) is changed to र् r;—e.g. कविः अयम् = कविरयम् kavir ayam, 'this poet'; गौः गच्छति = गौर्गच्छति gaur gacchati, 'the cow walks'; वायुः वाति = वायुर्वाति vāyur vāti, 'the wind blows.'

<sup>1</sup> Cp. the treatment of न् n before hard mutes, 36 A 2, 3; B 1.

<sup>2</sup> This assimilation was undoubtedly the original Sandhi, and is required by some of the ancient Vedic phoneticians.

45. 1. The final syllable आः āḥ drops its Visarga before vowels or soft consonants;— e.g. अश्वाः अमी = अश्वा अमी aśvā amī, 'those horses'; आगताः ऋषयः = आगता ऋषयः āgataḥ ṛṣayaḥ, 'the poets have arrived'; हताः गजाः = हता गजाः hatā gajāḥ, 'the elephants (are) killed'; माः भिः = माम्भिः mā-bhiḥ, instr. plur. of मास mās, 'moon.'

2. The final syllable अः aḥ—

a. drops its Visarga before vowels except अ a;— e.g. कुतः

अवतः = कुत आगतः kuta āgataḥ, 'whence come?' कः

एषः = क एषः ka eṣaḥ, 'who (is) he?' कः ऋषिः = क

ऋषिः ka ṛṣiḥ, 'who (is) the poet?'

b. before soft consonants and before अ a, is changed to औ o,

after which अ a is elided (21 a):— आनीतः दीपः =

आनीतो दीपः ānīto dīpaḥ, 'the lamp (has been) brought';

मनः भिः = मनोभिः mano-bhiḥ, instr. plur. 'with minds';

परः अयम् = नरोऽयम् naro 'yam, 'this man.'

46. The final syllables अः aḥ and आः āḥ, in the few instances<sup>1</sup> in which the Visarga represents an etymological र r, are not subject to the exceptional rule stated in 45. In other words अः aḥ and आः āḥ, reverting to अर् ar and आर् ār, in this case follow the general rule (44). Thus पुनः अपि = पुनरपि punar api, 'even again'; मातः देहि = मातर्देहि bhṛātār dehi, 'brother, give'; द्वाः द्वाः = द्वारेषा dvāreṣā, 'this door.'

47. र् r followed by र् r is always dropped, a preceding short vowel being lengthened;— e.g. विधुः राजते = विधुः राजते vidhū

<sup>1</sup> पुनर् punar, 'again,' मातर् prātār, 'early,' अन्तर antar, 'within'; अर् ar, 'honour,' अहर् ahar, 'day,' द्वार dvār, 'door,' वार vār, 'water'; see also, of nouns in अर् r, as पितर् pitar, 'father' (101); and some forms of verbs in अर् r, as अजागर् ajāgar, 2. 3. sing. imperf. of जागर् jagar, 'awake.'

rājate, 'the moon shines'; पुनः रोगी=पुनः रोगी punā rogī, 'ill again.'

48. The two pronouns सः saḥ, 'that,' and एषः eṣaḥ, 'this' (110 a), retain Visarga at the end of a sentence only, but become सो so and एषो eṣo before अ a (45, 2 b);—e.g. सः ददाति=स ददाति sa dadāti, 'he gives'; सः इन्द्रः=स इन्द्रः sa Indrah, 'that Indra'; but सः अभवत्=सोऽभवत् so 'bhavat, 'he was'; मृतः सः mṛtaḥ saḥ, 'he (is) dead.'

49. भोः bhoḥ, an irregular contracted vocative (for bhavas, used as an interjection) of भवत् bhavat, 'your honour,' drops its Visarga before all vowels and soft consonants;—e.g. भोः ईशानः=भो ईशानः bho īśāna, 'O lord': भोः देवाः=भो देवाः bho devāḥ, 'O gods'; but भोः छेत्तः=भोश्छेत्तः bhoś chettaḥ, 'O cutter.'

a. The same rule applies to the contracted vocative भगोः bhagoḥ (for bhagavas) from भगवत् bhagavat, 'adorable one.'

50. Nouns ending in radical र् r (82) retain the र् r before the सु su of the loc. pl.;—e.g. वार् + सु = वार्षु vār-ṣu, 'in the waters.'

a. अहर् ahar (91, 2 N.) and स्वर svar (indeclinable) retain their र् r when compounded with पति pati: अहर्पतिः ahar-patiḥ, 'lord of day,' स्वर्पतिः svar-patiḥ, 'lord of heaven.'

### Doubling of Consonants.

51. छ् ch at the beginning of a word may always be doubled after vowels; it must be so after a short vowel and after the particles आ ā and मा mā;—e.g. तव छाया=तव च्छाया tava cchāyā, 'thy shade'; आ छादयति=आच्छादयति ācchādayati, 'he covers'; मा छिदत्=मा च्छिदत् mā cchidat, 'let him not cut'; but बदरीछाया badarī-chāyā or बदरीच्छाया badarī-cchāyā, 'shade of jujube trees.'

a. In the body of a word the doubling takes place after all vowels: इच्छति icchati, 'he wishes'; म्लेच्छः mleccṣaḥ, 'barbarian.'

52. Final रु ṛ and न् n, preceded by a **short** vowel and followed by *any* vowel (or diphthong), are doubled;—e.g. प्रत्यह् आस्ते = प्रत्यह्नास्ते pratyahñ āste, 'he sits westward'; धावन् अश्वः = धावन्नश्वः dhāvann aśvaḥ, 'a running horse'; but कवीन् आह्वयस्व kavīn āhvayasva, 'call the poets,' remains.

### Initial Aspiration.

53. Initial च् ś, not followed by a hard consonant, may be, and in practice nearly always is, changed to the corresponding aspirate छ ch after च् c (38) and च् ṣ (40);—e.g. तच्च श्लोकः = तच्छ्लोकः taś chhlokaḥ, 'by that verse'; धावन् शशः = धावच्छशः dhāvann śaśaḥ, 'a running hare.'

a. The same change is allowed after क् k, ट् ṭ, प् p, though not usually applied: वाक्शतम् vāk-śatam may become वाक्छतम् vāk-chatam, 'a hundred speeches.'

54. Initial ह् h, after softening a preceding क् k, ट् ṭ, त् t, प् p, is changed to the soft aspirate of the preceding letter;—e.g. वाक् हि = वाग्धि vāg gḥi, 'for speech'; तत् हि = तद्धि tad dḥi, 'for that.'

55. If च् gh, ध् dh, भ् bh, or ह् h are at the end of a (radical) syllable beginning with च् g, ट् ṭ, ब् b, and lose their aspiration as final or otherwise, the initial consonants are aspirated by way of compensation<sup>1</sup>;—e.g. दुह् duh, 'a milker,' becomes धुक् dhuk; भूह् bhūh, 'was,' becomes भूत् bhūt.

<sup>1</sup> This is an historical survival of the original initial aspiration of such vowels, which was lost (both in Greek and Sanskrit) by the operation of the later aspirate law that prohibited a syllable beginning and ending with an aspirate. Hence when the final aspirate disappeared the initial consonant. Cp. Gk. ἄν. ἄν. ἄν. (= ἄν-σ), 'hair,' beside gen. τριχ-ός.

### B. Internal Sandhi.

56. The rules of internal Sandhi apply to the finals of nominal and verbal stems before all terminations of declension (except those beginning with consonants of the middle stem : 73 a) and conjugation, before primary suffixes (182, 1), and before secondary suffixes (182, 2) beginning with a vowel or य् y. They are best acquired by learning paradigms of nouns and verbs first. Many of these rules agree with those of external Sandhi; the most important of those which differ from external Sandhi are here added.

#### Final Vowels.

57. In many cases before a vowel (and even the same vowel) इ i and ई ī are changed to इय् iy; उ u and ऊ ū to उव् uv; ऋ ṛ to इर् ir (cp. 18 and 20);—e.g. धी dhī + इ i = धियि dhīy-i, loc. sing., 'in thought'; भू + इ i = भुवि bhuv-i, 'on earth'; युयु + उः yu-yu + uḥ = युयुवुः yu-yuv-uḥ, 'they have joined'; गृ + अति gṛ + ati = गिरति gir-ati, 'he swallows.'

58. Final ऋ ṛ before consonant terminations is changed to इर् ir, after labials to ऊर् ūr; while ऋ ṛ (after a single consonant) before य् y becomes रि ri (154, 3);—e.g. गृ gṛ, passive pres. 3. sing. गीर्यते gīr-yate, 'is swallowed'; गीर्णः gīr-ṇaḥ, past pass. part., 'swallowed'; पू pū, pass. pres. पूर्यते pūr-yate, 'is filled'; past part., पूर्णः pūr-ṇaḥ, 'filled'; कृ kṛ, pass. pres. क्रियते kri-yate, 'is done.'

59. ए e, ऐ ai, ओ o, औ au are changed before suffixes beginning with vowels or य् y to अय् ay, आय् āy, अव् av, आव् āv respectively (21; 22);—e.g. ने + अण = नयण nay-ana, 'eye'; ऐ + ए = राये rāy-e, 'for wealth'; गो + ए = गवे gav-e, 'for a cow'; गो + अः = नावः nāv-aḥ, 'ships'; गो + यः = गव्यः gav-yāḥ, 'relating to cows.'

### Final Consonants.

60. The most notable divergence from external Sandhi is the unchangeableness of the final consonants (cp. 32) of verbal and nominal stems before terminations beginning with vowels, semi-vowels, and nasals<sup>1</sup> (while before other letters they usually follow the rules of external Sandhi);—e.g. प्राचः prāñc-aḥ, 'eastern'; वचानि vac-āni, 'let me speak,' वाच्य vāc-ya, 'to be spoken,' वचि vac-mi, 'I speak'; but वक्ति vak-ti, 'he speaks.'

61. Nominal or verbal stems ending in consonants, and followed by terminations consisting of a single consonant, drop the termination altogether, two consonants not being tolerated at the end of a word (28). The final consonant which remains is then treated according to the rules of external Sandhi. Thus प्राच् + स् prāñc + s, nom. sing., 'eastern,' becomes प्राक् prāñ (the स् s being first dropped, the palatals being changed to gutturals by 27, and the क् k being then dropped by 28); similarly अदोह् + त् a-doh + t = अधोक् a-dhok (55), 3. sing. imperf., 'he milked.'

62. **Aspirates** followed by any letters except vowels, semi-vowels or nasals (60) lose their aspiration;—e.g. रन्ध् + ध्वे rundh + dhve = रन्ध्वे rund-dhve<sup>2</sup>, 'you obstruct'; लभ् + स्त्रे labh + sye = लप्स्त्रे lap-sye, 'I shall take'; but युधि yudh-i, 'in battle,' लोभ्यः lobh-yaḥ, 'to be desired.'

<sup>1</sup> ह् d is assimilated before the primary suffix न -na;—e.g. in अन्न an-na, 'food' (for ad-na); and त् t, ह् d before the secondary suffixes मत् mat and मय maya;—e.g. विद्युत् vidyut-mat, 'accompanied by lightning' (vidyut), and मृत्तय mṛn-maya, 'consisting of clay' (mṛd).

<sup>2</sup> For Sanskrit tolerates two aspirates neither at the beginning and end of the same syllable, nor at the end of one and the beginning of the next.

a. A lost soft aspirate is, if possible, thrown back before ध् dhv (not धि dhi), भ bh, स s, according to 55;—e.g. **अभुद्धम्** a-bhud-dhivam, 'you observed,' **मुद्धिः** bhud-bhiḥ, inst. plur., **मुत्सु** bhut-su, loc. plur., but **दुग्धि** dug-dhi, 2. sing. imper., 'milk.'

b. But it is thrown forward on a following त् t and थ् th<sup>1</sup>, which are softened;—e.g. **लभ् + तः** labh + taḥ = **लब्धः** lab-dhaḥ, 'taken'; **रन्ध् + थः** rundh + thaḥ = **रन्धः** rund-dhaḥ, 'you two obstruct'; **बन्ध् + तुम्** bandh + tum = **बन्धुम्** band-dhum, 'to bind.'

63. **Palatals.** a. While च् c regularly becomes guttural before consonants (cp. 61: 27; 6, N. I), ज् j in some cases (the majority) becomes guttural (क् k, ग् g)<sup>2</sup>, in others cerebral (ट् ṭ, ड् ḍ, ष् ṣ);—e.g. **उक्त** uk-ta, 'spoken' (from वच् vac); **युक्त** yuk-ta, 'joined' (from युज् yuj); **रुग्ण** rug-na, 'broken' (from रुज् ruj; cp. 65); but **राट्** rāṭ, nom. sing. 'king' (for राज् + स rāj + s); **मृद्धि** mṛḍ-ḍhi, 2. sing. imper. 'wipe' (from मृज् mṛj); **राट्र** rāṣ-ṭra, 'kingdom' (from राज् rāj; cp. 64).

b. श् ś, before ध् dh, the middle terminations (73 a) and the nom. स s, usually becomes ट् ṭ or ड् ḍ (sometimes क् k or ग् g); before त् t, थ् th, it always becomes ष् ṣ (cp. 64), and before the स s of the future and of other conjugational forms, always क् k;—e.g. from **विष्** viṣ we get **विट्सु** viṭ-su, 'in the settlers'; **विष्ट** viṣ-ṭa, 'entered'; **वेक्ष्यामि** vek-ṣyāmi (cp. 67), 'I shall enter.'

c. च् c and ज् j (not श् ś) palatalize a following न् n;—e.g. **याच् + ना** yāc + nā = **याञ्जा** yāc-ñā, 'request'; **यज् + न** yaj + na = **यज्ञ** yaj-ña, 'sacrifice'; but **प्रश्न** praś-na, 'question.'

<sup>1</sup> Except in the case of the root धा dhā, 'place,' which has (according to the analogy of a) धत् dhat before त् t and थ् th (see below, 134, third class, 1).

<sup>2</sup> ज् j regularly becomes क् k before a conjugational स s (cp. 144, 4).



d. The **ch** of the root **प्रच्** *prach*, 'ask,' is treated like **श्** *ś*: **पृष्ट** *pr̥ṣ-ṭa*, 'asked,' **प्रश्यामि** *prak-ṣyāmi*, 'I shall ask,' **प्रश्न** *praś-na*, 'question.' (In external Sandhi, i.e. when final, and before middle terminations, it becomes **ट** *ṭ*.)

**64. Cerebrals** change following dentals to cerebrals (cp. 39);—e.g. **इष+त** *iṣ+ta* = **इष्ट** *iṣ-ṭa*, 'wished'; **द्विष्+धि** *dviṣ+dhi* = **द्विष्टि** *dviṣ-ṭhi*, 'hate'; **षट्+नाम्** *ṣaṭ+nām* = **षष्टाम्** *ṣaṣ-ṭām* (cp. 33), 'of six.'

a. While the cerebral sibilant **श्** *ś* regularly becomes a cerebral (**ट** *ṭ* or **ठ** *ṭh*) in declension (cp. 80), and before **ध** *dh* in conjugation, it regularly becomes **क्** *k* before an **स्** *s* in conjugation (cp. 63b and 67); **द्वेषि** *dveṣ-ṣi*, 'thou hatest,' from **द्विष्** *dviṣ*.

#### **65. Change of dental न n to cerebral ण n:**

A preceding cerebral **श्** *r*, **चट्** *ṭ*, **र** *r*, **ष्** *ṣ* (even though a vowel, a guttural, a labial, **य** *y*, **व** *v*, **ह** *h*, or Anusvāra intervene) changes a dental **न** *n* (followed by a vowel or **न्** *n*, **म्** *m*, **य** *y*, **व** *v*) to cerebral **ण** *ṇ*;—e.g. **नृ+नाम्** = **नृणाम्** *nṛ-ṇām*, 'of men'; **कर्णः** *kar-ṇaḥ*, 'ear'; **दूषणम्** *dūṣ-ṇam*, 'abuse' (a vowel intervenes); **बृंहणम्** *bṛṅh-ṇam*, 'nourishing' (Anusvāra, **ह** *h*, vowel); **अर्केण** *arkeṇa*, 'by the sun' (guttural and vowel); **क्षिप्युः** *kṣip-ṇuḥ*, 'throwing' (vowel and labial); **प्रेम्णा** *preṃṇā*, 'by love' (diphthong and labial); **ब्रह्मणः** *brahmaṇ-yaḥ*, 'kind to Brahmins' (vowel, **ह** *h*, labial, vowel; **ण** *n* followed by **य** *y*); **निषणः** *niṣ-ṇaḥ*, 'seated' (**ण** *n* followed by **न्** *n*, which is itself assimilated to **ण** *ṇ*); **प्रायेण** *prāyeṇa*, 'generally' (vowel, **य** *y*, vowel).

But **अर्चयन्** *arçayanam*, 'worship' (palatal intervenes); **अर्चयेन** *arçayena*, 'by the ocean' (cerebral intervenes); **अर्धेन** *ardhena*, 'by half' (dental intervenes); **कुर्वन्ति** *kurvanti*, 'they do' (**ण** *n* is followed by **ट** *ṭ*); **रामान्** *rāmān*, acc. pl., 'the Rāmas' (**ण** *n* is final).

*Note.*—The number of intervening letters, it will be seen from the above examples, is not limited. In the word **रामायण** *rāmāyaṇa*, for instance, five letters (three vowels, a labial, and a semivowel) intervene between the **र** *r* and the **ण** *ṇ*.

Table showing when **ण** *n* changes to **ण** *ṇ*.

<b>ऋ</b> <i>r̥</i>	in spite of intervening vowels,	change	if followed by
<b>ॠ</b> <i>r̄</i>	gutturals (including <b>ह</b> <i>h</i> ),	<b>ण</b> <i>n</i>	vowels,
<b>र</b> <i>r</i>	labials (including <b>व</b> <i>v</i> ),	to	<b>ण</b> <i>n</i> , <b>म्</b> <i>m</i> ,
<b>ः</b> <i>ḥ</i>	<b>य</b> <i>y</i> , and Anusvāra,	<b>ण</b> <i>ṇ</i>	<b>य</b> <i>y</i> , <b>व</b> <i>v</i> .

### 66. A. The dental **ण** *n*—

1. remains unchanged before **य** *y* and **व** *v*;—e.g. **हन्वते** *hanvate*, 'is killed'; **तन्वन्** *tanvan*, 'stretching.'
2. as final of a root becomes Anusvāra before **स्** *s*;—e.g.
  - **जिघांसति** *ji-ghāmsati*, 'he wishes to kill' (**हन्** *han*);
  - मंस्यते** *man-sya-te*, 'he will think' (**मन्** *man*); also when it is inserted before **स्** *s* or **ष्** *ṣ* in the neuter plural (71 c; 83);—e.g. **यशांसि** *yaśāms-i*, nom. pl. of **यशस्** *yaśas*, 'fame'; **हवींषि** *haviṃṣ-i*, neut. pl. of **हविस्** *havis*, 'oblation' (83).

### B. The dental **स्** *s*—

1. becomes dental **त्** *t* as the final of roots or nominal stems:—
  - a. before the **स्** *s* of the verbal suffixes (future, aorist, desiderative) in the two roots **वस्** *vas*, 'dwell,' and **घस्** *ghas*, 'eat': **वत्यति** *vat-syati*, 'will dwell' (151 b 3); **अवात्सीत्** *a-vāt-sīt*, 'has dwelt' (144, 1); **जिघत्सति** *ji-ghat-sati*, 'wishes to eat' (171, 5).
  - b. before the endings with initial **भ्** *bh* or **स्** *s* (and in the nom.

acc. sing. neut.) of reduplicated perfect stems (89): चक्रवन्निः cakṛ-vad-bhiḥ, चक्रवत्सु cakṛ-vat-su, N.A.n. चक्रवत् cakṛ-vat.

## 2. disappears—

- a. between mutes;—e.g. अभक्त a-bhak-ta (for a-bhak-s-ta), 3. sing. s-aorist of भज् bhaj, 'share'; चष्टे caṣ-te (for cak-ṣ-te=original caś-s-te), 3. sing. pres. of चक्ष् cakṣ, 'speak.' This loss also occurs when the preposition उद् ud is compounded with the roots स्था sthā, 'stand,' and स्तम्ब् stambh, 'support';—e.g. उत्थाय ut-thāya, 'standing up'; उत्तम्बित ut-tambhita, 'raised up.'
- b. before soft dentals;—e.g. शधि śā-dhi (for śās-dhi), 2. sing. imperat. of शास् śās, 'order'; also after becoming ष् and cerebralizing the following dental;—e.g. अस्तोद्धम् a-sto-dhvam (for a-sto-ṣ-dhvam), 2. pl. aor. of स्तु stu, 'praise.'

## 67. Change of dental स s to cerebral ष ṣ:

Preceding vowels except अ a or आ ā (even though Anusvāra or Visarga intervene), as well as क् k and र् r, change dental स s (followed by a vowel, त् t, थ् th, न् n, म् m, य् y, व् v) to cerebral ष ṣ;—e.g. from सर्पिस् sarpis: सर्पिषा sarpis-ā, 'with clarified butter'; सर्पिषि sarpisṣi, nom. pl.; सर्पिःषु sarpisṣu, loc. pl. (cp. 43, 3); from वाच् vāc: वाचु vāk-ṣu, loc. pl., 'in speeches'; from गिर् gir: गीर्षु gīr-ṣu (82), loc. pl., 'in speeches'; तिष्ठति tiṣṭhati, 'stands,' from स्था sthā, 'stand'; भविष्यति bhavi-syati, 'will be,' from भू bhū, 'be'; सुष्वाप suṣvāpa, 'he slept,' from स्वप् svap, 'sleep'; from चक्षुस् cakṣus: चक्षुष्मत cakṣuṣ-mat, 'possessing eyes'; but सर्पिः sarpisḥ (final); मनसा manas-ā, 'by mind' (a precedes); तमिस्रम् tamis-ram, 'darkness' (r follows).

Table showing when स् s changes to ष s̄.

Vowels except अ a, आ ā (in spite of intervening Anusvāra or Visarga), also क k, र r,	change स् s to ष s̄	if followed by vowels, त् t, थ् th, न् n, म् m, य् y, व् v.
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*Note.*—The rules about the changes of the dental न् n and स् s to the corresponding cerebrals, should be thoroughly acquired, since these changes must constantly be made in declension and conjugation.

68. The labial म् m remains unchanged before य् y, र् r, ल् l (cp. 60 and 42 B r); but before suffixes beginning with व् v it becomes न् n;—e.g. काम्यः kām-yah, 'desirable,' ताम्र ताम-*ra*, 'copper-coloured,' अम्ल am-*la*, 'sour'; but जगन्वाञ्ज ja-gan-vān, 'having gone' (from गम् gam, 'go').

69. *a.* The (soft) breathing ह् h before स् s and, in roots beginning with द् d, before त् t, थ् th, ध् dh also, is treated like ष gh;—e.g. लिह्+सि leh+si=लिसि lek-si, 'thou lickest' (67); दह्+स्यति dah+syati=धस्यति dhak-syati, 'he will burn' (55); दह्+त dah+ta=दग्ध dag-dha, 'burnt' (62 b); दिह्+ध्वे dih+dhve=धिग्ध्वे dhig-dhve, 'ye anoint' (62 a). Similarly treated are the perf. pass. participles of the roots स्निह् snih and, in one sense, मुह् muh: स्निग्ध snig-dha, 'smooth,' and मुग्ध mug-dha, 'foolish.'

*b.* ह् h, in all other roots, is treated like an aspirate cerebral, which, after changing a following त् t, थ् th, ध् dh to ढ् dh, and lengthening a preceding short vowel, is dropped;—e.g. लिह्+त lih+ta=लीढ lidha, 'licked'; मुह्+त muh+ta=मूढ

mūḍha, 'infatuated.' Similarly treated are the roots वह् vah and सह sah, but with an apparent irregularity in the vowel: उढ ṁḍha<sup>1</sup>, 'carried' (for वह् + त vah + ta); वोढुम् voḍhum<sup>2</sup>, 'to carry' (for वह् + तुम् vah + tum); सोढुम् soḍhum<sup>2</sup>, 'to bear' (for सह् + तुम् sah + tum).

An exception to ḍ is the root नह् nah, in which ह् h is treated as ध् dh: नद्ध nad-dha, 'bound.' An exception to both a and b is the root दृह् dṛh: दृढ dṛḍha, 'firm' (begins with द् d and has a short vowel).

## CHAPTER III

### DECLENSION

70. Declension, or the inflexion of nominal stems by means of endings, is most conveniently treated under the three heads of 1. nouns (including adjectives); 2. numerals; 3. pronouns.

In Sanskrit there are—

a. three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter;

b. three numbers: singular, dual, and plural;

c. eight cases: nominative, vocative, accusative, **instrumental**, dative, ablative, genitive, **locative**<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The syllable व् va, which is liable to Samprasāraṇa (p. 11, note 1), becomes व् a and is then lengthened.

<sup>2</sup> Here ष्ṣ represents the Indo-Iranian aḥ, which after cerebrealising and aspirating the following dental becomes o, just as original as (through as) becomes o;—e.g. in मनोभिः mano-bhiḥ: cp. 45 b.

<sup>3</sup> This is the order of the Hindu grammarians, excepting the vocative, which is not regarded by them as a case. It is convenient as the only arrangement by which such cases as are identical in form, either in the singular, the dual, or the plural, may be grouped together.

71. The normal **case-endings** added to the stem are the following:—

SINGULAR.			DUAL.		PLURAL.	
M. F.		N.	M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
N.	स् s	— <sup>b</sup>	श्री au	ई i	अस् as	इ i <sup>c</sup>
V.	— <sup>a</sup>	—				
A.	अम् am	—				
I.	आ ā	—	भ्याम् bhyām	भिस् bhis		
D.	ए e				भ्यस् bhyas	
Ab. } G. }	अस् as				आम् ām	
L.	इ i	—	श्रीस् os	सु su		

a. The vocative is the same (apart from the accent) as the nominative in all numbers except the *masc. and fem. sing.* of vowel stems generally and the *masc. sing.* of consonant stems in -at, -an, -in, -as (cp. 76a), -yas, -vas.

b. The nom. acc. sing. neut. has the bare stem excepting the words in -a, which add म् m.

c. The nom. voc. acc. plur. neut. before the इ i insert न् n after a vowel stem and before a single final mute or sibilant of a consonant stem (modifying the न् n according to the class of the consonant).

72. An important distinction in declension (in stems ending in च c, त् t, न् n, स् s, and ष ष) is that between the **strong** and the **weak** stem. If the stem has *two* forms, the **strong** and the **weak** stem are distinguished; if it has *three* forms, **strong**, **middle**, and **weakest** are distinguished.

a. Shifting of accent was the cause of the distinction. The stem, having been accented in the strong cases, here naturally preserved its full form; but it was shortened in the weak cases by the accent falling on the endings. For a similar reason the last vowel of the strong stem, if long, is regularly shortened in

the vocative, because the accent always shifted to the first syllable in that case.

73. The strong stem appears in the following cases:—

Nom. voc. acc. sing.	} of masculine nouns <sup>1</sup> .
Nom. voc. acc. dual	
Nom. voc. ( <b>not acc.</b> ) plur.)	
Nom. voc. acc. <b>plural only</b> of neuters.	

a. When the stem has *three* forms, the middle stem appears before terminations beginning with a consonant<sup>2</sup> (०याम् -bhyām, ०मिस् -bhis, ०भ्यस् -bhyas, ०सु -su); the weakest, before terminations beginning with a vowel in the remaining weak cases;—e.g. प्रत्यक्षी pratyāñc-au, nom. dual; प्रत्यग्भिः pratyāg-bhiḥ, inst. plur.; प्रतीचोः pratīc-ōḥ, gen. dual (93).

b. In neuters with three stems, the nom. voc. acc. sing. are middle, the nom. voc. acc. dual, weakest;—e.g. प्रत्यक् pratyāk, sing., प्रतीची pratīc-ī, dual, प्रत्यसि pratyāñc-i, plur. (93). The other cases are as in the masculine.

## NOUNS.

74. This declension may conveniently be divided into two classes:—

I. Stems ending in consonants<sup>3</sup>:—

A. unchangeable; B. changeable.

<sup>1</sup> Excepting the stems in ०यि (101) nearly all nouns with changeable stems form their feminines with the suffix ई (100).

<sup>2</sup> It is practically most convenient to name changeable stems in the middle form, since this is also the form in which they appear as prior members in compounds.

<sup>3</sup> Some grammars begin with the vowel declension in ०अ (II. A) since this contains the majority of all the declined stems in the language.

- II. Stems ending in vowels:—A. in अ a and आ ā; B. in इ i and उ u; C. in ई ī and ऊ ū; D. in ए ē; E. in ऐ ai, औ o, औ au.

### I. A. Unchangeable Stems.

75. The number of these stems is comparatively small, there being none ending in guttural or cerebral mutes, and none in nasals or semivowels (except र r). They are liable to such changes only as are required by the rules of Sandhi before the consonant terminations (cp. 16 a). Masculines and feminines ending in the same consonant are inflected exactly alike; and the neuters differ only in the nom. voc. acc. dual and plural.

76. The final consonants of the stem retain their original sound before vowel terminations (71); but when there is no ending (nom. sing., the स् s of the m. f. being dropped), and before the loc. pl. सु su, they must be reduced to one of the letters क k, ट t, त t, प p or Visarga (27), which respectively become ग् g, ड् ḍ, द् d, ब् b, or र् r, before the terminations beginning with भ् bh.

a. The voc. sing. m. f. is the same as the nom. except in stems in (derivative) अस् as (83).

b. Forms of the nom. voc. acc. plur. neut. are extremely rare in this declension;—e.g. from \*भाज् -bhāj, 'sharing,' \*भाजि -bhāñji; nom. sing. \*भाक् -bhāk.

But for practical reasons it appears preferable to begin with the consonant declension, which adds the normal endings (71) without modification; while the wide deviation of the a-declension from these endings is apt to confuse the beginner.



## Stems in Dentals.

77. Paradigm सुहृद् su-hṛd, m. 'friend' (lit. 'good-hearted').

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N.V.	सुहृत् su-hṛt (27)		
A.	सुहृदम् su-hṛd-am	सुहृदौ -hṛd-au	सुहृदः -hṛd-aḥ
I.	सुहृदा su-hṛd-ā		सुहृद्भिः -hṛd-bhiḥ
D.	सुहृदे su-hṛd-e	सुहृद्व्याम् -hṛd-bhyaṁ	सुहृद्भ्यः -hṛd-bhyaḥ
Ab.	सुहृदः su-hṛd-aḥ	सुहृदोः -hṛd-oḥ	सुहृदाम् -hṛd-āṁ
G.			सुहृत्सु -hṛt-su (32)
L.	सुहृदि su-hṛd-i		

a. In the paradigms of regular nouns with unchangeable stems it will be sufficient to remember the nom. sing. and the nom. inst. loc. plur.;—e.g. from \*जित् -jit, 'conquering': \*जित् -jit, \*जितः -jit-aḥ, \*जिद्भिः -jid-bhiḥ, \*जित्सु -jit-su; from \*मथ् -math, 'destroying': \*मत् -mat, \*मथः -math-aḥ, \*मद्भिः -mad-bhiḥ, \*मत्सु -mat-su; from \*वृध् -vr̥dh, 'increasing': \*वृत् -vr̥t, \*वृधः -vr̥dh-aḥ, \*वृद्भिः -vr̥d-bhiḥ, \*वृत्सु -vr̥t-su.

## Stems in Labials.

78. Only a few ending in प् p and भ् bh occur. They are declined exactly like सुहृद् su-hṛd.

STEM.	NOM. SG.	NOM. PL.	INST. PL.	LOC. PL.
धर्मगुप् dharma-gup, m. 'guardian of law'	*गुप् -gup	*गुपः -gup-aḥ	*गुद्भिः -gub-bhiḥ	*गुप्सु -gup-su
ककुम् kakubh, f. 'region'	ककुप् -kakup	ककुभः -kakubh-aḥ	ककुद्भिः -kakub-bhiḥ	ककुप्सु -kakup-su

## Stems in Palatals.

79. The palatals (च् c, ज् j, ष् s) undergo a change of organ when final and before consonant terminations (cp. 63). च् c always becomes guttural (क् k or ग् g); ज् j and ष् s nearly always become guttural, but sometimes cerebral (ट् ṭ or ड् ḍ).

STEM.	NOM. SG.	NOM. PL.	INST. PL.	LOC. PL.
वाच् vāc <sup>1</sup> , f. 'speech'	वाक् vāk	वाचः vāc-aḥ	वाग्भिः vāg-bhīḥ	वासु vāk-ṣū (67)
अरुच् asrj, n. 'blood'	अरुक् ásr̥k	अरुजि ásr̥ñj-i	अरुग्भिः ásr̥g-bhīḥ	अरुषु ásr̥k-ṣu
रुच् ruj, f. 'disease'	रुक् ruk	रुजः ruj-aḥ	रुग्भिः rug-bhīḥ	रुषु ruk-ṣu
सम्राज् samrāj, m. 'sovereign'	सम्राट् samrātṭ	सम्रावः samrāj-aḥ	सम्राग्भिः samrātḍ-bhīḥ	सम्राट्सु sam-rātṭsu
दिष् diś, f. 'cardinal point'	दिक् dik	दिशः diś-aḥ	दिग्भिः dig-bhīḥ	दिषु dik-ṣū
विष् viś, m. 'settler'	विट् viṭ	विशः viś-aḥ	विट्भिः viṭ-bhīḥ	विट्सु viṭ-ṣū

a. Like वाच् vāc are declined त्वच् tvac, f. 'skin,' रुच् ruc, f. 'light,' लुच् sruc, f. 'ladle'; जलमुच् jala-muc, m. 'cloud' (lit. 'water-shedding').

b. Like रुच् ruj are declined ऋत्विच् ṛtv-ij, m. 'priest' (lit. 'sacrificing in season'), बणिच् baṇij, m. 'merchant,' भिषच् bhiṣaj, m. 'physician'; स्रज् sraj, f. 'garland'; also ऊर्ज् ūrj, f. 'strength' (nom. ऊर्क ūrk, 28).

c. Like सम्राज् samrāj is declined परिव्राज् parivrāj, m. 'mendicant.'

<sup>1</sup> Stems in derivative अच् ac are changeable (93).

d. Like दिम् diś are declined °दृम् -drś, 'seeing,' °स्पृम् -sprś, 'touching' (at the end of compounds).

### Stems in Cerebrals.

80. The only cerebral stems are those in the sibilant ष ṣ, which is naturally changed to cerebral ट ṭ or ड ḍ.

STEM.	NOM. SG.	NOM. PL.	INST. PL.	LOC. PL.
द्विष् dviṣ, m. 'enemy'	द्विट् dviṣṭ	द्विषः dviṣ-aḥ	द्विष्णिः dviṣ-bhiṣ	द्विट्सु dviṣ-su
प्रावृष् prā-vṛṣ, f. 'rainy season'	प्रावृट् prāvṛṣṭ	प्रावृषः prāvṛṣ-aḥ	प्रावृष्णिः prāvṛṣ-bhiṣ	प्रावृट्सु prāvṛṣ-su

### Stems in ह् h.

81. Most of the few stems in ह् h change that letter when final or before consonant endings to a guttural, but (cp. 69 b) in °ल्लिह् -lih, 'licking,' it becomes cerebral, and in उपानह् upā-nah, f. 'shoe' (that which is 'tied on'), dental:—

STEM.	NOM. SG.	NOM. PL.	INST. PL.	LOC. PL.
°दुह् -duh, 'milking'	°धुक् -dhuk	°दुहः -duh-aḥ	°धुग्निः -dhug-bhiḥ	°धुषु -dhuk-ṣu (62 a)
°द्रुह् -druh, 'injuring'	°ध्रुक् -dhruk	°द्रुहः -druh-aḥ	°ध्रुग्निः -dhrug-bhiḥ	°ध्रुषु -dhruk-ṣu
उष्णिह् uṣṇih, f. 'a metre'	उष्णिक् uṣṇik	उष्णिहः uṣṇih-aḥ	उष्णिग्निः uṣṇig-bhiḥ	उष्णिसु uṣṇik-ṣu
मधुलिह् madhu-lih, m. 'bee' ('honey-licker')	°लिट् -liṭ	°लिहः -lih-aḥ	°लिष्णिः -liṣ-bhiḥ	°लिट्सु -liṭ-su
उपानह् upā-nah, f. 'shoe'	उपानत् upā-nat	°नहः -nah-aḥ	°नञ्जिः -nad-bhiḥ	°नत्सु -nat-su

Stems in र् r<sup>1</sup>.

82. The र् r becomes Visarga only when final, that is, in the nom. sing. only, remaining before the सु su of the loc. plur. (50). A preceding इ i or उ u is lengthened when the र् r is final or followed by a consonant.

STEM.	NOM. SG.	NOM. PL.	INST. PL.	LOC. PL.
द्वार् द्वार,	द्वाः	द्वारः	द्वारिभिः	द्वार्षु
f. 'door'	dvāḥ	dvār-aḥ	dvār-bhiḥ	dvār-ṣu (67)
गिर् गिर,	गीः	गिरः	गीरिभिः	गीर्षु
f. 'voice'	gīḥ	gir-aḥ	gīr-bhiḥ	gīr-ṣu
पुर् पुर,	पूः	पुरः	पूरिभिः	पूर्षु
f. 'town'	pūḥ	pur-aḥ	pūr-bhiḥ	pūr-ṣu

## Stems in स s.

83. These stems consist almost entirely of words formed with the derivative suffixes अस् as, इस् is, उस् us, chiefly neuters. They lengthen their final vowel (before the inserted nasal) in the nom. voc. acc. -plur. neut. The masculines and feminines are nearly all adjective compounds with these stems as their final member; those in अस् as lengthen the अ a in the nom. sing.

Paradigms: यशस् yaś-as, n. 'fame'; हविस् hav-is, n. 'oblation'; आयुस् āy-us, n. 'life.'

## SINGULAR.

N.V.A. यशः	हविः	आयुः
yaśaḥ	haviḥ	āyuḥ
I. यशसा	हविषा	आयुषा
yaśas-ā	haviṣ-ā (67)	āyuṣ-ā (67)

<sup>1</sup> There are no stems in other semivowels.

D. यशसे yaśas-e	हविषे haviṣ-e	आयुषे āyuṣ-e
Ab.G. यशसः yaśas-aḥ	हविषः haviṣ-aḥ	आयुषः āyuṣ-aḥ
L. यशसि yaśas-i	हविषि haviṣ-i	आयुषि āyuṣ-i
DUAL.		
N.V.A. यशसी yaśas-ī	हविषी haviṣ-ī	आयुषी āyuṣ-ī
I.D.Ab. यशोभ्याम् yaśo-bhyām (45, 2)	हविर्भ्याम् haviṣ-bhyām (44)	आयुर्भ्याम् āyur-bhyām
G.L. यशसोः yaśas-oḥ	हविषोः haviṣ-oḥ	आयुषोः āyuṣ-oḥ
PLURAL.		
N.V.A. यशांसि yaśāṃs-i (66, 2)	हवींषि haviṃs-i	आयूंषि āyūṃs-i
I. यशोभिः yaśo-bhiḥ	हविर्भिः haviṣ-bhiḥ	आयुर्भिः āyur-bhiḥ
D.Ab. यशोभ्यः yaśo-bhyaḥ	हविर्भ्यः haviṣ-bhyaḥ	आयुर्भ्यः āyur-bhyaḥ
G. यशसाम् yaśas-ām	हविषाम् haviṣ-ām	आयुषाम् āyuṣ-ām
L. यशःसु yaśaḥ-su	हविःसु haviḥ-su (67)	आयुःसु āyuḥ-su (67)

a. **सुमन्स** *su-manas*, as an adjective, 'cheerful,' has in the nom. sing. masc. **सुमनाः** *sumānāḥ* (voc. **सुमनः** *súmanah*), but neuter **सुमनः** *sumānaḥ* (but **दीर्घायुः** *dirghāyuh* nom. sing. in all genders). Similarly **अङ्गिरस** *aṅgiras*, m., **उशनस** *uśanas*, m., names of seers, and **उषस** *uṣ-as*, f. 'dawn,' form the nominatives **अङ्गिराः** *aṅgirāḥ*, **उशनाः** *uśanāḥ* (sometimes **उशना** *uśānā*), and **उषाः** *uṣāḥ*.

b. आशिस् *ā-sis*<sup>1</sup>, f. 'blessing,' lengthens its इ i (like the stems in इर *ir*) in the nom. sing. and before consonants: nom. sing. आशीः *āsīḥ*; pl. nom. आशिषः *āsiṣ-ah*, inst. आशीभिः *āsīr-bhiḥ*, loc. आशीःषु *āsīḥ-ṣu*.

c. दोस् *dos*, n. 'arm,' is quite regular: nom. sing. दोः *doḥ*, nom. dual दोषी *doṣ-ī*; pl. inst. दोर्भिः *dor-bhiḥ*, loc. दोःषु *doḥ-ṣu*.

### I. B. Changeable Stems.

84. Regular changeable stems end in the dentals त् *t*, न् *n*, स् *s*, or the palatal च् *c*; those in त् *t* end in अत् *at* (also मत *mat*, वत् *vat*); those in न् *n* end in अन् *an* (also मन् *man*, वन् *van*) or इन् *in* (also मिन् *min*, विन् *vin*); those in स् *s* end in यस् *yas* (comparatives) or वस् *vas* (perf. participles active); those in च् *c* end in अच् *ac*, which is properly a root meaning 'to bend.'

The stems in अत् *at* (85-6), इन् *in* (87), यस् *yas* (88) have two forms, strong and weak; those in अन् *an* (90-92), वस् *vas* (89), अच् *ac* (93) have three, strong, middle, and weakest (73).

### Nouns with Two Stems.

85. 1. Stems in अत् *at* comprise Present and Future Participles (156) active (masc. and neut.)<sup>2</sup>. The strong stem is in अन् *ant*, the weak in अत् *at*<sup>3</sup>;—e.g. अदन् *ad-ant* and अदत् *ad-at*, 'eating,' from अद् *ad*, 'to eat'—

<sup>1</sup> Derived not with the suffix इस् *is*, but from the (weakened) root शास् *śās* with the prefix आ *ā*.

<sup>2</sup> On the formation of the feminine stem see 95.

<sup>3</sup> In Latin and Greek the distinction was lost by normalization: gen. edentis, ἔδοντος.

## MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. V. अद्ग adán	अदन्ती adánt-au	अदन्तः adánt-aḥ
A. अदन्तम् adánt-am	अदन्तौ adánt-au	अदतः adat-āḥ
I. अदता adat-á	अदश्याम् adád-bhyām	अदश्विः adád-bhiḥ
D. अदते adat-é		अदश्वः adád-bhyaḥ
Ab. } अदतः adat-āḥ	अदतोः adat-óḥ	अदताम् adat-ām
G. }		अदत्सु adát-su
L. अदति adat-í		

## NEUTER.

N. A. अदत् adát	अदती adat-í	अदन्ति adánt-i
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a. महत् mah-at, 'great,' originally a present participle<sup>1</sup>, forms its strong stem in आन्त ānt.

N. महान् mahán	pl. m. महान्तः mahánt-aḥ	n. महान्ति -hánti
A. महान्तम् mahánt-am	महतः mahat-āḥ	
I. महता mahat-á		महश्विः mahád-bhiḥ
V. महन् máhan	L. महत्सु mahát-su	

86. The stems of the **adjectives** formed with the suffixes **मत् mat** and **वत् vat**, which mean 'possessed of,' 'having,' differ from those in अत् at solely in lengthening the vowel in the nom. sing. masc.;—e.g. I. अग्निमत् agni-mát, 'having a (sacrificial) fire' (masc. and neut.)<sup>2</sup>—

<sup>1</sup> From the root मह् mah (originally magh), cp. Lat. mag-nus.

<sup>2</sup> On the formation of the feminine stem see 95.

N. sg. m. अभिमान् -mān	pl. °मन्तः -mánt-aḥ	n. °मन्ति -mánti
A. अभिमन्तम् -mánt-am	°मतः -mát-aḥ	
V. अभिमन् -man	L. °मत्सु -mát-su	

2. ज्ञानवत् jñāna-vat, 'possessed of knowledge' (masc. and neut.)<sup>1</sup>—

N. sg. m. ज्ञानवान् jñāna-vān	pl. ज्ञानवन्तः jñāna-vant-aḥ
A. ज्ञानवन्तम् jñāna-vant-am	ज्ञानवतः jñāna-vat-aḥ

a. भवत् bháv-at, when used as the present participle of भू bhū, 'be,' is declined like अदत् adat (only the accent remains on the first syllable throughout); but when it means 'your Honour,' it is declined (as if derived with the suffix -vat) like ज्ञानवत् jñānavat: nom. भवान् bhavān, acc. भवन्तम् bhavantam. Besides भवन् bhavan there is also an irregular voc. (cp. 49) भोः bhoh, 'sir!' (a contraction of an older भवस् bhavas).

b. कियत् kí-y-at, 'how much?' and इयत् í-y-at, 'so much,' are also declined like ज्ञानवत् jñāna-vat.

N. कियान् kíyān	pl. कियन्तः kíyant-aḥ	n. कियन्ति kíyant-i
A. कियन्तम् kíyant-am	कियतः kíyat-aḥ	

87. 2. Adjectives formed with the suffix इन् in (masc. and neut.)<sup>1</sup>, which means 'possessing,' are very numerous. They are derivatives from substantives in अ a; thus बल bala, 'strength,' बलिन् bal-in, 'strong.' The stem of these words is weak only before consonants and in the nom. acc. sing. neut., where it drops the न् n. In the nom. sing. masc., where (as in all regular n-stems) the न् n is dropped, and in the nom. voc. acc. pl. neut.,

<sup>1</sup> On the formation of the feminine stem see 95.



the **इ** i is lengthened;—e. g. **धनिन्** dhan-in, 'possessing wealth,' 'rich'—

## MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <b>धनी</b> dhan-í	<b>धनिनः</b> dhanín-aḥ
A. <b>धनिनम्</b> dhanín-am	<b>धनिनः</b> dhanín-aḥ
I. <b>धनिना</b> dhanín-ā	<b>धनिभिः</b> dhaní-bhiḥ
V. <b>धनिन्</b> dhán-in.	

## NEUTER.

N.A. <b>धनि</b> dhan-í	<b>धनीनि</b> dhaníni
V. <b>धनि</b> dháni or <b>धनिन्</b> dhánin.	

a. Stems in **मिन्** min and **विन्** vin have a similar meaning and are declined in the same way;—e. g. **मनस्विन्** manas-vin, 'wise,' **वाग्मिन्** vāg-min, 'eloquent' (from **वाच्** vāc). **स्वामिन्** svā-min, m. 'lord' (lit. 'having property'), is used as a substantive only.

88. 3. **Comparatives in ईयस्** iyas (masc. and neut.)<sup>1</sup> form their strong stem in **ईयांस** iyāms;—e. g. **गरीयस्** gār-iyas, 'heavier,' comparative of **गुरु** guru, 'heavy'—

## MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <b>गरीयान्</b> gāriyān	<b>गरीयांसः</b> gāriyāms-aḥ
A. <b>गरीयांसम्</b> gāriyāms-am	<b>गरीयसः</b> gāriyas-aḥ
V. <b>गरीयन्</b> gāriyan	
I. <b>गरीयसा</b> gāriyas-ā	<b>गरीयोभिः</b> gāriyo-bhiḥ (45, 2)

## NEUTER.

N.A. <b>गरीयः</b> gāriyaḥ	<b>गरीयसी</b> gāriyas-ī	<b>गरीयांसि</b> gāriyāms-i
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<sup>1</sup> On the formation of the feminine stem see 95.

## Nouns with Three Stems.

89. 1. Participles of the reduplicated perfect in वस् *vas* (masc. and neut.)<sup>1</sup> form their strong stem with वांस *vāms*, the middle with वत् *vat*<sup>2</sup>, the weakest with उष *uṣ* (67; cp. 157);—e. g. चक्रवस् *cakṛ-vas*<sup>3</sup>, 'having done,' from कृ *kṛ*, 'to do'—

## MASCULINE.

चक्रवान् <i>cakṛ-vān</i>	N. V. °वांसी <i>-vāms-au</i>	°वांसः <i>-vāms-aḥ</i>
चक्रवासम् <i>cakṛ-vāms-am</i>	°वांसी <i>-vāms-au</i>	चक्रुषः <i>cakṛ-uṣ-aḥ</i>
चक्रवन् <i>cakṛ-van</i>		

चक्रुषा <i>cakṛ-uṣ-ā</i>	°वज्याम् <i>-vād-bhyām</i>	चक्रवन्निः <i>-vādbhiḥ</i>
चक्रुषि <i>cakṛ-uṣ-i</i>	चक्रुषोः <i>cakṛ-uṣ-ōḥ</i>	°वत्सु <i>-vātsu</i>

## NEUTER.

चक्रवत् <i>cakṛ-vāt</i>	चक्रुषी <i>cakṛ-uṣ-ī</i>	चक्रवांसि <i>cakṛ-vāms-i</i>
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<sup>1</sup> On the formation of the feminine stem see 95.

<sup>2</sup> The change of स् *s* to त् *t* here began in the early Vedic period before भ् *bh*, extending thence to the loc. plur. and the nom. acc. sing. neut. उस् *us* is the unaccented form of वस् *vas* (cp. 137, 2 c).

<sup>3</sup> Beginners sometimes confuse this reduplicated perf. part. active with the active participle formed by adding the suffix वत् *vat* to the perfect passive part.;—e. g. nom. masc. कृतवान् *kṛta-vān*, 'having done,' acc. कृतवन्तम् *kṛta-vantam* (cp. 161). The confusion is caused by both ending in °वान् *-vān* in the nom. sing.

a. The **इ** i which is inserted before the **व्** v in some of these participles is dropped before **उष्** us: thus **तस्त्रिवान्** tasth-i-vān, but **तस्त्रुषा** tasth-ús-ā.

b. The following examples of these stems may be useful (cp. 157):—

	NOM. SG.	NOM. PL.	ACC. PL.	INSTR. PL.
From <b>स्था</b> sthā,	<b>तस्त्रिवान्</b>	<b>तस्त्रिवांसः</b>	<b>तस्त्रुषः</b>	<b>तस्त्रिवस्त्रिः</b>
'stand'	tasth-i-vān	tasth-i-vāms-ah	tasth-ús-ah	tasth-i-vád-bhiḥ
„ <b>नी</b> nī,	<b>निनीवान्</b>	<b>निनीवांसः</b>	<b>निन्युषः</b>	<b>निनीवस्त्रिः</b>
'lead'	ninī-vān	ninī-vāms-ah	niny-ús-ah	ninī-vád-bhiḥ
„ <b>भू</b> bhū,	<b>बभूवान्</b>	<b>बभूवांसः</b>	<b>बभूवुषः</b>	<b>बभूवस्त्रिः</b>
'be'	babhū-vān	babhū-vāms-ah	babhū-v-ús-ah	babhū-vád-bhiḥ
„ <b>तन्</b> tan,	<b>तेनिवान्</b>	<b>तेनिवांसः</b>	<b>तेनुषः</b>	<b>तेनिवस्त्रिः</b>
'stretch'	ten-i-vān	ten-i-vāms-ah	ten-ús-ah	ten-i-vád-bhiḥ
„ <b>हन्</b> han,	<b>जघ्निवान्</b>	<b>जघ्निवांसः</b>	<b>जघ्नुषः</b>	<b>जघ्निवस्त्रिः</b>
'kill'	jaghn-i-vān	jaghn-i-vāms-ah	jaghn-ús-ah	jaghn-i-vád-bhiḥ
„ <b>गम्</b> gam,	<b>जगन्वान्</b>	<b>जगन्वांसः</b>	<b>जगमुषः</b>	<b>जगन्वस्त्रिः</b>
'go'	jagan-vān <sup>1</sup>	jagan-vāms-ah	jagm-ús-ah	jagan-vád-bhiḥ
or:	<b>जग्मिवान्</b>	<b>जग्मिवांसः</b>	<b>जग्मुषः</b>	<b>जग्मिवस्त्रिः</b>
	jagm-i-vān	jagm-i-vāms-ah	jagm-ús-ah	jagmi-vád-bhiḥ
„ <b>विद्</b> vid,	<b>विद्वान्</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>विद्वांसः</b>	<b>विदुषः</b>	<b>विद्वस्त्रिः</b>
'know'	vid-vān	vid-vāms-ah	vid-ús-ah	vid-vád-bhiḥ

90. 2. Nouns in **अन्** an (also **मन्** man, **वन्** van), masc. and neut.<sup>3</sup>, form the strong stem in **आन्** ān, the weakest in **न्** n, the middle in **अ** a. In the nom. sing. masc. the final **न्** n is dropped. In the loc. sing. and the nom. voc. acc. dual the

<sup>1</sup> On this change of **म** m to **न** n, see 68.

<sup>2</sup> Without reduplication, cp. Gk. *elōs*.

<sup>3</sup> On the formation of the feminine stem see 95.

syncope of the **अ** a of the suffix is optional. In the weakest cases syncope does not take place when **मन्** man and **वन्** van are immediately preceded by a consonant.

The concurrence of three consonants is here avoided, though not in stems in simple **अन्** an. Hence **आत्मना** āt-man-ā, but **तस्या** takṣ-ṇ-ā, **मूर्ध्ना** mūrdh-n-ā. Examples of the inflexion of these stems are :—

1. **राजन्** rāj-an, m. 'king'—

SING.	PLUR.
N. राजा rāj-ā	राजानः rāj-ān-aḥ
A. राजानम् rāj-ān-am	राजः rāj-ñ-aḥ
V. राजन् rāj-an	
I. राज्ञा rāj-ñ-ā	राजभिः rāj-a-bhiḥ
L. राज्ञि rāj-ñ-i or राजनि rāj-an-i	राजसु rāj-a-su

2. **नामन्** nā-man, n. 'name' (Lat. nō-men)—

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
√.A. नाम nā-ma	नाम्नी nā-mn-ī or नामनी nā-man-ī	नामानि nā-mān-i
7. नाम nāma or नामन् nā-man		
5. नाम्ना nā-mn-ā	नामभ्याम् nā-ma-bhyām	नामभिः nā-ma-bhiḥ
6. नाम्नि nā-mn-i or नामनि nā-man-i	नाम्नोः nā-mn-oḥ	नामसु nā-ma-su

3. **ब्रह्मन्** brah-mán, m. 'creator' (०मन् -man after consonant)—

SING.

PLUR.

N. ब्रह्मा brah-má

ब्रह्मायः brah-mán-ah

A. ब्रह्माणम् brah-mán-am (65)

ब्रह्मायः brah-mán-ah

V. ब्रह्मन् bráh-man

I. ब्रह्मणा brah-mán-ā

ब्रह्मिभिः brah-má-bhiḥ

4. यावन् grá-van, m. 'stone'—

SING.

PLUR.

N. यावा grá-vā

यावायः grá-vān-ah

A. यावाणम् grá-vān-am

याव्याः grāv-ṇ-ah

I. याव्या grāv-ṇ-ā

याविभिः grá-va-bhiḥ

## 2 a. Irregular Stems in अन् an.

91. 1. पन्थन् pánth-an, m. 'path,' has पन्थान् pánth-ān for its strong stem, पथि path-i for its middle, and पथ path for its weakest stem; the nom. irregularly adds स् s<sup>1</sup>—

SING.

PLUR.

N. पन्थाः pánth-ā-ḥ

पन्थानः pánth-ān-ah

A. पन्थानम् pánth-ān-am

पथः path-áḥ

I. पथा path-ā

पथिभिः pathi-bhiḥ

<sup>1</sup> This स् s is due to the fact that in the earlier language this word had two stems: the one पन्था pánthā, forming N. पन्थाः pánthā-ḥ, A. पन्थाम् pánthā-m; the other, पन्थान् pánthān, forming N. पन्था pánthā, A. पन्थानम् pánthān-am.

2. अहन् āh-an, n. 'day,' takes अहस् āh-as as its middle stem—

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N.V.A.	अहः āh-aḥ <sup>1</sup>	अह्नी āhn-ī or अहनी āhan-ī	अहानि āhān-i
I.	अहा āhn-ā	अहोभ्याम् āho-bhyām	अहोभिः āho-bhiḥ
L.	{ अहि āhn-i अहनि āhan-i	अहोः āhn-oḥ	अहःसु āhaḥ-su

3. अन् śv-án, m. 'dog,' forms its weakest stem, अन् śun<sup>2</sup>, with Samprasāraṇa. Otherwise it is declined like राजन् rājan.

	SING.	PLUR.
N.	अ स्वा śvá (κύων)	N.V. अानः śvān-aḥ
A.	अानम् śvān-am	अानः śún-aḥ (κύων)
V.	अन् śván (κύων)	I. अभिः śvá-bhiḥ

4. युवन् yú-van, m. 'youth' (Lat. juven-is), forms its weakest stem, यून yūn, by Samprasāraṇa (yu-un) and contraction (cf. Lat. jūn-ior)—

	SING.	PLUR.
N.	युवा yú-vā	N.V. युवानः yú-vān-aḥ
A.	युवानम् yú-vān-am	यूनः yún-aḥ
V.	युवन् yú-van	I. युवभिः yú-va-bhiḥ

<sup>1</sup> The Visarga in the N.V.A. sing., and when the word is the prior member of a compound (except in अहोरात्र aho-rātra, m. n. 'day and night'), is treated like an original र् r (46): hence अहरहः ahar-ahaḥ, 'day by day'; अहर्गण्यः ahar-gaṇyaḥ, 'series of days.'

<sup>2</sup> So also in Greek: κύων = śún-aḥ.

5. मघवन् maghá-van (lit. 'bountiful'), m. a name of Indra, also forms its weakest stem, मघीन् maghón<sup>1</sup>, by Samprasāraṇa and contraction :—

SING.		PLUR.	
N. मघवा maghá-vā		N.V. मघवानः maghá-vān-aḥ	
A. मघवानम् maghá-vān-am		मघीन्ः maghón-aḥ	
V. मघवन् mágha-van		I. मघवभिः maghá-va-bhiḥ	

92. The root हन् han, 'kill,' when used as a noun at the end of a compound, for the most part follows the analogy of stems in चन् an. The strong stem is हन् han (with a long vowel in the nom. sing. only), the middle ह ha, and the weakest घ्न ghn;—e. g. ब्रह्महन् brahma-han, m. 'Brahman-killer'—

N. ब्रह्महा -há	N.V. ब्रह्महयः -háṇ-aḥ
A. ब्रह्महयम् -háṇ-am (65)	ब्रह्मघ्नः -ghn-áḥ <sup>2</sup>
V. ब्रह्महन् -han	
L. ब्रह्मघ्नि -ghn-i <sup>2</sup>	I. ब्रह्महभिः -há-bhiḥ
ब्रह्महसि -háṇ-i	ब्रह्महसु -há-su

### 3. Adjectives in चच् ac.

93. These words, the suffix<sup>3</sup> of which is generally expressed by '-ward,' form the strong stem in चच् añc, the middle in

<sup>1</sup> Forms from मघवत् magha-vat are also sometimes found;—e. g. nom. मघवान् magha-vān, gen. मघवतः magha-vat-aḥ.

<sup>2</sup> The cerebralization of न् n (65) does not take place here, probably because the guttural mute immediately precedes it.

<sup>3</sup> These words are properly compounds formed with the verb चच् añc, 'bend,' which has, however, practically acquired the character of a suffix.

अच् ac, and the weakest in ईच् ic or ऊच् ūc<sup>1</sup> (according as अच् ac is preceded by य् y or व् v);—e. g. प्रत्यच् praty-ac, m. n.<sup>2</sup> 'backward,' 'westward'—

## MASCULINE.

SING.	DUAL	PLUR.
प्रत्यक् praty-āṅ (61)	प्रत्यङ्गौ -tyāṅc-au	प्रत्यङ्गः -tyāṅc-aḥ
प्रत्यङ्गम् pratyāṅc-am	प्रत्यङ्गौ -tyāṅc-au	प्रतीचः -tīc-āḥ
प्रतीचा pratic-ā	प्रत्यङ्गभ्याम् -tyāṅc-bhyām	प्रत्यङ्गिभः -tyāṅc-bhiḥ
प्रतीचि pratic-i	प्रतीचोः -tīc-ōḥ	प्रत्यङ्गु -tyāṅc-ṅu (30; 67)

## NEUTER.

N.A. प्रत्यक् pratyāk

प्रतीची pratic-ī

प्रत्यङ्गि pratyāṅc-i

a. Other words similarly declined are—

STRONG STEM.	MIDDLE STEM.	WEAKEST STEM.
न्यच् ny-āṅc, 'downward'	न्यक् ny-āk	नीच् nīc
सम्यच् sam-y-āṅc, 'right'	सम्यक् sam-y-āk	समीच् sam-īc
तिर्यच् tir-y-āṅc, 'transverse'	तिर्यक् tir-y-āk	तिरच् tir-āc <sup>3</sup>
उदच् ūd-āṅc, 'upward'	उदक् ūd-āk	उदीच् ūd-īc <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Contractions for यच् y-ac and वच् v-ac respectively (which usually would be shortened to इच् ic and ऊच् ūc). The apparent irregularity of the long vowel is probably due to the Samprasāraṇa here being not internal, but external, at the junction of a compound. If the vowel were short, the stem would look as if formed with a suffix च् -c added to the final vowel of the prior member;—e. g. प्रतिच् prati-c, अनुच् anu-c.

<sup>2</sup> On the formation of the feminine see 95.

<sup>3</sup> From तिरस tīras (cp. Lat. trans) + अच् ac, 'going across,' 'horizontal'; as a noun, m. n., it means 'animal.'

<sup>4</sup> ई i, though no य् y precedes the अ a of the suffix, by analogy.



STRONG STEM.	MIDDLE STEM.	WEAKEST STEM.
अन्वच् anv-āñc, 'following'	अन्वक् anv-āk	अनुच् anūc
विष्वच् viṣv-añc, 'all-pervading'	विष्वक् viṣv-ak	विषूच् viṣūc

b. पराच् párác, 'turned away,' प्राच् prác, 'forward,' 'eastern,' and अवाच् áváç, 'downward,' 'southern,' have only two stems, पराच् páráñc, प्राच् práñc and अवाच् áváñc for the strong, पराच् párác, प्राच् prác and अवाच् áváç for the weak :—

## MASCULINE.

SING.	PLUR.
N. V. प्राक् práñ. (6r)	प्राचः práñc-aḥ
A. प्राक्षम् práñc-am	प्राचः prác-aḥ
I. प्राचा prác-ā	प्राग्भिः prág-bhiḥ
L. प्राचि prác-i	प्राचु प्राक-ḥu

94. The beginner will find it useful to remember the following points with regard to changeable stems :—

1. The vowel of the suffix is lengthened in the nom. sing. masc. except in stems in अत् at and अच् ac;—अग्निमान् agni-māñ, ज्ञानवान् jñāna-vāñ; गरीयान् gár-iyāñ; चक्रवान् cakṛ-vāñ; राजा ráj-ā, ब्रह्मा brah-mā, युवा yú-vā; धनी dhān-ī, वाग्मी vāg-mī, मनस्वी manas-vī; but अद् ad-āñ, प्रत्यङ् praty-āñ.

a. The nom. sing. masc. ends in a nasal in all changeable stems except those in न् n (अन् an, मन् man, वन् van, इन् in, मिन् mīn, रिन् rin), which drop it.

b. All changeable stems which lengthen the vowel in the nom. sing. masc., keep it short in the vocative, and always retain the न् n of the stem;—e.g. अग्निम् agni-man, ज्ञानवन् jñāna-van; गरीयन् gár-iyān; चक्रवन् cakṛ-vān; राजन् ráj-an, ब्रह्मन् bráh-man, युवन् yú-vān; धनिन् dhān-in, वाग्मिन् vāg-mīn, मनस्विन् manas-vīn.

a. In other changeable stems the vocative differs from the nom. solely in always having the accent on the first syllable: **अदन** *ád-an*, voc., *adán*, nom.; **प्रत्याह** *prátyaḥ*, voc., *pratyáḥ*, nom.

95. The **feminines** of nouns with changeable stems are formed by adding ई *ī* to the weak stem (when there are two stems) or the weakest (when there are three), and follow the declension of **नदी** *nadī* (100);—e.g. **अदती** *adat-ī*; **अग्निमती** *agni-mát-ī*, **ज्ञानवती** *jñāna-vat-ī*; **धनिनी** *dhanín-ī*, **वाग्मिनी** *vāg-mín-ī*, **मनस्विनी** *manas-vín-ī*; **गरीयसी** *gáriyas-ī*; **चक्रुषी** *cakrúṣ-ī*; **राज्ञी** *rājñī* ('queen'); **नाम्नी** *nāmn-ī* (adj., 'named'); **सुनी** *śun-ī* ('bitch'); **घ्नी** *-ghn-ī* ('killing'); **प्रतीची** *pratic-ī*, **प्राची** *prāc-ī*.

a. The feminine of the **present participle active** of the first conjugation (125) is made from the strong masc. stem in **अन्** *ant* (cp. 156); that of the second conjugation from the weak stem in **अत्** *at*;—e.g. **भवन्ती** *bhávant-ī*, 'being'<sup>1</sup>; **तुदन्ती** *tudánt-ī*<sup>2</sup>, 'striking,' **दीव्यन्ती** *dīvyant-ī*, 'playing,' **चोरयन्ती** *corayant-ī*, 'stealing'; but **शुद्धती** *júhv-at-ī*, 'sacrificing,' **युञ्जती** *yuñj-at-ī*, 'joining,' **सुन्वती** *sunv-at-ī*, 'pressing,' **कुर्वती** *kurv-at-ī*, 'doing,' **क्रीणती** *krīṇ-at-ī*, 'buying.'

b. The feminine of the simple future participle active is usually formed like the present part. of the first conjugation; **भविष्यन्ती** *bhaviṣyánt-ī*<sup>2</sup>, 'about to be,' **करिष्यन्ती** *karīṣyánt-ī*, 'about to do.'

c. The few **adjectives** in **वन्** *-van* form their feminines in **वरी** *-varī*;—**पीवन्** *pī-van* (*πίων*), 'fat,' f. **पीवरी** *pī-varī*

<sup>1</sup> But **भवती** *bhavat-ī* from **भवत्** *bhavat*, 'your Honour' (86 a).

<sup>2</sup> If the verbal base, however, ends in accented **अ** *a*;—e.g. **तुदा**, *bhaviṣyá*, the weak form may optionally be taken, when the ई *ī* receives the accent: **तुदती** *tud-at-ī*, **भविष्यती** *bhaviṣy-at-ī*.

(*παιρα*). The fem. of the irregular युवन् *yú-van*, 'young' (91, 4), is युवति *yuva-tí* or युवती *yuva-tī*.

### Irregular Nouns with Changeable Stems.

96. 1. अप् *ap*, f. 'water,' which is always plural, lengthens its *a* in the strong cases (N.V.) and substitutes *t* for *p* before *भ* *bh*:—

N. आपः *áp-śh*    A. अपः *ap-śh*    I. अग्निः *ad-bhīḥ*    L. अप्सु *ap-sú*

2. अनङ्गह् *anaḡ-vāh*, m. 'ox' (lit. 'cart-drawer,' from *anas+vah*), has three stems: the last syllable is lengthened in the strong stem, अनङ्गाह् *anaḡ-vāh*, and shortened by *Samprasāraṇa* in the weakest, अनङ्गुह् *anaḡ-uh*, and in the middle अनङ्गुत् *anaḡ-ut* (dissimilated, for अनङ्गुद् *anaḡ-uḡ*: cp. 27). The nom. and voc. are irregularly formed, as if from a stem in *वत्* *vat*.

N. अनङ्गान् *anaḡvān*

N.V. अनङ्गाहः *anaḡvāh-śh*

V. अनङ्गन् *anaḡvan*

A. अनङ्गुहः *anaḡūh-śh*

A. अनङ्गाहम् *anaḡvāh-am*

I. अनङ्गुहा *anaḡūh-ā*

I. अनङ्गुग्निः *anaḡūd-bhīḥ*

L. अनङ्गुहि *anaḡūh-i*

L. अनङ्गुत्सु *anaḡūt-su*

3. पुंसस् *pá-maṣṣ*<sup>1</sup>, m. 'man,' has three forms, being lengthened in the strong stem to पुमांस् *púmāms*, shortened by syncope in the weakest to पुंस् *pums*, and in the middle to पुम् *pum* (with necessary loss of the *ss*: cp. 28 and 16 a):—

<sup>1</sup> Probably an old compound, with the second part of which the Lat. *mas*, 'male,' may be allied.

N. sg. पुमान् púmān (cp. 89, 1)	N.V. pl. पुमांसः púmāṃs-āḥ
V. पुमन् púman	A. पुंसः puṃs-āḥ
A. पुमांसम् púmāṃs-am	I. पुभिः pum-bhīḥ
I. पुंसा puṃs-ā	L. पुंसु puṃ-sú
L. पुंसि puṃs-i	

## II. Stems ending in Vowels.

97. A. Stems in अ a (masc. neut.) and आ ā<sup>1</sup> (fem.);—  
e.g. कान्त kān-ta<sup>2</sup>, 'beloved' (past participle of कम् kam, 'love')—

	SINGULAR.		
	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
N.	कान्तः kānta-ḥ	कान्तम् kānta-m	कान्ता kāntā
A.	कान्तम् kānta-m		कान्ताम् kāntām
I.	कान्तेन kāntena <sup>3</sup>		कान्तया kānta-y-ā <sup>3</sup>
D.	कान्ताय kāntāya		कान्तायै kāntā-yai <sup>5</sup>
Ab.	कान्तात् kāntāt <sup>4</sup>		कान्तायाः kāntā-yāḥ
G.	कान्तस्य kānta-sya <sup>3</sup>		कान्तायाः kāntā-yāḥ
L.	कान्ते kānte		कान्तायाम् kāntā-yām
V.	कान्त kānta		कान्ते kānte <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> अ a = Gk. -os, -ov; Lat. -us, -um. आ ā = Gk. -a, -ḡ; Lat. -a.

<sup>2</sup> Certain adjectives in अः aḥ, आ ā, अम् am follow the pronominal declension (110).

<sup>3</sup> These terminations originally came from the pronominal declension (110).

<sup>4</sup> This termination is preserved in the Lat. ō for ōd (e.g. Gnaivōd in inscriptions), and in the Greek (Cretic) adv. τῶ-δε, 'hence.'

<sup>5</sup> The terminations -yai (= -yā-e), -yāḥ (= -yā-as), -yām are due to the influence of the feminines in -ī (originally -yā);—e.g. nadyai, nadyāḥ, adyām (cp. 100).

<sup>6</sup> The voc. of अम्बा ambā, 'mother,' is अम्बम् ambam.

## DUAL.

N.A.V. कान्तौ kântau कान्ते kānte कान्ते kānte

I.D.Ab. कान्ताभ्याम् kântā-bhyām

G.L. कान्तयोः kânta-yoḥ

## PLURAL.

MASC.

NEUT.

FEM.

N.V. कान्ताः kântāḥ कान्तानि kântā-n-i<sup>2</sup> कान्ताः kântāḥA. कान्तान् kântān<sup>1</sup> कान्तानि kântā-n-i कान्ताः kântāḥI. कान्तेः kântaiḥ<sup>3</sup>

कान्ताभिः kântā-bhiḥ

D.Ab. कान्तेभ्यः kānte-bhyaḥ

कान्ताभ्यः kântā-bhyaḥ

G. कान्तानाम् kântā-n-ām<sup>2</sup>

कान्तानाम् kântā-n-ām

L. कान्तेषु kānteṣu

कान्तासु kântā-su

98. B. Stems in इ i and उ u (masc. fem. neut.);—मुचि śuci, 'pure'; मृदु mṛdú, 'soft'—

## SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. मुचिः śuci-ḥ	मुचिः śuci-ḥ	मुचि śuci-i	मृदुः mṛdú-ḥ	मृदुः mṛdú-ḥ	मृदु mṛdú
A. मुचिम् śuci-m	मुचिम् śuci-m	मुचि śuci-i	मृदुम् mṛdú-m	मृदुम् mṛdú-m	मृदु mṛdú
I. मुचिना śuci-na	मुच्या śuci-ā	मुचिना śuci-na	मृदुना mṛdú-na	मृदा mṛdv-ā	मृदुना mṛdú-na

<sup>1</sup> The ending was originally -āns (cp. 36 B, foot-note 1), Goth. -ans, Grk. -αν.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the influence of the stems in अन् an: नामानि nāmāni, कान्तानाम् kântānām.

<sup>3</sup> This translation is preserved in such Gk. datives as ἱρῶσις.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
D. शुचये	शुच्यै	शुचिने	शुचिने	मृदवे	मृद्वे	मृदुने
	śúc-ay-e	śúcy-ai <sup>1</sup>	śúci-n-e	mṛdáv-e	mṛdv-ái <sup>1</sup>	mṛdú-n-e
Ab.G. शुचिः	शुच्याः	शुचिनः	शुचिनः	मृदोः	मृदाः	मृदुनः
	śúc-eh	śúcy-āḥ	śúci-n-aḥ	mṛd-óḥ	mṛdv-āḥ	mṛdú-n-aḥ
L. शुची	शुच्याम्	शुचिनि	शुचिनि	मृदौ	मृदाम्	मृदुनि
	śúc-au <sup>2</sup>	śúcy-ām	śúci-n-i	mṛd-áu	mṛdv-ām	mṛdú-n-i
V. शुचे	शुचे	शुचि	शुचि	मृदो	मृदो	मृदु
	śúce	śúce	śúci	mṛdo	mṛdo	mṛdu

## DUAL.

N.A.V. शुची	शुची	शुचिनी	मृदू	मृदू	मृदुनी	
	śúcī	śúcī	śúci-n-ī	mṛdū	mṛdū	mṛdú-n-ī
I.D.Ab. शुचिभ्याम्	शुचिभ्याम् śúci-bhyām		मृदुभ्याम् mṛdú-bhyām			
G.L. शुच्योः	शुच्योः	शुचिनोः	मृदोः	मृदोः	मृदुनोः	
	śúcy-oh	śúcy-oh	śúci-n-oh	mṛdv-óḥ	mṛdv-óḥ	mṛdú-n-oh

## PLURAL.

N.V. शुचयः	शुचयः	शुचीनि	मृदवः	मृदवः	मृदूनि	
	śúcay-aḥ	śúcay-aḥ	śúci-n-i	mṛdáv-aḥ	mṛdáv-aḥ	mṛdú-n-i
A. शुचीन्	शुचीः	शुचीनि	मृदून्	मृदूः	मृदूनि	
	śúcīn	śúcīḥ	śúci-n-i	mṛdūn	mṛdūḥ	mṛdú-n-i
I.	शुचिभिः śúci-bhiḥ		मृदुभिः mṛdú-bhiḥ			
D.Ab.	शुचिभ्यः śúci-bhyaḥ		मृदुभ्यः mṛdú-bhyaḥ			
G.	शुचीनाम् śúci-n-ām		मृदूनाम् mṛdú-n-ām			
I.	शुचिषु śúci-ṣu		मृदुषु mṛdú-ṣu			

<sup>1</sup> Cp. 97, foot-note 5.<sup>2</sup> This very anomalous ending, being the Vṛddhi vowel of च u, not इ i, seems to be due to the influence of the stems in च u, the inflexion of which is entirely analogous.

a. Neuter adjectives (not substantives) may be declined throughout (except N.V.A. of all numbers), and fem. adjectives and substantives in the D.Ab.G.L. sing., like masculines. Thus the L. sing. of मति *matī*, f. 'thought,' is मत्याम् *matyām* or मती *matāu*, but वारि *vāri*, n. 'water,' only वारिणि *vāriṇi*.

b. The voc. sing. of neuters may optionally follow the masc. form;—e.g. वारि *vāri* or वारि *vāre*; मधु *mādhu* or मधो *mādho*.

c. The feminine of adjectives in उ u is sometimes also formed by adding ई ī;—e.g. तनु *tanu* or तन्वी *tanvī*, f. 'thin'; लघु *laghu* or लघ्वी *laghvī*, f. 'light'; पृथु *prthū*, f. 'broad,' पृथ्वी *prthvī*, '(the broad) earth.'

### Irregularities.

99. 1. पति *pát-i* (Gk. *πόσι-s*), m. 'husband,' is irregular in the weak cases of the singular: I. पत्या *páty-ā*, D. पत्ये *páty-e*, Ab.G. पत्युः *páty-uh<sup>1</sup>*, L. पत्यौ *páty-au*. When it means 'lord,' or occurs at the end of compounds, it is regular (like शुचि *śuci*). The fem. is पत्नी *pātnī*, 'wife' (Gk. *πόρνια*).

2. सखि *sakh-i*, m. 'friend,' has the same irregularities, but in addition has a strong stem formed with Vṛddhi, सखाय् *sakhāy*: N. सखा *sakhā*, A. सखायम् *sakhāy-am*, I. सख्या *sakhya-ā*, D. सख्ये *sakhya-e*, Ab.G. सख्युः *sakhya-uh<sup>1</sup>*, L. सख्यौ *sakhya-au*, V. सखे *sakhe*; du. N.A.V. सखायौ *sakhāy-au*; pl. N.V. सखायः *sakhāy-ah*, A. सखीन् *sakhīn*. At the end of compounds सखि *sakhi* is regular in the weak cases, but retains the stem सखाय् *sakhāy* in the strong. The fem. is सखी *sakhī*.

3. The neuters अक्षि *akṣi*, 'eye,' अस्थि *asthi*, 'bone,' दधि *dādhī*, 'curds,' सक्थि *sakthi*, 'thigh,' form their weakest cases from stems in अक्ष् *an* (अक्षन् *akṣan*, &c., like नामन् *nāman*):—

<sup>1</sup> This anomalous ending appears to be due to the influence of the Ab.G. in names of relationship (101) in अक्ष् *ṛ*, like पितृ *pitṛ*.

N.A.V. अक्षि	du. अक्षिणी	pl. अक्षिणि
ākṣi	ākṣi-ṇ-i	ākṣi-ṇ-i
I. अक्ष्या	अक्षिभ्याम्	अक्षिभिः
akṣṇ-ā	ākṣi-bhyaṃ	ākṣi-bhiḥ
G. अक्ष्यः	अक्ष्योः	अक्ष्याम्
akṣṇ-āḥ	akṣṇ-ōḥ	akṣṇ-ām

4. **द्यु** dyú, f. 'sky' (originally diu, weak grade of **द्यो** dyo : 102a), retains this stem before consonant terminations (taking Vrddhi in the N.V. sing.), but changes it to **दिव्** div before vowels :—

SING.	PLUR.
N. <b>द्यौः</b> dyáu-ḥ (Zeús=Δjeús)	N. <b>दिवः</b> dív-aḥ
A. <b>दिवम्</b> dív-am	A. <b>दिवः</b> dív-aḥ
I. <b>दिवा</b> div-ā	I. <b>द्युभिः</b> dyú-bhiḥ
D. <b>दिवे</b> div-é	D.Ab. <b>द्युभ्यः</b> dyú-bhyaḥ
Ab.G. <b>दिवः</b> div-āḥ (Διfós)	G. <b>दिवाम्</b> div-ām
L. <b>दिवि</b> div-i (ΔιFl)	L. <b>द्युषु</b> dyú-ṣu
V. <b>द्यौः</b> dyáu-ḥ <sup>1</sup> (Zev)	

100. C. Stems in **ई** ī and **ऊ** ū (fem.), according as they are monosyllabic or polysyllabic, show various differences of inflexion :—

1. Monosyllabic stems change **ई** ī and **ऊ** ū to **इय** iy and **उव्** uv before vowels, the polysyllabic stems to **इ** y and **उ** v.

2. Monosyllabic stems have the normal terminations (71) throughout: they **may** take the special feminine terminations (-ai, -āḥ, -ām)<sup>2</sup>, polysyllabic stems must.

<sup>1</sup> The nom. with voc. accent, while the Greek has the proper voc.

<sup>2</sup> These terminations started from the polysyllabic stems in **ई** -ī, originally **या** -yā, which was fused with the normal endings **ए** e and **अस्** as to **यै** -yai and **यास्** -yās, and, in the loc., with an ending **अम्** -am (of unknown origin) to **याम्** -yām.



3. Monosyllabic stems use the nom. (which takes स् s), polysyllabic stems shorten the ई ī and ऊ ū of the nom., in the voc. sing.

4. Polysyllabic stems in ई ī have **no स् s** in the nom. sing. except लक्ष्मीः lakṣmīḥ, 'goddess of prosperity,' तन्त्रीः tantrīḥ, 'string,' and optionally तन्त्री tandrī, 'sloth.'

5. Polysyllabic stems form the acc. sing. in ईम् im and ऊम् ūm, the acc. pl. in ईस् is and ऊस् ūs.

## SINGULAR.

Stem धी dhī,	भू bhū,	नदी nadī	वधू vadhū,
'thought'	'earth'	'river'	'woman'
N.V. धीः	भूः	N. नदी	वधूः
dhī-ḥ	bhū-ḥ	nadī	vadhū-ḥ
A. धियम्	भुवम्	नदीम्	वधुम्
dhīy-am	bhūv-am	nadī-m	vadhū-m
I. धिया	भुवा	नद्या	वध्वा
dhīy-ā	bhuv-ā	nady-ā	vadhv-ā
D. धिये	भुवे	नद्ये	वध्वे
dhīy-é	bhuv-é	nady-ái	vadhv-ái <sup>1</sup>
Ab.G. धियः	भुवः	नद्याः	वध्वाः
dhīy-āḥ	bhuv-āḥ	nady-āḥ	vadhv-āḥ <sup>1</sup>
L. धियि	भुवि	नद्याम्	वध्वाम्
dhīy-i	bhuv-i	nady-ām	vadhv-ām <sup>1</sup>
		V. नदि	वधु
		nádi	vádhu

<sup>1</sup> The special feminine terminations in -ai, -ās, -ām are here, as in the 3 declension (97), due to the influence of the polysyllabic ī declension.

## DUAL.

N. V. A.	धिषी dhīf-y-au	भुषी bhūv-au	नषी nady-āu	वध्वी vadhv-āu
I. D. Ab.	धीभ्याम् dhī-bhyām	भूभ्याम् bhū-bhyām	नदीभ्याम् nadī-bhyām	वधूभ्याम् vadhū-bhyām
G. L.	धिषोः dhiy-ōḥ	भुषोः bhuv-ōḥ	नषोः nady-ōḥ	वध्वोः vadhv-ōḥ

## PLURAL.

N. V. A.	धियः dhiy-aḥ	भुवः bhūv-aḥ	N. V.	नद्यः nady-aḥ	वध्वः vadhv-aḥ
			A.	नदीः nadīḥ	वधूः vadhūḥ
I.	धीभिः dhī-bhīḥ	भूमिः bhū-bhīḥ		नदीभिः nadī-bhīḥ	वधूमिः vadhū-bhīḥ
D. Ab.	धीभ्यः dhī-bhyaḥ	भूभ्यः bhū-bhyaḥ		नदीभ्यः nadī-bhyaḥ	वधूभ्यः vadhū-bhyaḥ
G.	धियाम् dhiy-ām	भुवाम् bhuv-ām		नदीनाम् nadī-n-ām	वधूनाम् vadhū-n-ām
L.	धीषु dhī-ṣu	भूषु bhū-ṣu		नदीषु nadī-ṣu	वधूषु vadhū-ṣu

a. स्त्री *strī*, f. 'woman,' though monosyllabic, has most of the characteristics of polysyllabic stems in ई *ī* (100, 2-5): it **must** take the special fem. terminations, it shortens its ई *ī* in the voc., it has no स् *s* in the nom., and has an optional acc. sing. in ईम् *īm* and acc. plur. in ईसु *is*. This is doubtless due to its originally having been a dissyllable.

N. स्त्री strī	N.V. स्त्रियः strīy-aḥ
A. { स्त्रियम् strīy-am स्त्रीम् strī-m	A. { स्त्रियः strīy-aḥ स्त्रीः strī-h
I. स्त्रिया strīy-ā	I. स्त्रीभिः strī-bhīḥ
D. स्त्रिये strīy-ai	D.Ab. स्त्रीभ्यः strī-bhyāḥ
Ab.G. स्त्रियाः strīy-āḥ	G. स्त्रीणाम् strī-ṇ-ām
L. स्त्रियाम् strīy-ām	L. स्त्रीषु strī-ṣu
V. स्त्रि strī	

Dual. N.V.A. स्त्रियो strīy-au, I.D.Ab. स्त्रीभ्याम् strī-bhyām,  
G.L. स्त्रियोः strīy-ōḥ.

101 D. Stems in अर् ङ (masc. and fem.), which in origin are consonant stems in अर् -ar, are closely analogous in their declension to stems in अण् -an (90). These nouns mostly end in the suffix तु -tr (i. e. -tar, Gk. -τηρ, -τωρ, Lat. -tor). They distinguish a strong stem तर् -tar or तार् -tār, a middle तु त्र, and a weakest अ् tr. The inflexion of masc. and fem. differs in the acc. plur. only.

In the strong stem the names of relations take the Guṇa form (ar), the names of agents take the Vṛddhi form (ār).

The sing. gen. is formed in अर् ur, the loc. in अरि ari, the voc. in अर् ar; the pl. acc. masc. in अण् ṛn, fem. in अस् ङs, the gen. in अणाम् ṛṇām.

Stem दातु dat, m. 'giver' पितु pit, m. 'father' मातु mātr, f. 'mother'  
(δατῆρ, dator) (πατήρ pāter) (μήτηρ, māter)

## SINGULAR.

N. दाता dātā	पिता pitā	माता mātā
A. दातारम् dātār-am	पितरम् pitār-am	मातरम् mātār-am
I. दाषा dāṣā	पिषा pitr-ā	माषा māṣā
D. दाषे dāṣe	पिषे pitr-e	माषे māṣe
Ab. G. दातुर् dāt-ūr	पितुर् pit-ūr	मातुर् māt-ūr
L. दातरि dāt āri	पितरि pit-āri (parēpi)	मातरि māt-āri
V. दातर् dātar (dārep)	पितर् pitar (Ju-piter)	मातर् mātār (mārep)

## DUAL.

N. A. दातारी dātār-au	पितरी pitār-an	मातरी mātār-au
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I. D. Ab. दातुभ्याम् -tṛ-bhyām पितुभ्याम् -tṛ-bhyām मातुभ्याम् -tṛ-bhyām

G. L. दाषोः dāṣoḥ पिषोः pitroḥ माषोः māṣoḥ

## PLURAL.

N. दातारः dātār-aḥ	पितरः pitār-aḥ	मातरः mātār-aḥ
A. दातॄन् dātṛn	पितॄन् pitṛn	मातॄन् māṣṛn
I. दातृभिः dātṛ-bhiḥ	पितृभिः pitṛ-bhiḥ	मातृभिः māṣṛ-bhiḥ
D. Ab. दातृभ्यः dātṛ-bhyaḥ	पितृभ्यः pitṛ-bhyaḥ	मातृभ्यः māṣṛ-bhyaḥ
G. दातॄणाम् dātṛ-ṇām	पितॄणाम् pitṛ-ṇām	मातॄणाम् māṣṛ-ṇām
L. दातृषु dātṛ-ṣu	पितृषु pitṛ-ṣu	मातृषु māṣṛ-ṣu

a. नप्तृ náptṛ and भर्तृ bhartṛ, though names of relations, follow दातृ dātṛ, taking the Vṛddhi form in the strong stem: acc. sing. नप्तारम् náptār-am, भर्तारम् bhartār-am; also स्वसृ svásṛ, f. 'sister': acc. sing. स्वसारम् svásār-am, but acc. pl. स्वसृ: svásṛḥ.

b. नृ nṛ, m. 'man' (Gk. *á-vḥp*), takes the Guṇa form in the strong stem; the gen. pl. is नृणाम् nṛṇām as well as नृणाम् nṛṇām; the I. D. Ab. G. sing. are not found in classical Sanskrit (but the D. and G. in the Rig-veda are नरे nár-e, नरः nár-aḥ);— N. ना ná, A. नरम् nár-am, L. नरि nár-i (Ep. Gk. *á-vé-pi*). N. pl. नरः nár-aḥ (Ep. Gk. *á-vé-p-es*), A. नृन् nṛn, I. नृभिः nṛ-bhiḥ, L. नृषु nṛ-ṣu.

c. क्रोष्टृ kroṣṭṛ, m. 'jackal' (lit. 'yeller'), substitutes क्रोष्टु kroṣṭu in the middle cases: N. pl. क्रोष्टारः kroṣṭār-aḥ, I. pl. क्रोष्टुभिः kroṣṭu-bhiḥ.

d. Stems in तृ tṛ, if declined in the neuter, would be inflected like the neut. of शुचि śuci: N. A. sing. धातृ dhātṛ, du. धातृणी dhātṛ-ṇ-i, pl. धातृणि dhātṛ-ṇ-i; I. sing. धातृणा dhātṛ-ṇ-ā, pl. धातृभिः dhātṛ-bhiḥ.

e. **Feminine** agent nouns are formed from masculines in तृ tṛ by the suffix ई i: masc. दातृ dātṛ, fem. दात्री dātrī, 'giver' (declined like नदी nadī).

### E. Stems in ऐ ai, औ o, औ au.

102. The only stems in diphthongs are रै rai, m. 'wealth,' गो go, m. f. 'bull, cow,' द्यौ dyo, f. 'sky,' and नौ nau, f. 'ship.' रै rai changes the र i of the diphthong to र् y before vowels, but drops it before consonants. गो go, in the strong cases, takes Vṛddhi and becomes गौ gau, which is shortened to गा gā in the acc. sing. and pl. The ab. gen. has a contracted form (os for av-as).

These stems form a transition between the consonant and vowel declension: they agree with the former in taking the normal endings; with the latter in adding स् s in the nom. sing. and in showing a vowel before endings with initial consonant:—

## SINGULAR.

N. V. राः	गौः	गौः
rá-ḥ (Lat. rē-s)	gāu-ḥ (Boūs)	nāu-ḥ (vaūs)
A. रायम्	गाम्	नावम्
rāy-am	gām (Bāw)	nāv-am (vāfa)
I. राया	गवा	नावा
rāy-ā	gāv-ā	nāv-ā
D. राये	गवे	नावे
rāy-é (rē-ī)	gāv-e	nāv-é
Ab. G. रायः	गोः	नावः
rāy-āḥ	gó-ḥ	nāv-āḥ (vāfás)
L. रायि	गवि	नावि
rāy-i	gāv-i	nāv-í (vāfí)

## DUAL.

N. A. V. रायौ	गावौ	गावौ
rāy-au	gāv-au	nāv-au
I. D. Ab. राभ्याम्	गोभ्याम्	गौभ्याम्
rā-bhyām	gó-bhyām	nau-bhyām
G. L. रायोः	गवोः	नावोः
rāy-óḥ	gāv-óḥ	nāv-óḥ

## PLURAL.

N. V. रायः	गावः	गावः
rāy-āḥ	gāv-āḥ	nāv-āḥ (vāfes)
A. रायः	याः	नावः
rāy-āḥ	gā-ḥ	nāv-āḥ (vāfas)

I. रामिः rā-bhīḥ	गोमिः gó-bhīḥ	नौमिः nau-bhīḥ (νᾱῦ-φί)
D. Ab. राम्यः rā-bhyaḥ (rē-bus)	गोभ्यः gó-bhyaḥ	नौभ्यः nau-bhyaḥ
G. रायाम् rāy-ām	गवाम् gáv-ām (βοῶν)	नावाम् nāv-ām (νηFῶν)
L. रासु rā-sú	गोषु gó-ṣu	नौषु nau-ṣú (νᾱορί)

a. **दो** dyo, 'sky,' is declined like **गो** go; the nom. sing. is the same as that of **दु** dyu (99, 4); in the dual and plur. the strong forms alone occur:—N. **द्वीः** dyáuh (Ζεύς), A. **द्वाम्** dyám (Lat. diem), D. **द्वे** dyáv-e, Ab.G. **द्वोः** dyóḥ, L. **द्वि** dyáv-i; Dual N.A. **द्वौ** dyáv-au, N. pl. **द्वारः** dyáv-aḥ.

### Degrees of Comparison.

103. 1. The **secondary** suffix of the comparative **तर** -tara (Gk. -τερο) and that of the superlative **तम** -tama (Lat. -timo) are added to the weak or middle stem of derivative adjectives (and even substantives);—e. g. **सुचि** súci : **सुचितर** súci-tara, **सुचितम** súci-tama; **प्राक्** prāc : **प्राक्तर** prāk-tara, **प्राक्तम** prāk-tama; **धनिग्** dhanig : **धनितर** dhani-tara, **धनितम** dhani-tama; **विद्वस्** vidvas : **विद्वत्तर** vidvat-tara, **विद्वत्तम** vidvat-tama; **प्रत्यक्** pratyac : **प्रत्यक्तर** pratyak-tara, **प्रत्यक्तम** pratyak-tama.

a. These suffixes form their **feminine** in **आ** ā; but **तम** tama, when used as an ordinal suffix, forms its fem. in **ई** ī (cp. 107).

b. The **primary** suffix of the comparative, **इयस्** iyas (Gk. -ιος, Lat. -ior), and that of the superlative, **इष्ठा** iṣṭha (Gk. -ιστο), are added to the root, which generally takes **गुण** (and is accented). Before them every word must be reduced to one syllable by dropping suffixes;—e. g. **अणु** aṇ-u, 'minute': **अणीयस्** aṇ-īyas,

अणिष्ठ *āṇ-iṣṭha*; गुरु *gur-ú*<sup>1</sup>, 'heavy': गरीयस् *gár-īyas*, गरिष्ठ *gár-iṣṭha*; लघु *lagh-ú*, 'light': लघीयस् *lāgh-īyas*, लघिष्ठ *lāgh-iṣṭha* (Gk. *ἐ-λάχ-ιστος*); दूर *dū-rá*, 'far': दवीयस् *dāv-īyas*; वर *vár-a*, 'choice': वरीयस् *vár-īyas*, 'better'; सुद्र *ksud-rá*, 'mean': सोदीयस् *ksód-īyas*; युवन् *yú-van*, 'young': यवीयस् *yāv-īyas*; ह्रस्व *hras-va*, 'short': ह्रसीयस् *hrás-īyas*; with irregular radical syllable: दीर्घ *dīrgh-á*, 'long': द्राघीयस् *drāgh-īyas*; बहुल *bah-u-lá*, 'abundant': बंहीयस् *bāṃh-īyas*.

a. In some cases यस् *yas* is attached (instead of ईयस् *īyas*);—  
e. g. ज्यायस्  *jyā-yas*, 'superior,' ज्येष्ठ  *jyéṣṭha* (root ज्या  *jyā*); भूयस्  *bhū-yas*, 'more,' भूयिष्ठ  *bhū-y-iṣṭha* (root भू  *bhū*); प्रियस्  *pré-yas*, 'dearer,' प्रेष्ठ  *pré-ṣṭha* (root प्री  *prī*); अयस्  *áre-yas*, 'better' (Gk.  *κρείων*), अ्रेष्ठ  *áre-ṣṭha*; स्थिर  *sthi-rá*, 'firm': स्थेयस्  *sthé-yas*.

b. Some comparatives and superlatives belong only in sense to their positives;—e. g. नेदीयस्  *néd-īyas*, नेदिष्ठ  *néd-iṣṭha*, 'nearest,' to अन्तिक  *antiká*, 'near'; कनीयस्  *kán-īyas*, 'lesser,' कनिष्ठ  *kán-iṣṭha*, 'least,' to अल्प  *álpa*, 'small'; वर्षीयस्  *várṣ-īyas*, 'older,' वर्षिष्ठ  *várṣ-iṣṭha*, 'oldest,' to वृद्ध  *vṛddhá*, 'old.'

## NUMERALS.

104.

Cardinals.

1	१ एक <i>é-ka</i> .	4	४ चतुर् <i>catúr</i> (quatuor).
2	२ द्व <i>dvá</i> <sup>2</sup> .	5	५ पञ्च <i>páñca</i> ( <i>πέντε</i> ).
3	३ त्रि <i>trí</i> (Gk. <i>τρι-</i> , Lat. <i>tri-</i> ).	6	६ षष् <i>ṣás</i> ( <i>sex</i> ).
		7	७ सप्त <i>saptá</i> ( <i>επτά</i> ).

<sup>1</sup> By assimilation for original गरु *gar-ú*, cp. Gk. *βαρ-ύς*, Lat. *grāv-i-s*.

<sup>2</sup> As first member of a compound द्वि *dvi*.



8	८ अष्ट <i>aṣṭá</i> ( <i>áṣṭwá</i> ).	30	३० त्रिंशत् <i>trimpśát</i> .
9	९ नव <i>náva</i> ( <i>novem</i> ).	39	३९ नवत्रिंशत् <i>náva-trimpśát</i> .
10	१० दश <i>dása</i> ( <i>déka</i> ).		
11	११ एकादश <i>ékā-daśa</i> .		ऊनचत्वारिंशत् <i>ūna-catvārimśát</i> .
12	१२ द्वादश <i>dvā-daśa</i> <sup>1</sup> ( <i>dwō-deka</i> ).	40	४० चत्वारिंशत् <i>catvārimśát</i> <sup>4</sup> .
13	१३ त्रयोदश <i>tráyo-daśa</i> <sup>2</sup> .	49	४९ नवचत्वारिंशत् <i>náva-catvārimśát</i> .
14	१४ चतुर्दश <i>catúr-daśa</i> .		ऊनपञ्चाशत् <i>ūna-pañcāśát</i> .
15	१५ पञ्चदश <i>pañca-daśa</i> .	50	५० पञ्चाशत् <i>pañcāśát</i> .
16	१६ षोडश <i>ṣóḍaśa</i> <sup>3</sup> .	60	६० षष्टि <i>ṣaṣ-ṭi</i> .
17	१७ सप्तदश <i>saptá-daśa</i> .	70	७० सप्तति <i>sapta-ṭi</i> .
18	१८ अष्टादश <i>aṣṭā-daśa</i> .	80	८० अशीति <i>asīti</i> .
19	१९ नवदश <i>náva-daśa</i> .	82	८२ द्वाशीति <i>dvy-asīti</i> .
	ऊनविंशति <i>ūna-vimpśati</i> .	90	९० नवति <i>nava-ṭi</i> .
20	२० विंशति <i>vimpśati</i> ( <i>viginti</i> ).	96	९६ षण्वति <i>ṣaṇ-ṇavati</i> .
21	२१ एकविंशति <i>éka-vimpśati</i> .	100	१०० शतम् <i>śatám</i> ( <i>centum</i> ).
22	२२ द्वाविंशति <i>dvā-vimpśati</i> .	101	१०१ एकशतम् <i>éka-śatam</i> .
23	२३ त्रयोविंशति <i>tráyo-vimpśati</i> <sup>2</sup> .		एकाधिकं शतम् <i>ekādhikaṃ śatam</i> .
24	२४ चत्वारिंशति <i>aṣṭā-vimpśati</i> .	102	१०२ द्विशतम् <i>dvi-śatam</i> .
25	२५ नवविंशति <i>náva-vimpśati</i> .		द्वाधिकं शतम् <i>dvyadhikaṃ śatam</i> .
	ऊनत्रिंशत् <i>ūna-trimpśat</i> .		

<sup>1</sup> Here *dvā* *dvā* is an old dual: 'two (and) ten.'

<sup>2</sup> *Tráyo* for *trayaḥ* (45, 2) is the nom. plur. (105).

<sup>3</sup> For *ṣaṣ-daśa*, through *ṣaṣ-daśa* (cp. 69 b, foot-note 2).

<sup>4</sup> *Chattvāri* for *catvāri* (105), neut. plur., like *trimpśat*.

103 १०३ त्रिंशत् <i>tri-śatam.</i>		300 ३०० त्रिंशत्शतानि <i>trīṣi śatāni.</i>
अधिकं शतम् <i>try-adhikaṃ śatam.</i>		त्रिंशत् <i>tri-śatām.</i>
110 ११० दशशतम् <i>dāśa-śatam.</i>		1000 १००० दशशतानि <i>daśa śatāni.</i>
दशाधिकं शतम् <i>daśādhikaṃ śatam.</i>		सहस्रम् <i>sahāsram.</i>
200 २०० द्वे शते <i>dve śate.</i>		100,000 एक लक्ष <i>lakṣā (lakh).</i>
द्विशत् <i>dvi-śatām.</i>		1,000,000 नियुतम् <i>niyutam.</i>
		10,000,000 कोटि <i>kōṭi (crore).</i>

a. In order to form the numbers from 20 to 100 not enumerated above, it is only necessary to remember that 2, 3, and 8 are **द्वा** (*dvā* (दुवा)), **त्रयः** (*trayaḥ* (त्रयैः)), and **अष्टा** (*aṣṭā* (अष्टा)) before 20 and 30 (**द्वात्रिंशत्** *dvā-triṃśat*, **त्रयस्त्रिंशत्** *trāyas-triṃśat*, **अष्टात्रिंशत्** *aṣṭā-triṃśat*), and **द्वि** *dvi*, **त्रि** *tri*, **अष्ट** *aṣṭa* before 80; both forms may be used with 40, 50, 60, 70, and 90.

b. The alternative designations of 19, 29, &c. are formed with the old past participle **ऊन** *ū-na*, 'diminished';—e.g. **ऊनविंशति** *ūna-viṃśati*, 'twenty diminished (by one).' By prefixing the necessary cardinal to this participle, other alternatives may be formed;—e.g. **त्र्यूनत्रिंशत्** *try-ūna-triṃśat*, 'thirty diminished by three,' i.e. 27.

c. Similarly alternatives to 101, 102, &c. are formed by means of the adjective **अधिक** *adhi-ka*, 'exceeding,' 'plus';—e.g. **द्व्यधिकं शतम्** *dvy-adhikaṃ śatam*, 'a hundred exceeded by two.'

d. The difference of sense in **द्विशतम्** *dvi-śatam*, **त्रिंशतम्** *tri-śatam*, &c. is only to be distinguished by the accent, these compounds meaning 102, 103, &c., when accented on the first member, but 200, 300, &c., when accented on the last.

103 १०३ त्रिंशत् <i>tri-śatam.</i>		300 ३०० त्रिंशत् शतानि <i>trīṇi śatāni.</i>
त्र्यधिकं शतम् <i>try-adhikaṃ śatam.</i>		त्रिंशत् <i>tri-śatām.</i>
110 ११० दशशतम् <i>dāśa-śatam.</i>		1000 १००० दश शतानि <i>daśa śatāni.</i>
दशाधिकं शतम् <i>daśādhikaṃ śatam.</i>		सहस्रम् <i>sahasram.</i>
200 २०० द्वे शते <i>dve śate.</i>		100,000 एक लक्ष <i>lakṣā (lakh).</i>
द्विशतम् <i>dvi-śatām.</i>		1,000,000 नियुतम् <i>niyutam.</i>
		10,000,000 कोटि <i>kōṭi (crore).</i>

a. In order to form the numbers from 20 to 100 not enumerated above, it is only necessary to remember that 2, 3, and 8 are **द्वा** *dvā (dūwa)*, **त्रयः** *trayaḥ (rpeis)*, and **अष्ट** *aṣṭā (aṣṭā)* before 20 and 30 (**द्वात्रिंशत्** *dvā-triṃśat*, **त्रयस्त्रिंशत्** *trāyas-triṃśat*, **अष्टात्रिंशत्** *aṣṭā-triṃśat*), and **द्वि** *dvi*, **त्रि** *tri*, **अष्ट** *aṣṭa* before 80; both forms may be used with 40, 50, 60, 70, and 90.

b. The alternative designations of 19, 29, &c. are formed with the old past participle **ऊन** *ū-na*, 'diminished';—e.g. **ऊनविंशति** *ūna-viṃśati*, 'twenty diminished (by one).' By prefixing the necessary cardinal to this participle, other alternatives may be formed;—e.g. **त्र्यूनत्रिंशत्** *try-ūna-triṃśat*, 'thirty diminished by three,' i.e. 27.

c. Similarly alternatives to 101, 102, &c. are formed by means of the adjective **अधिक** *adhi-ka*, 'exceeding,' 'plus';—e.g. **द्व्यधिकं शतम्** *dvy-adhikaṃ śatam*, 'a hundred exceeded by two.'

d. The difference of sense in **द्विशतम्** *dvi-śatam*, **त्रिंशतम्** *tri-śatam*, &c. is only to be distinguished by the accent, these compounds meaning 102, 103, &c., when accented on the first member, but 200, 300, &c., when accented on the last.

### Declension of Cardinals.

105. Only the first four cardinals distinguish the genders.

1. एकः ékaḥ, एका ékā, एकम् ékam, following the declension of the pronominal adjectives, is inflected like सर्व sarva (120 b).

2. द्व द्वá, 'two,' is declined like the dual of कान्त kānta : N.A. m. द्वी dváu, f. द्वे dvé, n. द्वे dvé; I.D.Ab. द्वाभ्याम् dvābhyām, G.L. द्वयोः dvā-yoḥ.

3. त्रि trī, in the masc. and neut., is declined like the plural of मुचि śuc-i, except in the gen., which is formed as if from त्रय traya (the regular form त्रीणाम् trī-ṇām is found in the Rig-veda). Its fem. stem is तिस्र tisṛ, the inflexion of which differs in the N.A.G. from that of the regular stems in ऋ ṛ.

4. चतुर् catúr, 'four,' in the masc. and neut., has the strong stem चत्वार catvār (cp. quatuor). The G.pl., though the stem ends in a consonant, inserts न् n before the ending (like षट् ṣaṭ). The feminine stem is चतस्र cátaṣṛ, which is inflected exactly like तिस्र tisṛ.

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
N.V.	चयः	चीणि	तिस्रः	चत्वारः	चत्वारि	चतस्रः
	tráy-aḥ	trīṇi	tisṛ-áh	catvār-aḥ	catvār-i	cátasr-aḥ
A.	चीन्	चीणि	तिस्रः	चतुर्	चत्वारि	चतस्रः
	trīn	trīṇi	tisṛ-áh	catúr-aḥ	catvār-i	cátasr-aḥ
I.	त्रिभिः	तिस्रभिः	चतुर्भिः	चतस्रभिः		
	tri-bhiḥ	tisṛ-bhiḥ	catúr-bhiḥ	catasṛ-bhiḥ		
D.Ab.	त्रिभ्यः	तिस्रभ्यः	चतुर्भ्यः	चतस्रभ्यः		
	tri-bhyaḥ	tisṛ-bhyaḥ	catúr-bhyaḥ	catasṛ-bhyaḥ		
G.	चत्वाराम्	तिस्र्याम्	चतुर्णाम्	चतस्र्याम्		
	catvārām	tisṛ-ṇām (cp. 101 b)	catúr-ṇām	catasṛ-ṇām		
L.	त्रिषु	तिस्रषु	चतुर्षु	चतस्रषु		
	tri-ṣu (ṛṣ-ṣi)	tisṛ-ṣu	catúr-ṣu	catasṛ-ṣu		

106. a. षट् ṣaṭ, 'six': N.A. षट् ṣaṭ (27), I. षट्भिः ṣaṭ-bhiḥ, D.Ab. षट्भ्यः ṣaṭ-bhyaḥ, G. षट्नाम् ṣaṭ-nām (65), L. षट्सु ṣaṭ-sū.

b. पञ्च pañca, 'five,' is declined like a neuter in अण् an (90, 2) except in the gen., where it follows कान्त kānta:—N.A. पञ्च pañca, I. पञ्चभिः pañcā-bhiḥ, D.Ab. पञ्चभ्यः pañcā-bhyaḥ, G. पञ्चानाम् pañcā-nām, L. पञ्चसु pañcā-su.

The numerals for 7 to 10 are declined in exactly the same way. अष्ट aṣṭā, however, has also the following alternative (older) forms:—N.A. अष्टौ aṣṭāu, I. अष्टाभिः aṣṭā-bhiḥ, D.Ab. अष्टाभ्यः aṣṭā-bhyaḥ, L. अष्टासु aṣṭā-sū<sup>1</sup>.

c. The cardinals 3 to 19 are used as plural adjectives, agreeing with their substantives in number and case (3 and 4 in gender also). The cardinals from 20 to 99 (which are feminine), as well as शतम् śatam and सहस्रम् sahasram, are used as singular substantives, the accompanying substantive being either in the same case or in the genitive;—e.g. शतैः दासीभिः or दासीनाम् śatena dāsībhiḥ or dāsīnām, 'with a hundred female slaves.'

### Ordinals.

107. The ordinals from 'first' to 'tenth' are formed with various suffixes: थ् tha (for original त् ta), म् ma, य् ya, ईय् iya, or a combination of the first with the second and fourth (थम् tha-ma, तीय् t-īya); those from 'eleventh' to 'nineteenth' have the same form as the cardinals (excepting both inflexion like कान्त kānta and change of accent); while those from 'twentieth' onward either abbreviate the cardinal or add the suffix तम tama

<sup>1</sup> अष्टौ aṣṭāu and अष्टा aṣṭā (ἀστῶ, Lat. octō, Gothic ahtāu) are old dual forms, meaning probably 'the two tetrads' (perhaps with reference to the fingers of the two hands).

to it. The **feminine** of all but 'first' to 'fourth' is formed with ई i.

1st	प्रथमः pra-thamāḥ, f. ā.	30th	{ त्रिंशः triṁśāḥ. त्रिंशत्तमः triṁśat-tamāḥ.
2nd	द्वितीयः dvi-tīyaḥ, f. ā (from an older dvi-tā).	40th	{ चत्वारिंशः catvāriṁśāḥ. चत्वारिंशत्तमः catvāriṁśat-tamāḥ.
3rd	तृतीयः tr-tīyaḥ, f. ā (Lat. ter-tius).	50th	{ पञ्चाशः pañcāśāḥ. पञ्चाशत्तमः pañcāśat-tamāḥ.
4th	चतुर्थः catur-thāḥ, f. ī (ré- rap-ros, quar-tus); तुरीयः tur-īyaḥ, f. ā (for k-tur-īya); तुर्व्यः tur-yaḥ, f. ā (for k-tur-ya).	60th	षष्टितमः ṣaṣṭi-tamāḥ.
5th	पञ्चमः pañca-māḥ, f. ī.	61st	एकषष्टः eka-ṣaṣṭāḥ.
6th	षष्ठः ṣaṣ-ṭhāḥ (sex-tus).	70th	सप्ततितमः saptati-tamāḥ.
7th	सप्तमः sapta-māḥ (septi- mus).	71st	{ एकसप्ततितमः ekasapta- ti-tamāḥ. एकसप्ततः eka-saptataḥ.
8th	अष्टमः aṣṭa-māḥ.	80th	अशीतितमः aśīti-tamāḥ.
9th	नवमः nava-māḥ.	81st	{ एकाशीतितमः ekāśīti- tamāḥ. एकाशीतः ekāśītaḥ.
10th	दशमः daśa-māḥ (deci- mus).	90th	नवतितमः navati-tamāḥ.
11th	एकादशः ekādaśāḥ.	91st	{ एकनवतितमः eka-nava- ti-tamāḥ. एकनवतः eka-navataḥ.
12th	{ द्वादशः dvādaśāḥ. त्रयोविंशः troyaviṁśāḥ.	100th	शततमः śata-tamāḥ.
13th	{ चत्वारिंशः catvāriṁśāḥ. पञ्चाशः pañcāśāḥ.		
14th	{ षष्टितमः ṣaṣṭi-tamāḥ. सप्ततितमः saptati-tamāḥ.		
15th	{ अष्टमः aṣṭa-māḥ. नवतितमः navati-tamāḥ.		
16th	{ एकदशः ekādaśāḥ. द्वादशतमः dvādaśat-tamāḥ.		
17th	{ त्रयोविंशतमः troyaviṁśati-tamāḥ. चत्वारिंशतमः catvāriṁśati-tamāḥ.		
18th	{ पञ्चाशतमः pañcāśati-tamāḥ. षष्टितमः ṣaṣṭi-tamāḥ.		
19th	{ सप्ततितमः saptati-tamāḥ. अशीतितमः aśīti-tamāḥ.		
20th	{ एकाशीतितमः ekāśīti-tamāḥ. नवतितमः navati-tamāḥ.		
21st	{ एकनवतितमः eka-navati-tamāḥ. शततमः śata-tamāḥ.		

### Numeral Adverbs and other Derivatives.

108. *a. Multiplicative adverbs*:—**सकृत्** sa-kṛt, 'once' (lit. 'one making'); **द्विः** dvi-ḥ, 'twice' (Gk. *di-s*, Lat. *bi-s*); **त्रिः** tri-ḥ, 'thrice' (Gk. *tri-s*, Lat. *tri-s*); **चतुः** catuḥ, 'four times' (for *catúr-s*); **पञ्चदशः** pañca-kṛtvāḥ, 'five times' (lit. 'five makings'); **षट्दशः** ṣaṭ-kṛtvāḥ, 'six times'; &c.

*b. Adverbs of manner*:—**एकधा** eka-dhā, 'in one way'; **द्विधा** dvi-dhā or **द्वेषा** dve-dhā, 'in two ways'; **त्रिधा** tri-dhā or **त्रेषा** tre-dhā, 'in three ways'; **चतुर्धा** catur-dhā, 'in four ways'; **पञ्चधा** pañca-dhā, 'in five ways'; **षोडश** ṣo-dhā, 'in six ways' (cp. 104, foot-note 3); **सप्तधा** sapta-dhā, 'in seven ways'; **अष्टधा** aṣṭa-dhā, 'in eight ways'; &c.

*c. Distributive adverbs*:—**एकशः** eka-śaḥ, 'singly'; **द्विशः** dvi-śaḥ, 'in pairs'; **त्रिशः** tri-śaḥ, 'in threes'; **पञ्चशः** pañca-śaḥ, 'by fives'; &c.

*d. Aggregative nouns*:—**द्वय** dvay-á, adj. 'twofold'; n. 'a pair'; **त्रय** tray-á, adj., f. -í, 'threefold'; n., í, f., and **चित्तय** tri-taya, n. 'triad'; **चतुष्टय** catuṣ-ṭaya, adj. 'fourfold'; n. 'tetrad'; **पञ्चतय** pañca-taya, adj. 'fivefold'; **अष्टतय** aṣṭa-taya, adj. 'eightfold'; n. 'ogdoad'; **दशतय** dáśa-taya, adj. 'tenfold'; n. 'decade'; &c.

## PRONOUNS.

### 109. A. Personal Pronouns.

Stem (in composition)	<b>मद्</b>	Stem (in composition)	<b>त्वद्</b>
mad (sing.) and	<b>अस्मद्</b>	tvad (sing.) and	<b>युष्मद्</b>
asmad (plur.)		yuṣmad (plur.)	

#### SINGULAR.

N. <b>अहम्</b> ahám, 'I'	<b>त्वम्</b> tv-ám, 'thou'
A. <b>माम्</b> mām, 'me'	<b>त्वाम्</b> tvám, 'thee'

I. मया má-y-ā, 'by me'	त्वया tvá-y-ā, 'by thee'
D. मङ्गम má-hyam (mihi), 'to me'	तुभ्यम् tú-bhyam (tibi), 'to thee'
Ab. मद् mád, 'from me'	त्वद् tvád, 'from thee'
G. मम má-ma, 'of me'	तव táva, 'of thee'
L. मयि má-y-i, 'in me'	त्वयि tvá-y-i, 'in thee'

## DUAL.

N.A. आवाम् āvām, 'we or us two'	युवाम् yuvām, 'ye or you two'
I.D.Ab. आवाभ्याम् āvā-bhyām, 'by, to, or from us two'	युवाभ्याम् yuvā-bhyām, 'by, to, or from you two'
G.L. आवयोः āvā-y-oḥ, 'of or in us two'	युवयोः yuvā-y-oḥ, 'of or in you two'

## PLURAL.

N. वयम् vay-ám, 'we'	यूयम् yū-y-ám <sup>1</sup> , 'ye'
A. वस्मान् asmán, 'us'	युष्मान् yuṣmán, 'you'
I. वसामिः asmá-bhiḥ, 'by us'	युष्मामिः yuṣmá-bhiḥ, 'by you'
D. वसभ्यम् asmá-bhyam, 'to us'	युष्मभ्यम् yuṣmá-bhyam, 'to you'
Ab. वसद् asmád, 'from us'	युष्मद् yuṣmád, 'from you'
G. वसाकम् asmáka-m <sup>2</sup> , 'of us'	युष्माकम् yuṣmáka-m <sup>2</sup> , 'of you'
L. वसासु asmá-su, 'in us'	युष्मासु yuṣmá-su, 'in you'

<sup>1</sup> Changed from original यूयम् yūy-ám by the influence of वयम् vay-ám.

<sup>2</sup> These are properly not genitives at all, but neuter singulars of possessive adjectives, meaning 'belonging to us, our,' 'belonging to you, your,' which have come to be used as genitives. Similarly in German, a case of possessive pronouns, *mein, dein, sein*, came to be employed as the gen. of personal pronouns.



a. The following unaccented forms, which are not allowed at the beginning of a sentence, are also used: Sing. A. मा mā, खा tvā; D. G. मे me (μοι), ते te (τοι). Dual. A. D. G. नौ nau (Gk. vōi), वाम् vām. Plur. A. D. G. नः naḥ (Lat. nōs), वः vaḥ (Lat. vōs).

### B. Demonstrative Pronouns.

110. The stem त ta (in composition तद् ta-d), 'that' (also = 'he, she, it'), may be taken as the type of the pronominal declension:—

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
सः sáḥ <sup>1</sup>	तद् tá-d	सा śá	ते té (roi)	तानि táni	ताः táḥ
तम् tá-m	तद् tá-d	ताम् tá-m	तान् tá-n	तानि táni	ताः táḥ
तेन téna		तया tá-yā	तेः táḥ (rois)		ताभिः tá-bhiḥ
तस्मै tá-smai		तस्यै tá-syai	तेभ्यः té-bhyaḥ		ताभ्यः tá-bhyaḥ
तस्मात् tá-smāt		तस्याः tá-syāḥ	तेषाम् té-sām <sup>3</sup>	तासाम् tá-sām <sup>4</sup>	
तस्य tá-sya <sup>2</sup>					
तस्मिन् tá-smin		तस्याम् tá-syām	तेषु té-ṣu		तासु tá-su

### DUAL.

N. A. m. तौ táu, f. ते té, n. ते té.

I. D. Ab. m. f. n. ताभ्याम् tá-bhyām; G. L. तयोः tá-y-oh.

a. A compound of त ta, 'that,' is एत e-tá, 'this.' It is declined exactly like the former: Sing. N. एषः eśá-ḥ (48, 67), एषा eśá, एतद् e-tá-d; A. एतम् e-tá-m, एताम् e-tá-m, एतद् e-tá-d, &c.

<sup>1</sup> Cp. 48; śá, śā, ta-d = Gk. δ, ῥ, τό, Gothic sa, sō, that-a (Engl. that, Lat. is-tud).

<sup>2</sup> Hom. Gk. τοιο (for τόιο).

<sup>3</sup> Lat. is-tōrum.

<sup>4</sup> Lat. is-tārum, Gk. τάρων (for τάρων).

III. Both the pronominal roots अ a and इ i (which here in some cases show a double inflexion) are employed in the declension of अयम् a-y-ám, 'this' (indefinitely):—

SINGULAR.			
MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.	
N.	अयम् a-y-ám	इदम् i-d-ám	इयम् i-y-ám
A.	इमम् i-m-ám	इदम् i-d-ám	इमाम् i-m-ám
I.	अनेन an-éna		अनया an-áyā
D.	अस्मै a-smái		अस्मै a-syái
Ab.	अस्मात् a-smát	}	अस्माः a-syāḥ
G.	अस्म्य a-syá		
L.	अस्मिन् a-smín		अस्माम् a-syám

PLURAL.			
MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.	
N.	इमे i-m-é	इमानि i-m-áni	इमाः i-m-āḥ
A.	इमान् i-m-án		इमाः i-m-āḥ
I.	इभिः e-bhīḥ		अभिः ā-bhīḥ
D.Ab.	इभ्यः e-bhyāḥ		अभ्यः ā-bhyāḥ
G.	इषाम् e-śám		आसाम् ā-sām
L.	इषु e-śú		आसु ā-sú

#### DUAL.

N.A. m. इमौ i-m-áu, f. इमे i-m-é, n. इमे i-m-é.

I.D. Ab. m. f. n. अस्मभ्यम् ā-bhyám; G.L. अनयोः an-áyoh.

112. The demonstrative pronoun, which in the nom. sing. has the curious form m. f. असौ a-s-ásu, n. अदस् a-d-ás, meaning 'that,' 'yon,' employs in the rest of its declension the stem असु a-m-u, for which असू a-m-ū is substituted in the fem. plur. (also acc. sing. and partly in dual) and अमी a-m-ī in the masc. plur. (except the acc.).

## SINGULAR.

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
N.	असौ a-s-ásu	अदः a-d-áḥ	असौ a-s-ásu
A.	असुम् a-m-ú-m		असूम् a-m-ū-m
I.	असुना amú-n-ā		असुया amú-y-ā
D.	असुम्भी amú-ṣmai		असुम्भी amú-syai
Ab.	असुष्मात् amú-ṣmāt	}	असुष्याः amú-syāḥ
G.	असुष्य amú-sya		
L.	असुष्मिन् amú-ṣmin		

## PLURAL.

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
N.	अमी amī	अमूनि amūni	अमूः amū-ḥ
A.	अमून् amūn		अमूः amū-ḥ
I.	अमीभिः amī-bhiḥ		अमूभिः amū-bhiḥ
D.Ab.	अमीभ्यः amī-bhyaḥ		अमूभ्यः amū-bhyaḥ
G.	अमीषाम् amī-ṣām		अमूषाम् amū-ṣām
L.	अमीषु amī-ṣu		अमूषु amū-ṣu

## DUAL.

N. A. m. f. n. अमू amū; I. D. Ab. अमूभ्याम् amū-bhyām; G. L. असुयोः amú-y-oh.

a. The unaccented defective pronoun of the third person, एन ena ('he, she, it'), is declined in the A. of all numbers, I. sg., and G.L. dual: A. एनम् ena-m, एनाम् enā-m, एनद् ena-d; एनी enau, एने ene, एने ene; एगान् enā-n, एनाः enā-ḥ, एनाणि enāni; I. sg. एनेन enena, f. एनया ena-y-ā; G.L. du. एनयोः ena-y-oḥ.

### C. Interrogative Pronoun.

113. The stem of the interrogative pronoun क ka, 'who, which, what?' is inflected exactly like त ta, excepting that the N. A. neuter is किम् kí-m;—e.g. N. कः káh, का ká, किम् kí-m; plur. के ké, काः káh, कानि káni. L. sg. कस्मिन् ká-smín, f. कस्माम् ká-syām; pl. केषु ké-ṣu, f. कासु ká-su.

a. In derivation the stems कि ki and कु ku, as well as क ka, are used;—e.g. क्वियत् kí-y-at, 'how great?' कुत्र ku-tra, 'where?' कदा ka-dā, 'when?' As the first member of a compound किम् kí-m is generally employed, sometimes कु ku : किरूप kí-rūpa, adj. 'of what form?' कुकर्मन् ku-karman, n. ('what kind of' =) 'wicked deed.'

### D. Relative Pronoun.

114. The stem of the relative pronoun य ya, 'who,' 'which,' is declined exactly like त ta:—

	SING.			PLUR.		
N. यः	या	यद्	ये	याः	यानि	
yá-ḥ	yá	yá-d	yé	yáḥ	yáni	
A. यम्	याम्	यद्	यान्	याः	यानि	
yá-m	yá-m	yá-d	yán	yáḥ	yáni	
D. यस्मै	यस्मै	यस्मै	येभ्यः	याभ्यः	येभ्यः	
yá-smai	yá-syai	yá-smai	yé-bhyaḥ	yá-bhyaḥ	yé-bhyaḥ	

### E. Reflexive Pronouns.

II5. a. स्वयम् *sva-y-ám*, 'self,' is indeclinable (originally a nom. sing. like *a-y-ám*). It may express any person or number (e.g. 'myself,' 'himself,' 'yourselves'). It usually has the meaning of a nominative, but often of an instrumental, and sometimes of a genitive. It frequently also means 'spontaneously.'

b. आत्मन् *ātman*, 'self,' is a masc. substantive (declined like ब्रह्मन् *brahman*, 90, 3). It is used in the singular as a reflexive pronoun of all persons and genders.

c. स्वः *sváh*, स्वा *svá*, स्वम् *svám* (Lat. *suus*), 'own,' is a reflexive adjective (declined like सर्व *sarva*, 120 b) referring to all three persons and numbers ('my, thy, his, our, your, their own'). It is also used (like आत्मन् *ātman*) in the oblique cases as a reflexive pronoun;—e.g. स्वं निन्दन्ति *svaṃ nindānti*, 'they blame themselves.'

d. निज *ni-ja*, properly an adjective meaning 'inborn,' 'native,' is often used in the sense of a pronominal reflexive adjective (like स्व *sva*).

### F. Possessive Pronouns.

II6. Possessives are formed with the suffix ईय *īya*, from the stems of the personal pronouns मद् *mad*, त्वद् *tvad*, &c.: मदीय *mad-īya*, 'my,' त्वदीय *tvad-īya*, 'thy'; अस्मदीय *asmad-īya*, 'our,' युष्मदीय *yuṣmad-īya*, 'your'; तदीय *tad-īya*, 'his, her, its, their.'

a. With the suffix क *ka* are formed from the genitives मम *mama* and तव *tava*, मामक *māma-ká*, 'my,' and तावक *tāva-ka*, 'thy' (cp. 109, foot-note 2); from भवत् *bhavat*, 'your Honour,' भावक *bhāvat-ka*, 'your.'

### G. Compound Pronouns.

II7. By adding दृस् *drś*, दृश् *drśa*, or दृक् *dr̥kṣa*, to certain pronominal stems, the following compound pronouns have been formed:—तादृस् *tā-drś*, तादृश् *tā-drśa*, तादृक् *tā-dr̥kṣa*, 'such'

(lit. 'of that look'); यादृश् yā-dṛś, यादृश yā-dṛśa, 'what like,' 'of what kind'; ईदृश् ī-dṛś, ईदृश ī-dṛśa, ईदृष ī-dṛkṣa, 'such'; कीदृश् kī-dṛś, कीदृश kī-dṛśa, 'what like?'; मादृश् mā-dṛśa, 'like me,' त्वामृश् tvā-dṛśa, 'like thee.'

a. The **feminine** stem of the compounds in दृश् dṛś is the same as the masc. and neut.;—e.g. nom. sing. m. f. n. तादृक् tādṛk; that of the compounds in दृश dṛśa is formed with ई ī;—e.g. तादृशी tādṛśī; of those in दृष dṛkṣa with आ ā;—e.g. तादृषा tādṛkṣā.

118. By adding वत् vat and यत् yat to certain pronominal stems, the following compounds, implying quantity, have been formed:—तावत् tā-vat and एतावत् etā-vat, 'so much'; यावत् yā-vat, 'as much'; इयत् ī-yat, 'so much,' कियत् kī-yat, 'how much?' These are all declined like nouns in वत् vat (86), and form their **feminines** in the same way (तावती tāvat-ī, इयती iyat-ī, &c.).

a. कति kā-ti, 'how many?' (Lat. quot), तति tā-ti, 'so many' (Lat. toti-dem), यति yā-ti, 'as many,' are uninflected in the N.A., but in the other cases are declined like शुचि śuci (98) in the plural.

119. The interrogative क ka, by the addition of चित् cit, चन cana, or अपि api, is changed to an indefinite pronoun, 'some,' 'some one': कश्चित् kaś cit, काश्चित् kā cit, किञ्चित् kiṃ cit; कश्चन kaś cana, काचन kā cana, किञ्चन kiṃ cana; कोऽपि ko 'pi, कापि kāpi, किमपि kim api.

a. In the same manner indefinite adverbs are formed: कदा ka-dā, 'when?' कदाचित् kadā cit, कदाचन kadā cana, 'some time or other,' 'once'; क्व kva, 'where?' न क्वापि na kvāpi, 'not anywhere,' 'nowhere.'

b. The relative preceding the interrogative renders it indefinite: यः कः yaḥ kaḥ, 'whosoever'; यस्य कस्य yasya kasya, 'of whom-

oever.' Similarly **यः कश्चित्** yaḥ kaścit, **यः कस्य** yaḥ kaśca, or **यः कश्चन** yaḥ kaścana, 'whosoever.'

c. The relative pronoun, if doubled, assumes a distributive meaning: **यो यः** yo yaḥ, 'whoever, whatever in each case' (followed by a double correlative).

### H. Pronominal Adjectives.

120. Several adjectives derived from, or allied in meaning to, pronouns, follow the pronominal declension (like **त** ta) either altogether or in part.

a. **अन्य** anyá, 'other,' **अन्यतर** anya-tará, 'either,' **इतर** í-tara, 'other,' **कतर** ka-tará, 'which of two?' **कतम** ka-tamá, 'which of many?' **एकतम** eka-tamá, 'one (of many),' follow the pronominal declension throughout, taking **इ** d in the N.V.A. sing. neut.;

**अन्यः** anyá-ḥ, **अन्या** anyá, **अन्यद्** anyá-d (cp. Lat. aliu-d); D. **अन्यस्मि** anyá-smai, f. **अन्यस्यै** anyá-syai, L. **अन्यस्मिन्** anyá-smin; &c.

b. **सर्व** sárva, 'every,' 'all,' **उभय** ubhá-ya, 'both' (sg. and pl.)<sup>1</sup>, **एक** éka, 'one' (105), **एकतर** eka-tara, 'either,' differ only in taking **म्** m instead of **इ** d in the N.A. sing. neut.;—e.g. **सर्वः** sárva-ḥ, **सर्वा** sárvā, **सर्वम्** sárva-m; D. **सर्वस्मि** sárva-smai, Ab. **सर्वस्मात्** sárva-smāt, G. **सर्वस्व** sárva-sya, L. **सर्वस्मिन्** sárva-smin; pl. N. **सर्वैः** sárve, **सर्वाः** sárvāḥ, **सर्वाणि** sárvāṇi.

c. **पूर्व** púrva, 'prior,' 'east,' **अवर** áva-ra, 'posterior,' 'west,' **अधर** ádha-ra, 'inferior,' 'west,' **उत्तर** út-tara, 'subsequent,' 'north,' **दक्षिण** dáksṣiṇa, 'south,' **पर** pára, 'subsequent,' 'other,' **अपर** ápa-ra, 'other,' 'inferior,' **अन्तर** ánta-ra, 'outer,' **स्व** svá, 'own,' besides necessarily taking **म्** m in the N.A. sing. neut.. *may* follow the nominal declension in the Ab. L. sing. m. n. and

<sup>1</sup> But **उभ** ubhá, 'both,' is declined in the dual only (like **कान्त** kánta).

in the N. plur. masc.;—e. g. N. A. n. पूर्वम् pūrva-m; Ab. m. n. पूर्वस्मात् pūrva-smāt or पूर्वात् pūrvāt; L. पूर्वस्मिन् pūrva-smin or पूर्वे pūrve; N. pl. m. पूर्वे pūrve or पूर्वाः pūrvāḥ.

d. अर्धं ardhá, 'half,' अल्पं álpa, 'little,' कतिपयं kati-payá, 'some,' प्रथमं prá-thama, 'first,' चरमं cara-má, 'last,' द्वयं dva-yá and द्वितयं dví-taya, 'twofold' (and similar words in य ya and तय taya), are inflected like ordinary adjectives, except that they may follow the pronominal declension in the N. pl. masc.;—e. g. चरमाः caramāḥ or चरमे caramé.

e. द्वितीयं dvitíya, 'second,' and तृतीयं ṛtíya, 'third,' may follow the pronominal declension throughout the oblique cases of the singular;—e. g. D. m. n. तृतीयाय ṛtíyāya or तृतीयस्मै ṛtíya-smai; L. f. तृतीयायाम् ṛtíyā-yām or तृतीयस्वाम् ṛtíya-syām; but N. pl. m. only तृतीयाः ṛtíyāḥ.

f. Any of these pronominal words occurring at the end of possessive compounds (189) are declined like ordinary adjectives.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONJUGATION

121. Sanskrit verbs are inflected with either active or middle terminations. The **active** voice is called **Parasmai-pada**, i.e. transitive (lit. 'word for another'). The **middle** voice is called **Ātmanepada**, i.e. reflexive (lit. 'word for oneself'). The **passive** takes the terminations of the Ātmanepada; with which it coincides except in the present and imperfect (where it forms its stem with the suffix य ya), and in the third sing. aorist.

a. The Sanskrit verb has in each tense and mood **three numbers**, Singular, Dual, and Plural, with three persons in each.



**122.** There are in Sanskrit **five tenses** conjugated in the indicative : 1. Present (with imperative and optative moods) ; 2. Imperfect ; 3. Perfect ; 4. Aorist (with a kind of optative called Benedictive or Precative) ; 5. Future (with the Conditional, a kind of past future).

There are also **participles** connected with three of these tenses, present, perfect, and future ; and one **infinitive** (167), a verbal noun unconnected with any tense.

**a.** Classical Sanskrit has neither a pluperfect tense nor a subjunctive mood (excepting the survivals of it in the first persons imperative) ; nor has it an imperative or a proper optative of any tense except the present. There are, therefore, far fewer verbal forms in non-Vedic Sanskrit than in Greek.

### The Present System.

**123.** While the perfect, aorist, and future tenses add the terminations directly (or after inserting a sibilant) to the root, the present group (the present with its moods and the imperfect) forms a special stem, which is made in ten different ways. Hence the native Sanskrit grammarians have divided all verbs into ten classes. The tenth class, which is really a secondary formation, retains its present stem in nearly all the other verbal forms also, as do the secondary verbs generally (causatives, desideratives, intensives, denominatives).

### The Ten Classes.

**124.** The ten classes are divided into **two conjugations**. In the first, comprising the first, fourth, sixth, and tenth classes, the present stem ends in **Wa**, and remains unchanged throughout.

**In the second conjugation**, which comprises all the remaining classes, the terminations are added directly to the final

of the root or to the suffixes उ u, नु nu, ना nā, (नी nī, न् n), and the present stem is changeable, being either strong or weak.

### A. First Conjugation.

125. 1. The **first** or **Bhū** class adds अ a to the last letter of the root, which, being accented, takes Guṇa of a final vowel (short or long) and of a short medial vowel followed by one consonant;—e.g. भू bhū, 'be,' forms the present stem भव bhāv-a; बुध् budh, 'know': बोध bódh-a.

2. The **sixth** or **Tud** class adds an accented अ á to the root, which (being unaccented) has no Guṇa. Before this अ á final ऋ ॠ changes to इ ॠ. Thus तुद् tud, 'strike': तुद् tud-á; कृ kṛ, 'scatter': किर kir-á.

3. The **fourth** or **Div** class adds य ya to the last letter of the root, which is accented (but the weak form in some cases assumed by the root points to the य ya having originally been accented);—e.g. बह् nah, 'bind': बह्य nāh-ya; दिव् div, 'play': दीव div-ya (I33 B).

4. The **tenth** or **Cur** class adds the suffix अय áya, before which a final vowel takes Vṛddhi, but a short medial vowel followed by one consonant takes Guṇa;—e.g. चुर् cur, 'steal': चोरय cor-áya. Short medial अ a followed by one consonant is in most cases lengthened;—e.g. कम् kam: कामय kām-áya, 'desire.'

### B. Second Conjugation.

126. The strong forms are—

1. the singular present and imperfect active;
2. all first persons imperative **active and middle**;
3. the third person singular imperative active.

In these forms the vowel of the root or the affix, being accented, is strengthened; while in the weak forms it becomes short because the terminations are accented.

a. In the ninth class the accented form of the affix is ना ná, the unaccented नी nī or न् n; in the seventh they are respectively न ná and न् n.

127. 1. The **second** or **Ad** class adds the terminations directly to the root, which in the strong forms takes Guṇa if possible (125, 1);—e.g. चद् ad, 'eat': sing. 1. चमि ád-mi, 2. चसि át-si, 3. चति át-ti; इ i, 'go': एमि é-mi, एषि é-ṣi, एति é-ti; लिह् lih, 'lick': लेमि léh-mi, लेषि léṣ-ṣi (69a), लेति lé-ti (69b).

a. This and the seventh are the most difficult classes to conjugate, because terminations beginning with various consonants come into contact with the final consonants of roots, and consequently many rules of internal Sandhi have to be applied.

2. The **third** or **Hu** class adds the terminations directly to the reduplicated root, which in the strong forms takes Guṇa if possible;—e.g. ऊ hu, 'sacrifice': जुहोमि ju-hó-mi, 'I sacrifice'; जुहुमः ju-hu-máh, 'we sacrifice.'

a. The intensives conjugated in the active (172) follow this class.

3. The **seventh** or **Rudh** class adds the terminations directly to the final consonant, before which न ná is inserted in the strong, and न् n in the weak forms;—e.g. युज् yuj, 'join': युजमि yu-ná-j-mi; युज्मः yuñj-máh.

4. The **fifth** or **Su** class adds सु nu, which takes Guṇa in the strong forms, to the root;—e.g. सु su, 'press out': सुनोमि su-nó-mi; सुनुमः su-nu-máh.

5. The **eighth** or **Tan** class adds उ u, which takes Guṇa in the strong forms, to the root;—e.g. तन् tan, 'stretch': तनोमि tan-ó-mi; तनुमः tan-u-máh.

a. All the (seven) verbs of this class end in न् n, except कृ kr, 'do,' which has an irregular presentstem: करोमि kar-ó-mi (134E).

6. The **ninth** or **Kri** class adds to the root ना ná in the strong forms, but in the weak नी nī before consonants and न् n

before vowels;—e. g. क्री क्रि, 'buy': क्रीणामि क्रि-ण-मी; pl. 1. क्रीषीमः क्रि-णि-मः, 3. क्रीषन्ति क्रि-न्-न्ति.

### The Augment.

128. The imperfect, the aorist, and the conditional prefix to the root accented अ á as their augment, which forms Vṛddhi with an initial vowel (23);—e. g. बुध् budh, 'know': 3. sing. imperf. अबोधत् á-bodha-t; उन्द् und, 'wet': उगन्ति u-ná-t-ti, 'he wets,' भीनत् áu-na-t, 'he wetted'; गच्छ् g, 'go': गच्छति gchhati, 'he goes,' आर्चत् árcchat, 'he went.'

s. The augment is dropped in the imperf. and aorist (which are then used imperatively) after the prohibitive particle मा má (मङ्): मा कार्षीत् or करोत् mā kārṣīt or karot, 'may he not do it.'

### Reduplication.

129. Five verbal formations take reduplication in Sanskrit: the present stem of the third conjugational class, the perfect, one kind of aorist, the desiderative, and the intensive. Each of these five has certain peculiarities, which must be treated separately under the special rules of reduplication (130, 135, 149, 170, 173). Common to all are the following.

#### General Rules of Reduplication.

1. The first syllable of a root (i. e. that portion of it which ends with a vowel) is reduplicated;—e. g. बुध् budh: बुबुध् bu-budh.

2. Aspirated letters are represented by the corresponding unaspirated;—e. g. भिद् bhid, 'cut': विभिद् bi-bhid; धू dhū, 'shake': दुधू du-dhū.

3. Gutturals are represented by the corresponding palatals, ह् h by ज् j;—e. g. कम् kam, 'love': चकम् ca-kam; खन् khan, 'dig': चखन् ca-khan; गम् gam, 'go': जगम् ja-gam; हस् has, 'laugh': जहस् ja-has.

4. If the root begins with more than one consonant, the first only is reduplicated;—e.g. कृम् kruś, 'shout': चुकृम् cu-kruś; क्षिप् kṣip, 'throw': चिक्षिप् ci-kṣip.

5. If a root begins with a sibilant followed by a hard consonant, the latter is reduplicated;—e.g. स्तु stu, 'praise': तुष्टु tu-ṣṭu (67); स्थाsthā, 'stand': तस्था ta-sthā; क्षुत् ścut, 'drip': चुक्षुत् cu-ścut; स्कन्द skand, 'leap': चस्कन्द ca-skand. But स्मृ smṛ, 'remember': सस्मृ sa-smṛ (m is soft).

6. If the radical vowel, whether final or medial, is long, it is shortened in the reduplicative syllable;—e.g. गाह् gāh, 'enter': जगाह् ja-gāh; क्री krī, 'buy': चिक्री ci-krī; कुञ् kūj, 'hum': चुकुञ् cu-kūj.

7. If the radical (not final) vowel is ए e, it is represented by इ i; if ओ o or औ au, by उ u;—e.g. सेव् sev, 'worship': सिषेव् si-sev (67); धौक् dhauk, 'approach': दुधौक् duḍhauk.

8. Roots which, according to the native Sanskrit grammarians, end in ए e, ऐ ai, औ o are more conveniently stated to end in आ ā, and are so treated in reduplication;—e.g. गी gai, 'sing,' 3. sing. perfect जगौ ja-gau (136, 4).

### Special Rule of Reduplication for the Third Class.

130. भृ ṛ and भृ ṛ are represented in reduplication by इ i;—भृ bhṛ, 'bear': विभर्ति bī-bhar-ti; पू pṛ, 'fill': पिपर्ति pī-par-ti.

### Terminations.

131. The following table gives the terminations, which are on the whole the same for all verbs, of the present system. The chief difference is in the optative, which is characterized by ए e in the first, and या yā and ई ī in the second conjugation. It will prevent confusion to remember that the present indicative has the primary (-mi, -si, -ti, &c.), while the imperative (with some variations)

and the optative, as well as the imperfect, have the secondary terminations (-m, -s, -t, &c.). Of the other tenses, the future takes the primary, and the aorist, with the benedictive and the conditional, takes the secondary terminations; while the perfect takes in the active (with many variations) the secondary, and in the middle, the primary endings.

In order to understand clearly the difference between the two conjugations, the following points should be noted. **In the first or a-conjugation** (as in the a-declension), **the accent** is never on the terminations, but always **on** the same syllable of **the stem** (the root in the first and fourth, the affix in the sixth and tenth classes), which therefore remains unchanged. On the other hand, in the second conjugation (as in the declension of changeable stems) the accent falls on the strong stem, which is shortened in the weak forms by the shifting of the accent to the terminations. **In the second conjugation**, therefore, **the terminations are accented** except in the strong forms (126) of the present. The same would apply to the imperfect, were it without an augment (128).

Present.	Imperfect.	PARASMAIPADA.		Imperative.
		Optative.		
		1st conj.	2nd conj.	
1. मि mi <sup>1</sup>	अम् am <sup>2</sup>	एयम् eyam <sup>3</sup>	याम् yām	आनि āni
2. सि si	स् s	एस् es	यास् yās	—(1) हि hi <sup>4</sup> (2)
3. ति ti	त् t	एत् et	यात् yāt	तु tu
1. वस् va <sup>1</sup>	व va <sup>1</sup>	एव eva	याव yāva	आव āvu
2. थस् thas	तम् tam	एतम् etam	यातम् yātam	तम् tam
3. तस् tas	ताम् tām	एताम् etām	याताम् yātām	ताम् tām
1. मस् mas <sup>1</sup>	म ma <sup>1</sup>	एम ema	याम yāma	आम āma
2. थ tha	त् ta	एत् eta	यात् yāta	त ta
3. अन्ति anti <sup>5</sup>	अन् an <sup>6</sup>	एयुर् eyur	युर् yūr	अन्तु antu <sup>5</sup>

~  
ĀTMANEPADA.

Present.	Imperfect.	Optative.		Imperative.
1. ए e	ए इ e(1) i(2)	एय eya <sup>3</sup>	ईय iyá	ऐ ai
2. से se	थास् thās	एथास् ethās	ईथास् ithās	स्व sva
3. ते te	त ta	एत eta	ईत itá	ताम् tām
1. वहे vahe <sup>1</sup>	वहि vahi <sup>1</sup>	एवहि evahi	ईवहि iváhi	आवहे āvahai
2. एथे ethe(1)	एथाम् ethām(1)	एथाथाम् eyāthām	ईथाथाम् iyāthām	एथाम् ethām(1)
आथे āthe(2)	आथाम् āthām(2)			आथाम् āthām(2)
3. एते ete(1)	एताम् etām(1)	एयाताम् eyātām	ईयाताम् iyātām	एताम् etām(1)
आते āte(2)	आताम् ātām(2)			आताम् ātām(2)
1. महे mahe	महि mahi <sup>1</sup>	एमहि emahi	ईमहि imáhi	आमहे āmahai
2. ध्वे dhve	ध्वम् dhvam	एध्वम् edhvam	ईध्वम् idhvám	ध्वम् dhvam
3. अन्ते ante(1)	अन्त anta(1)	एरन् eran	ईरन् irán	अन्ताम् antām(1)
अति áte(2)	अत ata(2)			अताम् átām(2)

1. The final अ a of the first conjugation is lengthened before म् m or व् v;—e.g. भवामि bhávā-mi, भवावः bhavā-vaḥ.

2. Terminations beginning with vowels should be added in the first conjugation after dropping the final अ a;—e.g. अभवम् á-bhav-am, भवेत् bháv-et.

3. The terminations of the first conjugation, given in the above table as beginning with ए e, really consist of the final अ a of the base + ई ī; but on practical grounds it is preferable to assume that they begin with ए e.

4. Verbs of the first conjugation take no termination in the 2. sing. imperat. Par. (being exactly parallel with the vocative singular of the a-declension). Those of the second take धि dhi (Gk. *θι*) after consonants, हि hi after vowels. But—

a. in the ninth class आन āna takes the place of धि dhi;—  
e.g. मथान math-āna<sup>1</sup> (but क्रीणीहि krī-ṇī-hi).

b. हि hi is dropped in the fifth and eighth classes, if the उ u is preceded by a single consonant;—e.g. सुनु su-nú (but आमुहि āp-nu-hi).

c. in the third class ऊ hu adds धि dhi (instead of हि hi) after a vowel: जुद्धि ju-hu-dhī.

5. Verbs of the third class and some other reduplicated present stems (cp. 134 A 4, B; 172) drop the न n of the 3. plur. pres. indic. and imperat. Par. In the *Ātm.* the whole **second conjugation rejects** the न n of the 3. plur. pres. impf. impv.

6. Verbs of the third class and some other reduplicated stems (cp. 134 A 4, B; 172) take उर् ur instead of अन् an in the 3. plur. impf. Par. Those of the second class which end in आ ā, as well as विद् vid, 'know,' and द्विष् dviṣ, 'hate,' may do so. Before this suffix a final आ ā is dropped, while ई ī, उ u, ऋ ṛ are

<sup>1</sup> The origin of this peculiar imperative ending is uncertain. It perhaps stands for -nā-nā: ā being the reduced form (= long nasal sonant) of the class suffix -nā, and na the ending which is found in the Vedic 2. pl. impv.;—e.g. i-ta-na.



gunated;—e. g. भी bhī, 'fear': अभिभयः á-bi-bhay-uh; अजुहवः á-ju-hav-uh; अयान् á-yā-n or अयुः á-y-uh. That the final of this ending (which also appears in the 3. plur. optative and the 3. plur. perf. active) is etymologically र्, and not स्, is proved by the corresponding forms in the Avesta.

### Paradigms.

132. As the four classes of the first conjugation are inflected exactly alike, one paradigm will suffice for them. The same applies to the fifth and eighth classes. In the second class द्विष् dviṣ has been used for the paradigm, because it illustrates better than अद् ad both the rules of internal Sandhi and the difference between strong and weak forms.

## FIRST CONJUGATION.

**First Class :** भू bhū, 'be' : Present stem भव bháv-a.

PARASMAIPADA.		Present.		ĀTMANEPA DA.	
SINGULAR.	DUAL.	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	SINGULAR.	DUAL.
1. भवामि bhávā-mi	भवामः bhávā-mah	भवे bháv-e	भवामहे bhávā-mahe	भवामि bhávā-mi	भवामहे bhávā-mahe
2. भवसि bháva-si	भवथ bháva-tha	भवसे bháva-se	भवेथे bháv-etho	भवसि bháva-si	भवथे bháva-dhve
3. भवति bháva-ti	भवन्ति bháv-anti	भवते bháva-te	भवन्ते bháv-eto	भवति bháva-ti	भवन्ति bháv-ante
<b>Imperfect.</b>					
1. भवाम á-bhav-am	भवाम á-bhavā-ma	भवे á-bhav-e	भवामहि á-bhavā-mahi	भवाम á-bhav-am	भवामहि á-bhavā-mahi
2. भवसि á-bhava-ṣi	भवत á-bhava-ta	भवथाः á-bhava-thāḥ	भवथाम á-bhav-ethām	भवसि á-bhava-ṣi	भवथाम á-bhava-dhvam
3. भवत á-bhava-t	भवत á-bhav-au	भवत á-bhava-ta	भवन्त á-bhav-ētām	भवत á-bhava-t	भवन्त á-bhav-ante

## Imperative.

1. मवाणि bhāv-āni	मवाव bhāv-āva	मवाम bhāv-āma	मवे bhāv-ai	मवावहे bhāv-āvahai	मवामहे bhāv-āmahai
2. मव bhāva	मवतम् bhāva-tam	मवत bhāva-ta	मवस्व bhāva-sva	मवथाम् bhāv-ethām	मवध्वम् bhāva-dhvam
3. मवतु bhāva-tu	मवतान् bhāva-tān	मवतु bhāv-antu	मवतान् bhāva-tān	मवेतान् bhāv-etān	मवन्तान् bhāv-antān

## Optative.

1. मवेयम् bhāv-eyam	मवेव bhāv-eva	मवेम bhāv-ema	मवेय bhāv-eya	मवेवहि bhāv-evahi	मवेमहि bhāv-emahi
2. मवेः bhāv-eh	मवेतम् bhāv-etam	मवेत bhāv-eta	मवेथाः bhāv-ethāḥ	मवेयाथाम् bhāv-eyāthām	मवेध्वम् bhāv-edhvam
3. मवेत bhāv-et	मवेतान् bhāv-etān	मवेयुः bhāv-eyuḥ	मवेत bhāv-eta	मवेयातान् bhāv-eyātān	मवेरान् bhāv-eran

## SECOND CONJUGATION.

**Second Class:** द्विष् द्विष्, 'hate': Present stem द्वेष् dvés, द्विष् dviṣ.

## PARASMAIPADA.

## Present.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1.	द्वेषि dvés-mi	द्विष् dviṣ-váh	द्विष्मः dviṣ-máh	द्विषे dviṣ-é	द्विष्वहे dviṣ-váhe	द्विष्वहे dviṣ-máhe
2.	द्वेषि dvés-ṣi (64a)	द्विषः dviṣ-tháh	द्विष dviṣ-thá	द्विषे dviṣ-ṣé	द्विषाथे dviṣ-áthe	द्विष्वहे dviṣ-áthe (64)
3.	द्वेषेत् dvés-ti (64)	द्विष्ट dviṣ-táh	द्विषन्ति dviṣ-ánti	द्विष्टे dviṣ-té	द्विषाते dviṣ-áte	द्विषते dviṣ-áte

## Imperfect.

1.	अद्वेषम् á-dvés-am	अद्विष á-dviṣ-va	अद्विष्य á-dviṣ-ma	अद्विषि á-dviṣ-i	अद्विष्वहि á-dviṣ-vahi	अद्विष्वहि á-dviṣ-mahi
2.	अद्वेषेत् (28)	अद्विष्टम् á-dviṣ-tam	अद्विष्ट á-dviṣ-ta	अद्विष्टाः á-dviṣ-tháh	अद्विषायाम् á-dviṣ-āthām	अद्विष्टुम् á-dviṣ-thvam
3.	अद्वेषेत् (28)	अद्विष्टाम् á-dviṣ-tām	अद्विषन् á-dviṣ-an	अद्विष्ट á-dviṣ-ta	अद्विषाताम् á-dviṣ-āthām	अद्विषत á-dviṣ-anta

## Imperative.

1.	द्वेषाणि dvéṣ-āṇi (65)	द्वेषाम् dvéṣ-āma	द्वेषे dvéṣ-ai	द्वेषावहि dvéṣ-āvahai	द्वेषामहि dvéṣ-āmahai
2.	द्विष्टु dviṣ-ṭhi (64)	द्विष्टम् dviṣ-ṭām	द्विष्ट dviṣ-ṭā	द्विषायाम् dviṣ-āthām	द्विष्टुम् dviṣ-ṭhvām (64)
3.	द्वेषु dvéṣ-ṭu	द्विष्टान् dviṣ-ṭān	द्विष्टान् dviṣ-ṭān	द्विषाताम् dviṣ-ātām	द्विषताम् dviṣ-ātām

## Optative.

1.	द्विष्याम् dviṣ-yām	द्विष्याव dviṣ-yāva	द्विषीय dviṣ-īyā	द्विषीवहि dviṣ-īvāhi	द्विषीमहि dviṣ-īmāhi
2.	द्विष्याः dviṣ-yāḥ	द्विष्याताम् dviṣ-yātam	द्विषीयाः dviṣ-īyāḥ	द्विषीयाथाम् dviṣ-īyāthām	द्विषीध्वम् dviṣ-īdhvām
3.	द्विष्यात् dviṣ-yāt	द्विष्युः dviṣ-yūḥ	द्विषीत dviṣ-ītā	द्विषीयाताम् dviṣ-īyātām	द्विषीरन् dviṣ-īrān

**Third Class :** हु hu, 'sacrifice' : Present stem जुहो ju-hó, जुहु ju-hu.

PARASMAIPADA.		Present.		ĀTMANEPA DA.	
SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1. जुहोमि juhó-mi	जुहुवः juhuváḥ	जुहुमः juhumaḥ	जुह्वे júhv-e	जुहुवहे juhuváhe	जुहुमहे juhumahe
2. जुहोषि juhó-ṣi	जुहुथः juhutháḥ	जुहुथ juhuthá	जुहुषे juhú-ṣe	जुहुथि júhv-áthe	जुहुध्वे juhudhvé
3. जुहोति juhó-ti	जुहुतः juhú-táḥ	जुहुति júhv-ati	जुहुते juhú-té	जुहुति júhv-áto	जुहुते júhv-ate
<b>Imperfect.</b>					
1. जुहुवाम् júhvavám	जुहुव júhvavá	जुहुम júhvuma	जुहुि júhv-i	जुहुवहि júhvavahi	जुहुमहि júhvumahi
2. जुहुषाम् júhvashám	जुहुषतम् júhvashatam	जुहुषत júhvashat	जुहुषाः júhvasháḥ	जुहुषाम् júhvashám	जुहुषाम् júhvashám

## Imperative.

1.	बुहवाणि juháv-āni	बुहवाव juháv-āva	बुहवाम juháv-āma	बुहवे juháv-ai	बुहवावहे juháv-āvabai	बुहवामहे juháv-āmabai
2.	बुहुधि juhu-dhí	बुहुतम् juhu-tám	बुहुत juhu-tá	बुहुष्व juhu-ṣvá	बुहुथायाम् juhúv-āthām	बुहुध्वम् juhu-dhívám
3.	बुहोतु juhó-tu	बुहुताम् juhu-tám	बुहुतु juhúv-ātú	बुहुताम् juhu-tám	बुहुतायाम् juhúv-āthām	बुहुताम् juhúv-ātām

## Optative.

1.	बुहुयाम् juhu-yám	बुहुयाव juhu-yáva	बुहुयाम् juhu-yáma	बुहुीय juhúv-iyá	बुहुीवाह juhúv-iváhi	बुहुीमहि juhúv-īmáhi
2.	बुहुयाः juhu-yáh	बुहुयातम् juhu-yátam	बुहुयात juhu-yáta	बुहुीषाः juhúv-īṣáh	बुहुीयायाम् juhúv-iyáthām	बुहुीध्वम् juhúv-īdhívám
3.	बुहुयात् juhu-yát	बुहुयाताम् juhu-yátām	बुहुयुः juhu-yúḥ	बुहुीत juhúv-ītá	बुहुीयाताम् juhúv-iyáthām	बुहुीरन् juhúv-īrán

**Fifth Class:** सु सु, 'press out': Present stem सुनो सु-नó, सुन सु-नु.

PARASMAIPADA.		Present.		ĀTMANEPAIDA.	
SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1. सुनोमि sunó-mi	सुनवः sunu-váh	सुनमः sunu-máh	सुन्वे sunv-é	सुनवहे sunu-váhe	सुनमहे sunu-máhe
2. सुनोषि sunó-ṣi	सुनवथः sunu-tháh	सुनवथ sunu-tháh	सुनवथे sunu-ṣé	सुन्वाथि sunv-áthe	सुनवथे sunu-dhvé
3. सुनोति sunó-ti	सुनवतः sunu-táh	सुन्वन्ति sunv-ánti	सुनवते sunu-té	सुन्वते sunv-áte	सुन्वते sunv-áte

**Imperfect.**

1. असुनवम á-sunav-am	असुनव á-sunu-va	असुनम á-sunu-ma	असुन्वि á-sunv-i	असुनवहि á-sunu-vahi	असुनमहि á-sunu-mahi
2. असुनोः á-suno-ḥ	असुनवतम á-sunu-tam	असुनवत á-sunu-ta	असुनवथाः á-sunu-tháh	असुन्वाथाम् á-sunv-áthām	असुनवथम् á-sunu-dhvam
3. असुनोत á-suno-t	असुनवताम् á-sunu-tām	असुन्वन् á-sunv-an	असुनवते á-sunu-ta	असुन्वाताम् á-sunv-áthām	असुन्वते á-sunv-áte



## Imperative.

1.	सुगवाणि suná-v-āni	सुगवाव suná-v-āva	सुगवाम suná-v-āma	सुगवे suná-v-ai	सुगवावहे suná-v-āvahai	सुगवामहे suná-v-āmahai
2.	सुगु sunú	सुगतम् sunu-tám	सुगत sunu-tá	सुगुष्व sunu-ṣvś	सुत्वायाम् sunv-átthām	सुगुध्वम् sunu-dh vām
3.	सुगोगु sunó-tu	सुगुताम् sunu-tām	सुगुन्तु sunv-ántu	सुगुताम् sunu-tām	सुगुताम् sunv-átthām	सुगुताम् sunv-átthām

## Optative.

1.	सुगुयाम् sunu-yām	सुगुयाव sunu-yáva	सुगुयाम् sunu-yāma	सुगुवीय sunv-iyá	सुगुवीवहि sunv-iyáhi	सुगुवीमहि sunv-īmáhi
2.	सुगुयाः sunu-yáh	सुगुयातम् sunu-yátam	सुगुयात sunu-yáta	सुगुवीयाः sunv-íttháh	सुगुवीयायाम् sunv-iyáthām	सुगुवीध्वम् sunv-idhvám
3.	सुगुयात् sunu-yát	सुगुयाताम् sunu-yátām	सुगुयुः sunu-yúh	सुगुवीत sunv-ítá	सुगुवीयाताम् sunv-iyáthām	सुगुवीरन् sunv-írán

**Seventh Class:** रुन्ध्, 'obstruct'; Present stem रुन्ध् ru-ná-dh, रुन्ध् ru-n-dh.

**PARASMAIPADA.**

SINGULAR.

रुन्धि

ru-ná-dh-mi (65)

रुन्धसि

ru-ná-t-si (62)

रुन्धति

ru-ná-d-dhi (62 b)

DUAL.

रुन्ध्वः

rundh-váh

रुन्धतः

rund-dh-áñ (62 b)

रुन्धतः

rund-dh-áñ

PLURAL.

रुन्धमः

rundh-máh

रुन्धन्ति

rund-dh-ánti

**Present.**

PLURAL.

रुन्धे

rundh-é

रुन्धसे

runt-sé

रुन्धते

rund-dhé

DUAL.

रुन्ध्वहे

rundh-váhe

रुन्धथि

rundh-áthe

रुन्धति

rundh-áthe

**ĀTMANEPADA.**

PLURAL.

रुन्धहे

rundh-máhe

रुन्धथि

rund-dhvé

रुन्धते

rundh-áthe

**Imperfect.**

रुन्धिष्यम्

á-ru-ná-dh-am

रुन्धिष्यत

á-ru-ná-t (27, 28)

रुन्धिष्यत

á-ru-ná-t (27, 28)

रुन्धिष्य

á-rundh-va

रुन्धिष्यम

á-rund-dh-am

रुन्धिष्याम

á-rund-dh-ām

रुन्धिष्यम

á-rundh-ma

रुन्धिष्य

á-rund-dha

रुन्धिष्यन्

á-rundh-an

रुन्धिष्यि

á-rundh-i

रुन्धिष्याः

á-rund-dh-āḥ

रुन्धिष्यन्

á-rund-dha

रुन्धिष्यहि

á-rundh-vahi

रुन्धिष्याम

á-rundh-āthām

रुन्धिष्याताम

á-rundh-āthām

रुन्धिष्यहि

á-rundh-mahi

रुन्धिष्यम्

á-rund-dh-yam

रुन्धिष्यत

á-rundh-atsa

## Imperative.

1.	<p>रणधानि ru-pá-dh-āni</p> <p>रन्धि rund-dhī (62)</p> <p>रणधु ru-pá-d-dh u (62 b)</p>	<p>रणधाव ru-pá-dh-āva</p> <p>रन्धम् rund-dhām</p> <p>रण्याम् rund-dhām</p>	<p>रणध ru-pá-dh-āma</p> <p>रन्ध rund-dhā</p> <p>रणधु rundh-āntu</p>	<p>रणधि ru-pá-dh-ai</p> <p>रन्धस् runt-svā</p> <p>रण्याम् rund-dhām</p>	<p>रणधावहि ru-pá-dh-āvahai</p> <p>रण्यायाम् rundh-ābhām</p> <p>रण्याताम् rundh-ātām</p>	<p>रणधामहि ru-pá-dh-āmahai</p> <p>रन्धम् rund-dhvām</p> <p>रण्याताम् rundh-ātām</p>
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## Optative.

1.	<p>रण्याम् rundh-yām</p> <p>रण्याः rundh-yāh</p> <p>रण्यात् rundh-yāt</p>	<p>रण्याव rundh-yāva</p> <p>रण्याताम् rundh-yātām</p> <p>रण्याताम् rundh-yātām</p>	<p>रण्याम rundh-yāma</p> <p>रण्यात rundh-yāta</p> <p>रण्युः rundh-yāh</p>	<p>रण्यीय rundh-iyā</p> <p>रण्यीषाः rundh-ībhāh</p> <p>रण्यीत rundh-ītā</p>	<p>रण्यीयहि rundh-ivāhi</p> <p>रण्यीष्याम् rundh-iyābhām</p> <p>रण्यीष्याताम् rundh-iyātām</p>	<p>रण्यीमहि rundh-īmāhi</p> <p>रण्यीध्वम् rundh-īdhvām</p> <p>रण्यीरन् rundh-īrān</p>
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**Winth Class:** क्री क्री, 'buy' Present stem क्रीया क्री-ण, क्रीषी क्री-ण, क्रीष्य क्री-ण.

## PARASMAIPADA.

## Present.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1.	क्रीयासि kri-ṇá-si	क्रीषीयः kri-ṇi-váḥ	क्रीषीमः kri-ṇi-máḥ	क्रीषि kri-ṇ-é	क्रीषीवहे kri-ṇi-váhe	क्रीषीमहे kri-ṇi-máhe
2.	क्रीयासि kri-ṇá-si	क्रीषीषः kri-ṇi-tháḥ	क्रीषीषः kri-ṇi-thá	क्रीषीषि kri-ṇi-śé	क्रीषीषे kri-ṇ-áthe	क्रीषीष्ये kri-ṇi-dhyé
3.	क्रीयाति kri-ṇá-ti	क्रीषीतः kri-ṇi-táḥ	क्रीषन्ति kri-ṇ-ánti	क्रीषीति kri-ṇi-té	क्रीषीते kri-ṇ-áte	क्रीषन्ते kri-ṇ-áte

## ĀTMANEPAḌA.

## Imperfect.

1.	क्रीयास á-kri-ṇá-m	क्रीषीष á-kri-ṇi-va	क्रीषीम á-kri-ṇi-ma	क्रीषि á-kri-ṇ-i	क्रीषीवहि á-kri-ṇi-vahi	क्रीषीमहि á-kri-ṇi-mahi
2.	क्रीयाः á-kri-ṇá-ḥ	क्रीषीतम् á-kri-ṇi-tam	क्रीषीत á-kri-ṇi-ta	क्रीषीषाः á-kri-ṇi-tháḥ	क्रीषीषाम् á-kri-ṇ-áthām	क्रीषीष्यम् á-kri-ṇi-dhvaṃ
3.	क्रीयात् á-kri-ṇá-t	क्रीषीताम् á-kri-ṇi-tām	क्रीषीत á-kri-ṇi-ta	क्रीषीति á-kri-ṇi-ta	क्रीषीताम् á-kri-ṇ-áthām	क्रीषीत á-kri-ṇ-áta

## Imperative.

1.	क्रीषानि krī-ṇ-āni	क्रीषाव krī-ṇá-va	क्रीषाम krī-ṇá-ma	क्रीषे krī-ṇ-ai	क्रीषावहे krī-ṇá-vaḥai	क्रीषामहे krī-ṇá-maḥai
2.	क्रीषीहि krī-ṇī-hi	क्रीषीतम् krī-ṇī-tám	क्रीषीत krī-ṇī-tá	क्रीषीष्व krī-ṇī-ṣvá	क्रीषायाम् krī-ṇ-áthām	क्रीषीध्वम् krī-ṇī-dhvám
3.	क्रीषातु krī-ṇá-tu	क्रीषीताम् krī-ṇī-tám	क्रीषन्तु krī-ṇ-ántu	क्रीषीताम् krī-ṇī-tám	क्रीषाताम् krī-ṇ-áthām	क्रीषताम् krī-ṇ-átám

## Optative.

1.	क्रीषीयाम् krī-ṇī-yám	क्रीषीयाव krī-ṇī-yáva	क्रीषीयाम् krī-ṇī-yáma	क्रीषीय krī-ṇ-iyá	क्रीषीवहि krī-ṇ-iváhi	क्रीषीमहि krī-ṇ-imáhi
2.	क्रीषीयाः krī-ṇī-yáḥ	क्रीषीयातम् krī-ṇī-yátam	क्रीषीयात krī-ṇī-yáta	क्रीषीयाः krī-ṇ-ītháḥ	क्रीषीयाताम् krī-ṇ-iyáthām	क्रीषीध्वम् krī-ṇ-idhvám
3.	क्रीषीयात् krī-ṇī-yát	क्रीषीयाताम् krī-ṇī-yátám	क्रीषीयुः krī-ṇī-yúḥ	क्रीषीत krī-ṇ-itá	क्रीषीयाताम् krī-ṇ-iyáthām	क्रीषीरन् krī-ṇ-írán

## Irregularities of the Present Stem.

### First Conjugation.

**133. A. First or Bhū Class.** 1. कम् kram, 'step,' आ-चम् ā-cam, 'sip,' गुह् guh, 'conceal,' छिच् छ्थिव, 'spit,' lengthen their vowel:—क्राम krām-a, आचाम ā-cām-a, गूह् gūh-a, छीव छ्थिव-a.—मुञ् mj, 'cleanse,' takes Vṛddhi: मार्ज mārj-a.—सद् sad, 'sink,' substitutes ई ī for च a: सीद् sīd-a (for si-s[a]da: Lat. sīdo).

2. गम् gam, 'go,' and यम् yam, 'restrain,' form the present stem with छ cha (Gk. σκ): गच्छ gá-ccha, यच्छ yá-ccha (see below, C 2).

3. घ्रा ghrā, 'smell,' पा pā, 'drink,' स्था sthā, 'stand,' reduplicate with इ i: विघ्न jf-ghra, पिब pf-ba (Lat. bi-bo), तिष्ठ tí-ṣṭha (Gk. ἴ-σθη-μι, Lat. sisto). These verbs originally belonged to the third (reduplicating) class (cp. सद् sad above, A 1).

4. दंश् दाम्ś, 'bite,' मन्थ manth, 'churn,' सङ् sañj, 'adhere,' drop the nasal:—दशś dás-a, मथ máth-a, सज saj-a.

5. दृश् drś, 'see,' ध्मा dhmā, 'blow,' ज्ञाम्ñā, 'study,' substitute पस्य páś-ya, धम dhám-a, मन mán-a.

**B. Fourth or Div Class.** 1. तम् tam, 'languish,' भ्रम् bhram, 'roam,' शम् śam, 'cease,' श्रम् śram, 'be weary,' मद् mad, 'rejoice,' दिव् div, 'play,' lengthen their vowel:—ताम्य tām-ya, माथ máth-ya, दीव्य dívya, &c.

2. भ्रम् bhramś, 'fall,' drops its nasal: भ्रश् bhrás-ya.—वध् vyadh, 'pierce,' takes Samprasāraṇa: विध्व vídh-ya.—जन् jan, 'be born,' substitutes जा jā: जाय jā-ya (cp. I 54 a, 1).

**C. Sixth or Tvd Class.** 1. कृत् kṛt, 'cut,' मुच् muc, 'loosen,' लुप् lup, 'break,' लिप् lip, 'paint,' विद् vid, 'find,' सिच् sic, 'sprinkle,' insert a nasal:—कृन्त kṛnt-á, मुच्य mucic-á, लुप्य lump-á, लिप्य limp-á, विद् vind-á, सिच् sicic-á.

2. **वृष्** *vṛṣ*, 'wish,' substitutes **हृ** *ch* for **ष्** *s*, and **गृ** *r*, 'go,' adds **हृ** *ch*:—**इच्छ** *i-cchá*, **गृच्छ** *r-cchá* (cp. A 2).

3. **प्रह्** *prach*, 'ask,' **भ्रज्** *bhrajj*, 'fry,' **वृश्** *vṛśc*, 'cut,' take **Samprasāraṇa**:—**प्रच्छ** *prcch-á*, **भृज्** *bhrijj-á*, **वृश्** *vṛśc-á*.

### Second Conjugation.

#### 134. A. Second or Ad Class.

1. The root is irregularly **strengthened** in the following verbs:—

**a.** **यु** *yu*, 'join,' and all other roots ending in **उ** *u*, take **Vṛddhi** instead of **Guṇa** in the strong forms before terminations beginning with consonants;—**यौमि** *yaú-mi*, but **ययवम्** *á-yav-am*.

**b.** **मृज्** *mṛj*, 'cleanse,' takes **Vṛddhi** instead of **Guṇa**: 3. sing. **माष्टि** *máṣṭi* (cp. 63), 3. pl. **मृजन्ति** *mṛj-ánti*.

**c.** **शी** *śī*, 'lie down,' **Ātm.**, takes **Guṇa** throughout its weak forms, besides inserting **र** *r* before the terminations in the 3. plur. pres., impv., impf.:—3. sg. **शेते** *śé-te* (Gk. *κεῖ-ρα*), 3. pl. **शेरते** *śé-r-ate*, **शेरताम्** *śé-r-atām*, **अशेरत** *á-śe-r-ata*.

2. The root is irregularly **weakened** in the following verbs:—

**a.** **वम्** *vaś*, 'desire,' takes **Samprasāraṇa** in the weak forms: 3. sg. **वष्टि** *váṣṭi* (63 *b*), 3. pl. **उशन्ति** *uś-ánti*.

**b.** **अस्** *as*, 'be,' drops its initial **अ** *a* in the optative and all the weak forms of the pres. and imperative;—e.g. 3. sg. opt. **स्यात्** *s-yát*; 3. pl. pres. **सन्ति** *s-ánti* (*sunt*). The 2. sing. impv. is **एधि** *e-dhí* (for *az-dhí*, Avestic *zđi*). In the imperfect it inserts **ई** *ī* before the endings of the 2. 3. sing.: **आसी**; *ās-īh*, **आसीत्** *ās-ī-t*.

**c.** **हन्** *han*, 'kill,' **Par.**, drops its **न्** *n* before **त्** *t* and **थ्** *th* in the weak forms: 3. sg. **हन्ति** *hán-ti*, but 2. pl. **हथ** *ha-thá*. In the 3. pl. pres., impv., impf. the radical **अ** *a* is dropped and the **हृ** *h* becomes **घृ** *gh*: **घ्नन्ति** *ghn-ánti*, **घ्नन्तु** *ghn-ántu*, **अघ्नन्** *á-ghn-an*. The 2. sg. impv. is **जहि** *ja-hí* (for **जहि** *jha-hí*, with palatalized initial, instead of **घहि** *gha-hí*).

3. A vowel or semivowel is irregularly inserted in the following verbs:—

a. **अन्** an, 'breathe,' **जक्** jakṣ, 'eat,' **रुद्** rud, 'weep,' **श्वस्** śvas, 'breathe,' **स्वप्** svap, 'sleep,' insert **इ** i before terminations beginning with consonants except **य** y; but **ई** ī or **अ** a before the **स्** s and **त्** t of the 2. 3. sg. impf. Par.;—e.g. **रोदिमि** ród-i-mi, but **रुदन्ति** rud-ānti, **रुयाम्** rud-yām; impf. 3. sg. **अरोदीत्** á-rod-ī-t or **अरोदत्** á-rod-a-t.

b. **ईद्** īd, 'praise,' and **ईम्** īs, 'rule,' both **Ātm.**, insert **इ** i before terminations beginning with **स्** s and **ध्** dh (i.e. 2. sg. pl. pres. and impv.):—**ईशिषे** īś-i-ṣe, **ईशिषि** īś-i-dhve; **ईशिष्व** īś-i-ṣva, **ईशिष्वम्** īś-i-dhvam.

c. **ब्रू** brū, 'speak,' inserts **ई** ī in the strong forms before terminations beginning with consonants:—**ब्रवीमि** brāv-ī-mi. (but **ब्रूमः** brū-māḥ), **अब्रवीत्** á-brav-ī-t.

d. **इ** i preceded by **अधि** adhi, 'read' (**Ātm.** only), resolves **ई** ī in the pres. and **ऐ** ai (augm. a+i) in the impf. before vowels into **ईच्** iy and **ऐच्** aiy:—pres. sg. 1. **अधीषि** adhī-y-é, 2. **अधीषि** adhī-ṣé; impf. sg. 1. **अधीषि** adhy-ái-y-i, 2. **अधीषाः** adhy-ái-thāḥ.

4. The reduplicated verbs **चकास्** ca-kās, 'shine,' **जक्** ja-kṣ (for ja-gh[a]s, from ghas), 'eat,' **जागृ** jā-gr, 'wake' (intensive of **गृ** gr), **हरिद्रा** dari-drā (intensive of **द्रा** drā, 'run'), 'be poor,' though accounted verbs of the second class, follow those of the third in taking **अति** ati and **अतु** atu in the 3. pl. pres. and impv., and **अर्** ar for **अन्** an in the 3. pl. impf.:—3. sg. **दरिद्राति** dāri-drī-ti, 3. pl. **दरिद्रति** dāridr-ati; 3. pl. impf. **अजक्** á-jakṣ-uh.

a. **शास्** śās, 'rule,' follows the same analogy; it also takes **शिच्** śiṣ as its weak stem before consonants:—3. sg. **शासि** śās-ti, da. **शिष्टः** śiṣ-ṭāḥ, pl. **शासति** śās-ati.



**B. Third or Hu Class.** 1. दा dā, 'give,' and धा dhā, 'place,' use दद् dad and दध् dadh as their stems in the weak forms. दध् dadh (against 6z b) becomes धत् dhat before त् t and थ् th: दधामि da-dhā-mi, but du. 1. दध्वः dadh-vāḥ, 2. धत्यः dhat-thāḥ. The 2. sg. impv. Par. is देहि de-hi (for da-z-dhi) and धेहि dbe-hi (for dha-z-dhi).

2. मा mā, 'measure,' and हा hā, 'depart,' both Ātm., have मीमी mi-mī and जिही ji-hī as their present stems, dropping the ई ī before vowels:—pres. sg. 1. जिहे jīh-e, 2. जिहीषे jīhī-ṣe, pl. 3. जिहते jīh-ate; . impf. sg. 1. अजिहि á-jih-i, 2. अजिहीषाः á-jihī-thāḥ, pl. 3. अजिहत á-jih-ata.

3. हा hā, 'abandon,' Par., has अही jahī in the weak forms, dropping ई ī before vowels and य y:—3. sg. अहाति jāhā-ti, but du. अहीतः jahī-taḥ, pl. अहति jah-ati; impv. 2. sg. अहीहि jahī-hi; opt. 1. sg. अह्याम् jah-yām.

**C. Fifth or Su Class.** 1. Roots ending in vowels may drop the उ u before व् v or म् m:—सुनोमि su-nó-mi, but सुन्वः sun-vāḥ or सुनुवः su-nu-vāḥ.

2. Roots ending in consonants change उ u to उव् uv before vowels:—शक्नुवन्ति śak-nuv-ánti.

3. श्रु śru, 'hear,' and ध्रु dhru, 'shake,' form the present stems श्रुश्चु śr-ṣu and ध्रुश्चु dhru-ṣu.

**D. Seventh or Rudh Class.** अञ्ज् añj, 'anoint,' भङ्ग् bhañj, 'break,' हिंस् hips, 'injure,' drop their nasal before inserting न् na:—अञ्जामि a-ná-j-mi, भङ्गामि bha-ná-j-mi, हिंसामि hi-na-s-mi.

**E. Eighth or Tan Class.** कृ कṛ, 'do,' takes करो kar-ó as its strong stem, and as its weak कुरु kur-u, the उ u of which must be dropped before म् m, य् y, व् v:—करोमि kar-ó-mi, कुरुवः kuru-thāḥ; but कुरुवः kur-vāḥ, कुरुमः kur-māḥ; कुरुयाम् kur-yām. Other verbs of this class may drop the उ u before व् v and म् m

as in the fifth. When compounded with the prepositions परि pari and सम् sam, the verb कृ kṛ has an initial स् s: परिष्कृत pari-skṛta, 'adorned,' संस्कृत sám-skṛta, 'put together.' This स् s is not original.

**F. Ninth or Krī Class.** १. धू dhū, 'shake,' पू pū, 'purify,' लू lū, 'cut,' shorten their vowel:—धुनामि dhu-nā-mi, पुनामि pu-nā-mi, लुनामि lu-nā-mi.

२. ज्ञा jñā, 'know,' and ग्रह् grah, 'seize,' are shortened to जा jā and गृह् gr̥h:—जानामि jā-nā-mi; गृह्णामि gr̥h-ñā-mi (65).

३. बन्ध् bandh, 'bind,' and मन्थ् manth, 'churn,' drop the nasal:—बध्नामि badh-nā-mi, मथ्नामि math-nā-mi.

### The Perfect Tense.

135. This tense is formed either by reduplication or periphrastically. Roots follow the former method, derivative verbs (chiefly causatives) the latter. There are also four roots with a prosodically long initial vowel (140 a, 1) which take the periphrastic perfect.

### Special Rules of Reduplication.

१. च् च, च् च, च् च are represented by च् च a in the reduplicative syllable;—e.g. कृ kṛ, 'do': चकार ca-kār-a; तृ tṛ, 'cross': ततार ta-tār-a; कृप् kṛp, 'be able': चकृपे ca-kṛp-ē.

२. Initial च् च a or च् च ā becomes च् च ā;—e.g. च् च ad, 'eat': चाद् ād-a; चाप् āp, 'obtain': चाप āp-a (cp. 140 a, 1).

३. Roots beginning with इ i contract इ i + इ i to ई ī; but if the radical इ i takes Guṇa or Vṛddhi, च् च y is inserted between the reduplicative syllable and the root;—e.g. इष् iṣ, 'desire,' ३. pl. ईषुः īṣ-ūḥ (for i-iṣ-ūḥ), but १. sg. इषेथ i-y-ēṣ-a.

४. Roots beginning with or containing च् च ya or च् च va, and liable to Samprasāraṇa (cp. 137, 2c), reduplicate with इ i and उ u:—

यज् yaj, 'sacrifice': इयाज i-yāj-a; वच् vac, 'speak': उवाच u-vāc-a.

136. The singular perfect active is strong, like the singular active present and imperfect, the root being accented; the remaining forms are weak, the terminations being accented. The endings are the following:—

## PARASMAIPADA.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1.	अ a	(इ)व (i)-vá	(इ)म (i)má
2.	(इ)थ (i)-tha	अथुर् á-thur <sup>1</sup>	अ á
3.	अ a	अतुर् á-tur <sup>1</sup>	उर् úr (131, 6)

## ĀTMANEPADA.

1.	ए é	(इ)वहे (i)-váhe	(इ)महे (i)-máhe
2.	(इ)थे (i)-ṭhé	आथे áthe	(इ)ध्वे (i)-dhvé
3.	ए é	आति áte	इरे i-ré

<sup>1</sup> a. The terminations with initial consonant are added with the connecting vowel इ i<sup>2</sup> except in the eight verbs: द्रु dru, 'run,' श्रु śru, 'hear,' स्तु stu, 'praise,' स्रु sru, 'flow,' कृ kr, 'do,' भृ bhṛ, 'bear,' वृ vṛ, 'choose,' गृ gr, 'go,' where it must be omitted. The 3. pl. Ātm. retains the इ i even in these verbs. In 2. sg. Par. it is omitted by many other verbs also, and is optional in verbs ending in आ ā, as well as in most of those ending in इ i, ई ī, उ u.

<sup>1</sup> In these two dual forms उर् ur has been borrowed from the 3. pl., the two endings थुर् thur and तुर् tur corresponding to the 2. 3. du. pres. वस् thas and तस् tas.

<sup>2</sup> This इ i was in origin probably the reduced form of the final आ ā of roots like दा dā, 'give,' and became the starting-point of इ i as a connecting vowel in other verbs.

**The Strong Stem.**

Short vowels followed by a single consonant take Guṇa throughout the singular;—e.g. इष् is, 'wish': इयेष् i-y-és; अध, 'wake': बुबोध् bu-bódh; but जीव् jīv, 'live': जिजीव्

inal vowels take Vṛddhi or Guṇa in the first person singular, in the second, Vṛddhi only in the third;—e.g. इ i, 'go': [य i-y-áy-a or इयय i-y-áy-a; 2. इयेथ i-y-é-tha; 3. इयाय a; कृ kr, 'do': 1. चकार ca-kār-a or चकर ca-kār-a: थं ca-kār-tha; 3. चकार ca-kār-a.

edial च a followed by a single consonant takes Vṛddhi in id optionally in 1.;—e.g. हन् han, 'kill': 1. जघान jaghán-a न् jaghán-a, 3. जघान jaghán-a.

ots ending in आ ā (or diphthongs: 129, 8) take औ au sg., and may retain आ ā before थtha in 2. sg. (cp. 136 a);— 'dhā, 'place': 1. 3. दधी da-dhán, 2. दधाय dadhá-tha थ dadh-i-thá.

ह hvā or ह्वे hve, 'call,' is treated as हृ hū:—3. sg. जुहाव t (cp. 154 a, 3).

**The Weak Stem.**

. In roots containing the vowels ī, ū, r, the radical e remains unchanged, except by Sandhi;—e.g. बुध् [बुधिम bu-budh-i-ma; कृ kr: चक्रम ca-kr-má; स्तु stu: ष्टु- má.

ore terminations beginning with vowels final इ i, ई ī, अ ऋ led by one consonant become य् y, र् r, if by more than iy, अर् ar; while उ u, ऊ ū, and ऋ ॠ always become ण् ṇ and अर् ar;—e.g. नी nī, 'lead': निन्यु: ni-ny-úḥ; श्री śrī, शिश्रियु: śi-śriy-úḥ; कृ kr, 'do': चक्रु: ca-kr-úḥ; स्तु str,

'strew': तस्वः ta-star-úh; युयु, 'join': युयुवुः yu-yuv-úh; कृ  
 कृ, 'scatter': कृकृः ca-kar-úh.

2. In roots containing a medial च a or a final आ ā, the radical syllable is weakened.

a. Roots in which च a is preceded and followed by a single consonant (e.g. पत् pat), and which reduplicate the initial consonant unchanged (this excludes roots beginning with aspirates, gutturals, and for the most part व् v), contract the two syllables to one with the diphthong ए e (cp. Lat. fāc-iō, fēc-ī)<sup>1</sup>. This contraction takes place even in 2. sg. Par. when थ tha is added with इ i (the strong form being used when थ tha is added without इ i);—e.g. पच् pac, 'cook': 2. sg. पेचिथ pec-i-thá (but पपकथ papák-tha), 3. pl. पेचुः pec-úh; तन् tan, 'stretch': तेनिथ ten-i-thá, तेनुः ten-úh.

b. जन् jan (I39, 2), 'be born,' and four roots with medial च a beginning with gutturals, viz. खन् khan, 'dig,' गम् gam, 'go,' घस् ghas, 'eat,' हन् han, 'kill,' weaken the root by dropping the radical vowel:—3. sg. Ātm. जञ्जे ja-jñ-é; 3. sg. Par. जगाम ja-gām-a, but 3. pl. जग्मुः ja-gm-úh; जघास ja-ghās-a, but जञ्चुः ja-ks-úh; जघान ja-ghān-a, but जञ्चुः ja-ghn-úh (cp. I34, 2 c).

c. Five roots beginning with व va, viz. वच् vac, 'speak,' वद् vad, 'speak,' वप् vap, 'strew,' वस् vas, 'dwell,' वह् vah, 'carry'; also यज् yaj, 'sacrifice,' व्यच् vyadb, 'pierce,' स्वप् svap, 'sleep,' ग्रह् grah, 'seize,' take Samprasāraṇa. In the first five उ u + उ u (cp. I35, 4) contract to ऊ ū, in the sixth इ i + इ i to ई ī:—3. sg. उवाच u-vāc-a, but pl. ऊचुः ūc-úh (for u-uc-úh); इयाज i-yāj-a, but ईजुः īj-úh (for i-ij-úh); सुष्वाप su-ṣvāp-a (67), but सुषुपुः su-ṣup-úh; जग्राह ja-grāh-a, but जगृहः ja-grh-úh.

<sup>1</sup> This vowel spread from contracted forms like sa-z-d (Avestic hazd), weak perfect stem of sad, 'sit' (az becoming e; cp. I34, 2 b and I33 A 1).

d. Roots ending in आ ā drop it in all the weak forms, and optionally in 2. sg. Par. (see 136 a and 138, 3).

### Paradigms of the Reduplicated Perfect.

138. 1. तुद् tud, 'strike': strong stem तुतोद् tu-tód; weak तुतुद् tu-tux

#### PARASMAIPADA.

1. तुतोद् tu-tód-a	तुतुद्दिष tu-tud-i-vá	तुतुद्दिम tu-tud-i-má <sup>1</sup>
2. तुतोद्दिष tu-tód-i-tha	तुतुद्दधुः tu-tud-áthuh	तुतुद् tu-tud-á
3. तुतोद् tu-tód-a	तुतुद्दतुः tu-tud-átuh	तुतुद्दुः tu-tud-úh

#### ĀTMAÑEPADA.

1. तुतुदे tu-tud-é <sup>2</sup>	तुतुद्दिवहे tu-tud-i-váhe	तुतुद्दिमहे tu-tud-i-máhe
2. तुतुद्दिषे tu-tud-i-ṣé	तुतुद्दांथे tu-tud-áthe	तुतुद्दिधे tu-tud-i-dhvé
3. तुतुदे tu-tud-é	तुतुद्दाते tu-tud-áte	तुतुद्दिरे tu-tud-iré

2. कृ kr, 'do': strong चकर् ca-kár, चकार ca-kár; weak चकृ cakṛ, चकृ cakṛ

#### PARASMAIPADA.

1. चकर् ca-kár-a <sup>3</sup>	चकृव ca-kr-vá	चकृम ca-kr-má
2. चकर्था ca-kár-tha	चकृधुः ca-kr-áthuh	चकृ ca-kr-á
3. चकार ca-kár-a	चकृतुः ca-kr-átuh	चकृः ca-kr-úh

#### ĀTMAÑEPADA.

1. चक्रे ca-kr-é	चकृवहे ca-kr-váhe	चकृमहे ca-kr-máhe
2. चकृषे ca-kr-ṣé	चकृाधि ca-kr-áthe	चकृधे ca-kr-dhvé
3. चक्रे ca-kr-é	चकृाते ca-kr-áte	चकृिरे ca-kr-iré

<sup>1</sup> Lat. tu-tud-i-mns.

<sup>2</sup> Lat. tu-tud-i.

<sup>3</sup> Or चकार ca-kár-a.

3. धा dhā, 'place': strong दधा da-dhā; weak दध् da-dh.

## PARASMAIPADA.

1.	दधी da-dhāu	दधिव da-dh-i-vā	दधिम da-dh-i-mā
2.	दधाय da-dhā-tha <sup>1</sup>	दधयुः da-dh-āthuh	दध da-dh-ā
3.	दधी da-dhāu	दधतुः da-dh-ātuh	दधुः da-dh-ūh

## ĀTMANEPADA.

1.	दधे da-dh-é	दधिवहे da-dh-i-vāhe	दधिमहे da-dh-i-māhe
2.	दधिषे da-dh-i-ṣé	दधायि da-dh-āthe	दधिध्वे da-dh-i-dhvé
3.	दधे da-dh-é	दधाति da-dh-āte	दधिरे da-dh-iré

4. नी nī, 'lead': strong निने ni-né, निने ni-nái; weak निनी ni-nī.

## PARASMAIPADA.

1.	निनय ni-náy-a <sup>2</sup>	निन्यिव ni-ny-i-vā	निन्यिम ni-ny-i-mā
2.	निनेय ni-né-tha <sup>3</sup>	निन्ययुः ni-ny-āthuh	निन्य ni-ny-ā
3.	निनाय ni-náy-a	निन्यतुः ni-ny-ātuh	निन्युः ni-ny-ūh

## ĀTMANEPADA.

1.	निन्ये ni-ny-é	निन्यिवहे ni-ny-i-vāhe	निन्यिमहे ni-ny-i-māhe
2.	निन्यिषे ni-ny-i-ṣé	निन्यायि ni-ny-āthe	निन्यिध्वे ni-ny-i-dhvé
3.	निन्ये ni-ny-é	निन्याति ni-ny-āte	निन्यिरे ni-ny-iré

5. स्तु stu, 'praise': strong तुष्टो tu-ṣṭó, तुष्टी tu-ṣṭāu; weak तुष्टु tu-ṣṭu.

## PARASMAIPADA.

1.	तुष्टव tu-ṣṭāv-a <sup>4</sup>	तुष्टुव tu-ṣṭu-vā	तुष्टुम tu-ṣṭu-mā
2.	तुष्टोथ tu-ṣṭó-tha	तुष्टुवयुः tu-ṣṭu-v-āthuh	तुष्टुव tu-ṣṭu-v-ā
3.	तुष्टाव tu-ṣṭāv-a	तुष्टुवतुः tu-ṣṭu-v-ātuh	तुष्टुवुः tu-ṣṭu-v-ūh

## ĀTMANEPADA.

1.	तुष्टुवे tu-ṣṭu-v-é	तुष्टुवहे tu-ṣṭu-vāhe	तुष्टुमहे tu-ṣṭu-māhe
2.	तुष्टुषे tu-ṣṭu-ṣé	तुष्टुवायि tu-ṣṭu-v-āthe	तुष्टुध्वे tu-ṣṭu-dhvé
3.	तुष्टुवे tu-ṣṭu-v-é	तुष्टुवाति tu-ṣṭu-v-āte	तुष्टुविरे tu-ṣṭu-v-iré

<sup>1</sup> Or दधिय da-dh-i-thā.

<sup>2</sup> Or निनाय ni-náy-a.

<sup>3</sup> Or निनयिय ni-náy-i-tha.

<sup>4</sup> Or तुष्टाव tu-ṣṭāv-a.

6. तन् tan, 'stretch': strong ततन् ta-tán, ततान् ta-tán; weak तेन् te

- |                                  |
|----------------------------------|
| 1. ततन् ta-tán-a <sup>1</sup>    |
| 2. ततन्थ ta-tán-tha <sup>2</sup> |
| 3. ततान् ta-tán-a                |

1. तेने ten-é
2. तेनिषे ten-i-ṣé
3. तेने ten-é

7. गम् gam, 'go': strong जगम् ja-gám, जगाम् ja-gám; weak जग्म् ja-gñ

- |                               |
|-------------------------------|
| 1. जगम् ja-gám-a <sup>3</sup> |
| 2. जगन्थ ja-gán-tha           |
| 3. जगाम् ja-gám-a             |

1. जग्मे ja-gm-é
2. जग्मिषे ja-gm-iṣé
3. जग्मे ja-gm-é

8. वच् vac, 'speak': strong उवच् u-vác, उवाच् u-vác; weak ऊच् ūc.

- |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| 1. उवच् u-vác-a <sup>4</sup>      |
| 2. उवचिथ u-vác-i-tha <sup>5</sup> |
| 3. उवाच् u-vác-a                  |

1. ऊचे ūc-é
2. ऊचिषे ūc-i-ṣé
3. ऊचे ūc-é

## PARASMAIPADA.

तेनिव ten-i-vá	तेनिम ten-i-má
तेनथु: ten-áthuh	तेन ten-á
तेनतु: ten-átuh	तेनु: ten-úh

## ĀTMANEPADA.

तेनिवहे ten-i-váhe	तेनिमहे ten-i-máhe
तेनाथे ten-áthe	तेनिध्वे ten-i-dhvé
तेनाति ten-áte	तेनिरे ten-iré

## PARASMAIPADA.

जग्मिव ja-gm-ivá	जग्मिम ja-gm-imá
जग्मथु: ja-gm-áthuh	जग्म ja-gm-á
जग्मतु: ja-gm-átuh	जग्मु: ja-gm-úh

## ĀTMANEPADA.

जग्मिवहे ja-gm-i-váhe	जग्मिमहे ja-gm-i-máhe
जग्माथे ja-gm-áthe	जग्मिध्वे ja-gm-i-dhvé
जग्माति ja-gm-áte	जग्मिरे ja-gm-iré

## PARASMAIPADA.

ऊचिव ūc-i-vá	ऊचिम ūc-i-má
ऊचथु: ūc-áthuh	ऊच ūc-á
ऊचतु: ūc-átuh	ऊचु: ūc-úh

## ĀTMANEPADA.

ऊचिवहे ūc-i-váhe	ऊचिमहे ūc-i-máhe
ऊचाथे ūc-áthe	ऊचिध्वे ūc-i-dhvé
ऊचाति ūc-áte	ऊचिरे ūc-iré

<sup>1</sup> Or ततान् ta-tán-a. <sup>2</sup> Or तेनिष ten-i-thá. <sup>3</sup> Or जगाम् ja-gám-a.

<sup>4</sup> Or उवाच u-vác-a.

<sup>5</sup> Or उवकथ u-vák-tha.



**Irregularities.**

139. 1. भज् bhaj, 'share,' though beginning with an aspirate, follows the analogy of the contracting verbs with ए e (137, 2 a): 3. sg. बभाज ba-bhāj-a, but 3. pl. भेजुः bhej-ūḥ. Similarly राज् rāj, 'shine' (medial ā), and optionally त्रस् tras, 'tremble' (two initial consonants), and भ्रम् bhram, 'wander' (initial aspirate, two consonants):—3. sg. A. रेजे rej-e; 3. pl. P. तत्रसुः ta-tras-uh or त्रेसुः tres-uh; बध्रमुः ba-bhram-uh or भ्रेमुः bhrem-uh.

2. यम् yam, 'reach,' and वम् vam, 'vomit,' though beginning with य ya and व va, do not take Samprasāraṇa, but follow 137, 2 a:—प्रयाम ya-yāma, but येमे yem-é; ववाम va-vām-a, but वेसुः vem-uh; while वस् vas, 'wear,' Ātm., does not weaken the root at all:—ववसे va-vas-e.

3. विद् vid, 'know,' forms an unreduplicated perfect with present meaning: वेद véd-a, 'I know' (Gk. *oida*, Germ. *weiss*), वेत्य *vét-tha* (*oido-tha*), वेद véd-a (*oido*); विद्म vid-má (*id-mev*, *wissen*), वेद vid-á, विदुः vid-ūḥ.

4. चि ci, 'gather,' जि ji, 'conquer,' हि hi, 'impel,' हन् han, 'kill,' revert to their original guttural in the radical syllable:—चिकाय ci-kāy-a, जिगाय ji-gāy-a, जिघाय ji-ghāy-a, जघान a-ghān-a (cp. 137, 2 b).

5. अह् ah, 'say,' is defective, forming only 2. sg. dual and 3. sg. dual pl.:—आत्य át-tha, आह āh-a; आहसुः āh-áthuh, आहतुः h-átuh; आहः āh-ūḥ.

6. अम्ś ampś, 'reach,' reduplicates with the syllable आन् ān, in which the radical nasal is repeated with the initial vowel (cf. Gk. or. inf. *év-eyk-eiv*); on the other hand, the radical nasal is dropped in the weak forms: 3. sg. P. आनंश ān-ámpśa, 3. pl. Ā. आनशिरे an-sá-ire. The analogy of this verb is followed by अर्च् arc, 'praise':—3. sg. आनर्च ān-árc-a.

7. भू bhū, 'be,' has the double irregularity of reduplicating with अ a and retaining its ऊ ū throughout (cp. Gk. πρ-φύ-ἄσι):—

बभूव ba-bhū-v-a	बभूविं ba-bhū-v-i-vá	बभूविम ba-bhū-v-i
बभूथ ba-bhū-tha	} बभूवथुः ba-bhū-v-áthuh	बभूव ba-bhū-v-á
बभूविथ ba-bhū-v-i-tha		
बभूव ba-bhū-v-a	बभूवतुः ba-bhū-v-átuh	बभूवुः ba-bhū-v-úh

### Periphrastic Perfect.

140. The verbs which cannot reduplicate, form their perfect by making an abstract feminine noun in the accusative, आम् ám, and adding to this the reduplicated perfect of कृ kr, 'do,' अस् as, 'be,' or भू bhū, 'be.' This formation started with the employment of the transitive verb कृ kr, e.g. गमयां चकार gamayám cakāra, 'he did going,' i.e. 'he did go'; but in classical Sanskrit the periphrastic perfect is usually formed with अस् as, the other two auxiliaries occurring only exceptionally. The periphrastic perfect is almost entirely limited to the derivative verbs in अय aya (tenth class, causatives, and denominatives);—e.g. बोधयामास bodhayám āsa, 'he awakened.' Hardly any examples of desideratives or intensives are found in this tense.

a. The following are the few primary verbs taking the periphrastic perfect:—

1. four roots beginning with a prosodically long vowel: आस् ās, 'sit,' ईष īṣ, 'see,' उज्ज् ujjh, 'forsake,' एध् edh, 'thrive';—e.g. आसां चक्रे ās-ām cakre, 'he sat.'

2. the reduplicated roots चकास् ca-kās, 'shine,' and जागृ ज्ञ-हृ, 'awake' (properly an intensive, 134 A 4):—चकासां चकार cakāsa-ām cakāra, जागरामास jāgar-ām āsa.

3. the roots भू bhū, 'bear,' and, in the Epics, नी nī, 'lead,' and ह्वे hve, 'call,' optionally:—बिभरां बभूव bibhar-ām babhūva or

बभार ba-bhār-a, 'he bore'; (आ)नयामास (ā-)nayām āsa or  
 निनाय ni-nāy-a, 'he brought'; ह्वयामास hvay-ām āsa or जुहाव  
 ju-hāv-a, 'he called.'

### Paradigm of the Periphrastic Perfect.

#### PARASMAIPADA.

बोधयामास bodhayām ās-a	बोधयामासिव bodhayām ās-i-va	बोधयामासिम bodhayām ās-i-ma
बोधयामासिथ bodhayām ās-i-tha (१०-०a)	बोधयामासथुः bodhayām ās-athuḥ	बोधयामास bodhayām ās-a
बोधयामास bodhayām ās-a	बोधयामासतुः bodhayām ās-atuḥ	बोधयामासुः bodhayām ās-uḥ

#### Aorist.

141. There are two kinds of aorists in Sanskrit, as in Greek. The First is formed by inserting a sibilant between root and termination, the Second by adding the terminations to the root with or without the connecting vowel ञ a. Both aorists take the augment (which is accented) and the secondary terminations. There are four forms of the First Aorist, and three of the Second.

#### First Aorist.

a. The first form is made by adding to the augmented root the suffix स sa, and is inflected like an imperfect of the first conjugation (á-bhava-t) except in the Ātm. 1. sg., 2. 3. dual (where it follows the impf. of द्विष् dviṣ). It is taken by only a few roots ending in श् s and ह् h (which become क् k before स s: 63 b; 69 a), and containing the vowels इ i, उ u, or ऋ ṛ, which remain unchanged; —e.g. दिस् diś, 'point': 3. sg. अदिषत् á-dik-ṣa-t. This form corresponds to the Greek First Aorist (ἔ-δειξε, Lat. dixi-t).

## PARASMAIPADA.

1. अदिषम् á-dik-ṣ-am	अदिषाव á-dikṣā-va	अदिषाम् á-dikṣā-ma
2. अदिषः á-dik-ṣa-ḥ	अदिषतम् á-dikṣa-tam	अदिषत á-dikṣa-ta
3. अदिषत् á-dik-ṣa-t	अदिषताम् á-dikṣa-tām	अदिषन् á-dikṣ-an

## ĀTMANEPADA.

1. अदिषि á-dikṣ-i	अदिषावहि á-dikṣā-vahi	अदिषामहि á-dikṣā-mahi
2. अदिषथाः á-dikṣa-thāḥ	अदिषाथाम् á-dikṣ-āthām	अदिषध्वम् á-dikṣa-dhvam
3. अदिषत á-dikṣa-ta	अदिषाताम् á-dikṣ-ātām	अदिषन्त á-dikṣ-anta

b. Similarly inflected is the aorist of दुह् dub, 'milk,' the stem of which is á-dhuk-ṣa (55):—Par. 1. sg. अधुषम् á-dhuk-ṣa-m, Ātm. अधुषि á-dhukṣ-i.

142. The other three forms of the First Aorist are made by adding to the augmented root the suffixes स s, इष i-ṣ, सिष् s-i-ṣ respectively, and are inflected like imperfects of the second conjugation (á-dveṣ-am). The siṣ-form is used, in the Par. only, by a few roots ending in आ ā, which remains unchanged throughout. The s-form and iṣ-form are used by roots ending in other vowels than आ ā, or in consonants; both have Vṛddhi throughout the Parasmaipada (a medial vowel has only Guṇa in the iṣ-form) and Guṇa throughout the Ātmanepada (a medial vowel and final ष ṣ remain unchanged in the s-form). All three forms have the peculiar endings ईस् iṣ, ईत् it in the 2. 3. sing. Par., and must take उर् ur in the 3. plur.

## Second or s-form.

143. 1. नी nī, 'lead,' as an example of a root ending in a vowel:—

## PARASMAIPADA.

1. अनेषम् á-nai-ṣ-am	अनेष्व á-nai-ṣ-va	अनेष्म á-nai-ṣ-ma
2. अनेषीः á-nai-ṣ-īh	अनेष्टम् á-nai-ṣ-ṭam	अनेष्ट á-nai-ṣ-ṭa
3. अनेषीत् á-nai-ṣ-īt	अनेष्टाम् á-nai-ṣ-ṭām	अनेष्टुः á-nai-ṣ-ṭh

## ĀTMANEPADA.

1. अनेषि á-ne-ṣ-i	अनेष्वहि á-ne-ṣ-vahi	अनेष्महि á-ne-ṣ-mahi
2. अनेष्टाः á-ne-ṣ-ṭhāh	अनेषायाम् á-ne-ṣ-āthām	अनेष्टुम् (66 B 2) á-ne-ṭhvam
3. अनेष्ट á-ne-ṣ-ṭa	अनेषाताम् á-ne-ṣ-ātām	अनेषत् á-ne-ṣ-ata

2. छिद् chid, 'cut off,' as an example of a root ending in a consonant:—

## PARASMAIPADA.

1. अच्चेत्सम् á-cchait-s-am	अच्चेत्स á-cchait-s-va	अच्चेत्स á-cchait-s-ma
2. अच्चेत्सीः á-cchait-s-īh	अच्चेत्तम् (66 B 2) á-cchait-tam	अच्चेत्त (66 B 2) á-cchait-ta
3. अच्चेत्सीत् á-cchait-s-īt	अच्चेत्ताम् (66 B 2) á-cchait-tām	अच्चेत्सुः á-cchait-s-ṭh

## ĀTMANEPADA.

1. अच्चित्सि á-cchit-s-i	अच्चित्स्वहि á-cchit-s-vahi	अच्चित्समहि á-cchit-s-mahi
2. अच्चित्याः (66 B 2) á-cchit-tḥāh	अच्चित्सायाम् á-cchit-s-āthām	अच्चित्तुम् (66 B 2) á-cchit-dhvam
3. अच्चित्त (66 B 2) á-cchit-ta	अच्चित्साताम् á-cchit-s-ātām	अच्चित्सत् á-cchit-s-ata

a. कृ kr, 'do,' as ending in कृ r, is similarly inflected:—Par. अकार्षम् á-kār-ṣ-am, अकार्षीः á-kār-ṣ-īḥ, अकार्षीत् á-kār-ṣ-īt, &c. Ātm. अकृषि á-kr-ṣ-i, अकृषाः á-kr-ṣ-thāḥ, अकृत á-kr-ta, &c. The last two forms do not properly belong to the s-aorist, being borrowed from the second form of the root aorist (148) which is not otherwise inflected in the Ātm.

### Irregularities of the s-form.

144. 1. Before the suffix स् s final radical (a) न् n as well as म् m becomes Anusvāra (cp. 66 A 2);—e.g. अमन्त á-manṣ-ta, from मन् man, 'think,' as well as अरन्त á-ranṣ-ta, from रम् ram, 'be glad' (cp. 42 B 1); (b) स् s in the verb वस् vas, 'dwell,' becomes त् t: अवात्सीत् a-vāt-sīt (66 B 1).

2. The termination ध्वम् dhvam (before which the स् s of the aorist is always lost) becomes ढ्वम् ḍhvam when the स् s would have been cerebralized (cp. 66 B 2);—e.g. अनेढ्वम् á-ne-ḍhvam (for á-ne-ṣ-dhvam), अकृढ्वम् á-kr-ḍhvam (for á-kr-ṣ-dhvam).

3. दा dā, 'give,' धा dhā, 'place,' स्था sthā, 'stand' (which takes the second aorist in the Par., 148), weaken their vowel to इ i (cp. 136 a, note 2) before the terminations of the Ātmanepada:—अदिषि á-di-ṣ-i, अदिषाः á-di-ṣ-thāḥ (cp. 143 a), अदित á-di-ta (ī-do-ro), अदिष्वहि á-di-ṣ-vahi, &c.

4. दृस् dr̥s, 'see,' सृज् sṛj, 'create,' स्पृस् spr̥s, 'touch,' take Vr̥ddhi with metathesis in the Par.;—e.g. 3. sg. अस्त्रासीत् á-srāk-ṣīt (63 a, note 2), du. अस्त्राष्टाम् á-srāk-ṣ-tām (63 a; 66 B 2), pl. अस्त्रासुः á-srāk-ṣ-uḥ; Ā. असृषि á-sṛk-ṣ-i, असृषाः á-sṛk-ṣ-thāḥ, असृष्ट á-sṛk-ṣ-ta, &c.

5. The aorist of दह् dah, 'burn,' and रुध् rudh, 'hinder,' is difficult owing to the Sandhi (69 a; 62 b):—sg. अधाचमम् á-dhāk-ṣ-am,

अधाक्षीः á-dhāk-ṣīḥ, अधाक्षीत् á-dhāk-ṣīt; du. अधाक्ष्वा á-dhāk-ṣva, अदाग्धम् á-dāg-dham, अदाग्धाम् á-dāg-dhām; pl. अधाक्ष्वा á-dhāk-ṣma, अदाग्धम् á-dāg-dha, अधाक्षुः á-dhāk-ṣuḥ; Ā. sg. अधक्षि á-dhak-ṣ-i, अदाग्धाः á-dag-dhāḥ, अदाग्धम् á-dag-dha; अधक्ष्वहि á-dhak-ṣvahi, अधक्षाथाम् á-dhak-ṣ-āthām, अधक्षाताम् á-dhak-ṣ-ātām; pl. अधक्ष्वहि अ-dhak-ṣmahī, अधक्ष्वम् á-dhak-ṣ-dhvam (62a), अधक्षत् á-dhak-ṣ-ata; अरौत्सम् á-raut-ṣam; du. 2. अरौद्धम् á-raud-dham (62b), pl. 2. अरौद्धम् á-raud-dha; Ātm. sing. 1. अरुत्सि á-rut-s-i, 2. अरुद्धाः á-rud-dhāḥ, 3. अरुद्धम् á-rud-dha; pl. 2. अरुद्धम् á-rud-dhvam, 3. अरुत्सत् á-rut-s-ata.

### Third or iṣ-form.

145. This form differs from the preceding merely in adding the **स्** with the connecting vowel **इ** i (which changes it to **ष्** ṣ, 67). The endings of the 2. 3. sg. are **ईस्** īs, **ईत्** it (for iṣ-s, iṣ-t; cp. 28; 150). Hardly any Parasmaipada forms of iṣ-aorists from roots ending in vowels occur in classical Sanskrit, but one such, formed from **पू** pū, 'purify,' in the older language and inflected in both voices, may be taken as a paradigm for the active as well as the middle:—

### PARASMAIPADA.

1. अपाविषम् á-pāv-iṣ-am	अपाविष्व á-pāv-iṣ-va	अपाविष्म á-pāv-iṣ-ma
2. अपावीः á-pāv-īḥ	अपाविष्टम् á-pāv-iṣ-ṭam	अपाविष्ट á-pāv-iṣ-ṭa
3. अपावीत् á-pāv-īt	अपाविष्टाम् á-pāv-iṣ-ṭām	अपाविषुः á-pāv-iṣ-uḥ

## ĀTMANEPADA.

1. अपविधि	अपविष्वहि	अपविष्महि
á-pav-iṣ-i	á-pav-iṣ-vahi	á-pav-iṣ-mahi
2. अपविष्टाः	अपविषायाम्	अपविद्म
á-pav-iṣ-ṭhāḥ	á-pav-iṣ-āthām	á-pav-i-ḍhvam (I44, 2)
3. अपविष्ट	अपविषाताम्	अपविषत
á-pav-iṣ-ṭa	á-pav-iṣ-ātām	á-pav-iṣ-ata

a. बुध् budh, 'awake,' as an example of a root ending in a consonant, does not take Vṛddhi in the Par. (I42):—

## PARASMAIPADA.

1. अबोधिसम्	अबोधिष्व	अबोधिष्म
á-bodh-iṣ-am	á-bodh-iṣ-va	á-bodh-iṣ-ma
2. अबोधीः	अबोधिष्टम्	अबोधिष्ट
á-bodh-īḥ	á-bodh-iṣ-ṭam	á-bodh-iṣ-ṭa
3. अबोधीत्	अबोधिष्टाम्	अबोधिषुः
á-bodh-īt	á-bodh-iṣ-ṭām	á-bodh-iṣ-uḥ

## ĀTMANEPADA.

1. अबोधिधि	अबोधिष्वहि	अबोधिष्महि
á-bodh-iṣ-i	á-bodh-iṣ-vahi	á-bodh-iṣ-mahi
2. अबोधिष्टाः	अबोधिषायाम्	अबोधिद्म (I44, 2)
á-bodh-iṣ-ṭhāḥ	á-bodh-iṣ-āthām	á-bodh-i-ḍhvam
3. अबोधिष्ट	अबोधिषाताम्	अबोधिषत
á-bodh-iṣ-ṭa	á-bodh-iṣ-ātām	á-bodh-iṣ-ata

b. मद् mad, 'exhilarate,' and वद् vad, 'speak,' take Vṛddhi in the Par.: अमादिषुः á-mād-iṣ-uḥ; अवादीत् á-vād-īt.



**Fourth or siṣ-form.**

146. This form differs from the preceding one simply in prefixing an additional स् s to the suffix. It is conjugated in the Parasmaipada only, and is used by not more than six roots, all ending in आ ā. या yā, 'go,' may serve as an example :—

## PARASMAIPADA.

1. अयासिषम् á-yā-siṣ-am	अयासिष्व á-yā-siṣ-va	अयासिष्म á-yā-siṣ-ma
2. अयासीः á-yā-sīḥ	अयासिष्टम् á-yā-siṣ-ṭam	अयासिष्ट á-yā-siṣ-ṭa
3. अयासीत् á-yā-sīt	अयासिष्टाम् á-yā-siṣ-ṭām	अयासिष्तुः á-yā-siṣ-ṭuḥ

**Second Aorist.**

147. This aorist is like an imperfect formed directly from the root, the terminations being added with or without the connecting vowel अ a.

The **first form** is like an imperfect of the sixth class, the stem being formed by adding अ a to the unmodified root. It corresponds to the Second Aorist of the first conjugation in Greek (ἔ-ρυν-ο-ν): The inflexion of this aorist formed from सिच् sic, 'sprinkle,' is as follows:—

## PARASMAIPADA.

1. असिचम् á-sic-am	असिचाव á-sicā-va	असिचाम á-sicā-ma
2. असिचः á-sica-ḥ	असिचतम् á-sica-tam	असिचत á-sica-ta
3. असिचत् á-sica-t	असिचताम् á-sica-tām	असिचन् á-sic-an

## ĀTMANEPADA.

1. असिचि á-sic-e	असिचावहि á-sicā-vahi	असिचामहि á-sicā-mahi
2. असिचथाः á-sica-thāḥ	असिचियाम् á-sic-ethām	असिचध्वम् á-sica-dhvam
3. असिचत á-sica-ta	असिचिताम् á-sic-etām	असिचन्त á-sic-anta

## Irregularities.

a. 1. स्था khyā, 'tell,' substitutes अ a for आ ā : अख्यत् á-khya-t.—2. दृश् drś, 'see,' takes Guṇa : अदर्शत् á-darś-a-t.—3. अस् as, 'throw,' adds थ् th to the root : आस्थत् ás-th-a-t<sup>1</sup>.—4. पत् pat, 'fall,' and वच् vac, 'speak,' form contracted reduplicated aorists :—अपप्तम् á-pa-pt-am, अवोचम् á-voc-am (for á-va-uc-am, cp. Gk. ἔ-ειπ-ο-ν).

## Second Form.

148. The imperfect terminations of the second conjugation are attached to the root. This form corresponds to the Second Aorist of the second conjugation in Greek:—अधाम् á-dhā-m, 'I placed' (ἔ-θη-ν); अस्थात् á-sthā-t, 'he stood' (ἔ-στη); अगात् á-gā-t, 'he went' (ἔ-βη); अभूत् á-bhū-t, 'he became' (ἔ-φύ). A few verbs ending in आ ā (as well as भू bhū, 'be') take this form. This आ ā is retained throughout except before the उर् ur of the 3. pl. There is no Ātmanepada (cp. 143 a; 144, 3).

1. दा dā, 'give':— PARASMAIPADA.

1. अदाम् á-dā-m	अदाव á-dā-va	अदाम् á-dā-ma
2. अदाः á-dā-ḥ	अदातम् á-dā-tam	अदात् á-dā-ta
3. अदात् á-dā-t	अदाताम् á-dā-tām	अदुः á-d-uh

<sup>1</sup> The root of this aorist is, however, probably स्था sthā, 'stand,' with the vowel shortened as in अख्यत् á-khyat.

2. भू bhū, 'be':— PARASMAIPADA.

1. अभूवम् á-bhū-v-am अभूव á-bhū-va अभूम á-bhū-ma

2. अभूः á-bhū-ḥ अभूतम् á-bhū-tam अभूत á-bhū-ta

3. अभूत् á-bhū-t अभूताम् á-bhū-tām अभूवन् á-bhū-v-an

### Third or Reduplicated Form.

149. Excepting the primary verbs द्रु dru, 'run,' and ग्री śrī, 'go,' this aorist has attached itself to the secondary conjugation in अय aya (tenth class and causatives). The stem is formed by a peculiar reduplication of the root, to which अ a is attached. The inflexion is like that of an imperfect of the first conjugation. Upwards of forty verbs take this aorist in classical Sanskrit.

### Special Rules of Reduplication.

1. अ a, आ ā, इ i, ई ī, उ u, ऊ ū are represented in the reduplicative syllable by इ i.

2. The vowel of the reduplicative syllable, unless already long by position, is lengthened.

The quantity of the first three syllables of the stem is thus almost invariably ७—७: ā-jī-jān-at, ā-ji-grāh-at, ā-śī-śrī-y-at, ā-vī-vīś-at, ā-dī-dīś-at, ā-dī-dār-at (from dī), ā-du-drū-v-at, ā-mū-mūc-at, ā-cī-kīp-at.

मुच् muc, 'release': stem अमूसुच a-mū-muc-a:—

#### PARASMAIPADA.

1. अमूसुचम् अमूसुचाव अमूसुचाम  
a-mūmuc-am a-mūmucā-va a-mūmucā-ma

2. अमूसुचः अमूसुचतम् अमूसुचत  
a-mūmuca-ḥ a-mūmuca-tam a-mūmuca-ta

3. अमूसुचत् अमूसुचताम् अमूसुचन्  
a-mūmuca-t a-mūmuca-tām a-mūmuc-an

## ĀTMANEPADA.

1. अमूमुचे a-mūmuc-e	अमूमुचावहि a-mūmucā-vahi	अमूमुचामहि a-mūmucā-mahi
2. अमूमुचथाः a-mūmuca-thāḥ	अमूमुचेथाम् a-mūmuc-ethām	अमूमुचध्वम् a-mūmuca-dhvam
3. अमूमुचत a-mūmuca-ta	अमूमुचेताम् a-mūmuc-etām	अमूमुचन्त a-mūmuc-anta.

## Irregularities.

1. राध् rādh, 'succeed,' and व्यध् vyadh, 'pierce,' shorten their radical syllable, so as to produce the prevailing rhythm : अरीरधत् ā-rī-rādh-a-t, अवीविधत् ā-vī-vīdh-a-t (cp. 133 B 2).

2. दीप् dip, 'shine,' and मील् mīl, 'wink,' retaining their long radical vowel, do not lengthen the reduplicative syllable, thus inverting the usual quantity of these two syllables : अदिदीपत् a-didīp-a-t, अमिमीलत् a-mimīl-a-t.

## Benedictive or Precative.

150. The active of this form is very rare, while the middle does not occur at all, in classical Sanskrit. It is an aorist optative, being formed by adding the terminations directly to the root. The terminations are those of the optative of the second conjugation, with स् s inserted between या yā and the personal inflexions. The endings of the 2. 3. sing. are यास् yās (for yā-s-s), यात् yāt (for yās=yā-s-t: cp. 28; 145), being thus identical in form with those of the optative present (131). The Benedictive Par. of बुध् budh, 'awake,' would be formed as follows:—

1. बुधासम् budh-yā-s-am	बुधास्व budh-yā-s-va	बुधास्य budh-yā-s-ma
2. बुधाः budh-yā-ḥ	बुधासन् budh-yā-s-tam	बुधास्य budh-yā-s-ta
3. बुधात् budh-yā-t	बुधासाम् budh-yā-s-tām	बुधासुः budh-yā-s-uḥ

### Simple Future.

151. The future is formed by adding to the stem the suffix **स्य** *syá*, or, with the connecting vowel **इ** *i*, **इष्य** *i-syá*, and is inflected like a present of the first conjugation (*bhávāmi*). Most roots ending in vowels (except **ञ** *r*) take **स्य** *sya*, more than half of those ending in consonants take **इष्य** *isya*. Derivative verbs regularly take the latter.

a. Final vowels and prosodically short medial vowels take **गुणः**;—  
e.g. **इ** *i*, 'go': **एष्यति** *e-syá-ti*; **बुध्** *budh*, 'awake': **भोत्स्यते** *bhot-sya-te* (55); **रुध्** *rudh*, 'hinder': **रोत्स्यति** *rot-sya-ti*; **कृ** *kr*, 'do': **करिष्यति** *kar-i-syá-ti*; **भू** *bhū*, 'be': **भविष्यति** *bhav-i-syá-ti*.

1. Several roots take both forms;—e.g. **दह्** *dah*, 'burn': **धक्ष्यति** *dhak-syá-ti* (55) and **दहिष्यति** *dah-i-sya-ti*.

2. Derivatives in **अय** *aya* retain their present stem, dropping only their final **अ** *a*;—e.g. **चोरय** *cor-aya*, 'steal': **चोरयिष्यति** *coray-i-sya-ti*.

• **दा** *dā*, 'give':—

PARASMAIPADA.

1. <b>दास्यामि</b> <i>dā-syā-mi</i>	<b>दास्यावः</b> <i>dā-syā-vaḥ</i>	<b>दास्यामः</b> <i>dā-syā-maḥ</i>
2. <b>दास्यसि</b> <i>dā-syā-si</i>	<b>दास्यथः</b> <i>dā-syā-thaḥ</i>	<b>दास्यथ</b> <i>dā-syā-tha</i>
3. <b>दास्यति</b> <i>dā-syā-ti</i>	<b>दास्यतः</b> <i>dā-syā-taḥ</i>	<b>दास्यन्ति</b> <i>dā-sy-ānti</i>

ĀTMANEPADA.

1. <b>दास्ये</b> <i>dā-sy-é</i>	<b>दास्यावहे</b> <i>dā-syā-vahe</i>	<b>दास्यामहे</b> <i>dā-syā-mahe</i>
2. <b>दास्यसे</b> <i>dā-syā-se</i>	<b>दास्येथे</b> <i>dā-sy-éthe</i>	<b>दास्यध्वे</b> <i>dā-syā-dhve</i>
3. <b>दास्यते</b> <i>dā-syā-te</i>	<b>दास्येते</b> <i>dā-sy-éte</i>	<b>दास्यन्ते</b> <i>dā-sy-ānte</i>

### Irregularities.

b. 1. Several verbs have र ra instead of अर ar before स्य sya (cp. 144, 4):— दृश् दृś, 'see,' दृज् दृj, 'emit,' दृप् दृp, 'creep,' स्पृस् स्पृś, 'touch': दृक्ष्यति drak-syá-ti (63 b), स्रक्ष्यति srak-sya-ti (63 a), स्रप्स्यति srāp-sya-ti, स्पृक्ष्यति sṛ rak-sya-ti.

2. A few verbs strengthen the root with a nasal before स्य sya:— नश् नाś, 'be lost': नक्ष्यति nañk-syati as well as नक्षिष्यति naś-i-sya-ti; मज्ज् majj, 'sink': मक्ष्यति mañk-sya-ti.

3. वस् vas, 'dwell,' changes its स् s to त् t before स्य sya: वत्स्यति vat-sya-ti (66 B 1).

4. ग्रह् grah, 'seize,' takes ई ī instead of इ i as its connecting vowel: ग्रहीष्यति grah-ī-sya-ti (cp. 160, 3 a).

### Periphrastic Future.

152. It is formed by adding the present of the verb अस् as, 'be,' to the nom. masc. of an agent noun in तु -tṛ (101). The nom. sing. is used in all forms except the third persons dual and plural, in which the nom. dual and plural appear. The auxiliary is omitted in the third persons. The Parasmaipada only is found in use. About forty verbs, chiefly in the Epics, take this form of the future.

a. तु tṛ is added, with or without इ i, to the guṇated root, much in the same way as स्य sya. But roots ending in ऋ r, as well as गम् gam, 'go,' and हन् han, 'kill,' reject the connecting vowel:— कर्त्तुः कर्त्तास्मि kartāsmi (but करिष्यामि kar-i-syā-mi); गन्तास्मि gantāsmi (but गमिष्यामि gam-i-syā-mi).

भू bhū, 'be':—

#### PARASMAIPADA.

1. भवितास्मि	भवितास्वः	भवितास्वः
bhav-i-tāsmi	bhav-i-tā-svaḥ	bhav-i-tā-smaḥ

2. भवितासि bhav-i-tāsi	भवितास्यः bhav-i-tā-sthaḥ	भवितास्य bhav-i-tā-stha
3. भविता bhav-i-tā	भवितारौ bhav-i-tārau	भवितारः bhav-i-tārah

इ i, 'go':—

PARASMAIPADA.

1. एतास्मि e-tāsmi	एतास्यः e-tā-svaḥ	एतास्यः e-tā-smaḥ
2. एतासि e-tāsi	एतास्यः e-tā-sthaḥ	एतास्य e-tā-stha
3. एता e-tā	एतारौ e-tārau	एतारः e-tārah

**Conditional.**

153. This is a past tense of the future, meaning 'would have.' It is formed by turning the simple future into a past, which is inflected like an imperfect of the first conjugation (ābhavam). Extremely rare even in the Par., it is still rarer in the Ātm. It is to be met with chiefly in the Epics and the dramas. Examples are:—from भू bhū, 'be': (fut. भविष्यामि bhav-i-syāmi) अभविष्यम् á-bhaviṣy-am, अभविष्यः á-bhaviṣya-ḥ, अभविष्यत् á-bhaviṣya-t, &c.; Ātm. अभविष्ये á-bhaviṣy-e, &c.; इ i, 'go': (fut. एष्यामि e-syā-mi) ऐष्यम् áiṣy-am, ऐष्यः áiṣya-ḥ, ऐष्यत् áiṣya-t, &c.; Ātm. ऐष्ये áiṣy-e, &c.

**Passive.**

154. The passive, which takes the terminations of the Ātmanepada, differs from the latter only in the forms made from the present stem and in 3. sg. aor. From the Ātm. of verbs of the fourth class it differs in accent only: बध्यते náh-ya-te, 'he binds'; बध्यते nah-yá-te, 'he is bound.'

Before adding च ya, the root undergoes the following changes:—

1. Final आ ā (or diphthongs : 129, 8) remains or becomes ई i;—  
e. g. ज्ञा jñā, 'know': ज्ञायते jñā-yá-te; पा pā, 'drink': पीयते  
pī-yá-te; गा gā, 'sing' (or गै gai): गीयते gī-yá-te.

2. Final इ i and उ u are lengthened;—e. g. इ i, 'go': ईयते  
ī-yá-te; चि ci, 'collect': चीयते cī-yá-te; श्रु śru, 'hear': श्रूयते  
śrū-yá-te.

3. Final ऋ ṛ after a single consonant becomes रि ri, after two  
consonants, अर् ar;—e. g. कृ kr, 'do': क्रियते kri-yá-te; but  
स्मृ smṛ, 'remember': स्मर्यते smar-yá-te.

4. Final ऋ ṛ is changed to ईर् īr and, after labials, to ऊर् ūr;—  
e. g. कृ kṛ, 'scatter': कीर्यते kīr-yá-te; स्तृ stṛ, 'strew': स्तीर्यते  
stīr-yá-te; but पू pṛ, 'fill' (the only example): पूर्यते pūr-yá-te.

5. Roots ending in a consonant preceded by a nasal, lose the  
nasal;—e. g. भङ् bhāñj, 'break': भज्यते bhaj-yá-te.

6. Roots liable to Samprasāraṇa (137, 2c) take it;—e. g. यञ्  
yaj: इज्यते ij-yá-te; वच् vac: उच्यते uc-yá-te; गृह् grah: गृह्यते  
grh-yá-te; स्वप् svap: सुप्यते sup-yá-te.

7. Derivative verbs in अय aya drop the suffix while retaining  
the strong radical vowel;—e. g. चोरय cor-aya: चोर्यते cor-yate;  
कारय kār-aya (from कृ kr): कार्यते kār-ya-te.

The passive of भू bhū, 'be,' would be inflected as follows:—

#### PRESENT.

1. भूये bhū-y-é	भूयावहे bhū-yá-vahe	भूयामहे bhū-yá-mahē
2. भूयसे bhū-yá-se	भूयेथे bhū-y-éthe	भूयध्वे bhū-yá-dhve
3. भूयते bhū-yá-te	भूयेते bhū-y-éte	भूयन्ते bhū-y-án'te



## IMPERFECT.

1. अभूये á-bhū-y-e	अभूयावहि á-bhū-yā-vahi	अभूयामहि á-bhū-yā-mahi
2. अभूयेथाः á-bhū-ya-thāḥ	अभूयेथाम् á-bhū-y-ethām	अभूयध्वम् á-bhū-ya-dhvam
3. अभूयत á-bhū-ya-ta	अभूयेताम् á-bhū-y-etām	अभूयन्त á-bhū-y-anta

## IMPERATIVE.

1. भूये bhūy-ái	भूयावहे bhū-yā-vahai	भूयामहे bhū-yā-mahai
2. भूयस्व bhū-yá-sva	भूयेथाम् bhū-y-éthām	भूयध्वम् bhū-yá-dhvam
3. भूयताम् bhū-yá-tām	भूयेताम् bhū-y-étām	भूयन्ताम् bhū-y-ántām

## OPTATIVE.

1. भूयेय bhū-y-éya	भूयेवहि bhū-y-évahi	भूयेमहि bhū-y-émahi
2. भूयेथाः bhū-y-éthāḥ	भूयेयाथाम् bhū-y-éyāthām	भूयेध्वम् bhū-y-édhvam
3. भूयेत bhū-y-éta	भूयेयाताम् bhū-y-éyātām	भूयेरन् bhū-y-éran

## Irregularities.

a. 1. खन् *khan*, 'dig,' has either खन्वते *khan-yá-te* or खायते *khā-yá-te*; तन् *tan*, 'stretch': तन्वते *tan-yá-te* or तायते *tā-yá-te*; जन् *jan*, 'beget,' has जायते *jā-ya-te*, 'is born' (properly an *Ātm.* of the fourth class: cp. 133 B 2).

2. शास् *śās*, 'command,' has either शास्यते *śās-ya-te* or शिष्यते *śiṣ-ya-te* (cp. 134, 4a).

3. **ह्व** hvā, 'call' (or **ह्वे** hve), has **ह्यते** hū-yāte (cp. 136, 4);  
**वा** vā (or **वे** ve), 'weave,' **जयते** ū-yā-te.

### Āorist Passive.

155. The Ātm. of this tense supplies the place of the passive except in the **third person singular**, which has a special form. Here the augmented root adds the suffix **इ** i, which requires Vṛddhi of a final vowel and Guṇa of a medial vowel (but **अ** a is lengthened) followed by a single consonant; after **आ** ā, a **य** y is inserted;—e. g. **श्रु** śru, 'hear': **अश्रावि** á-śrāv-i; **कृ** kṛ, 'do': **अकारि** á-kār-i; **पद्** pad, 'walk': **अपादि** á-pād-i; **विश्** viś, 'enter': **अवेशि** a-veś-i; **मुच्** muc, 'release': **अमोचि** á-moc-i; **ज्ञा** jñā, 'know': **अज्ञायि** á-jñā-y-i.

a. The following are peculiarities or **irregularities** in this formation:—1. **रभ्** rabh, 'seize,' shows the nasalized form of the root: **अरब्धि** a-rambh-i.—2. **पृ** pṛ, 'fill,' has **अपुरि** a-pūr-i (cp. 154, 4).—3. **गम्** gam, 'go,' **रच्** rac, 'fashion,' **वध्** vadh, 'slay,' do not lengthen their **अ** a: **अगमि** a-gam-i, **अरचि** a-rac-i, **अवधि** a-vadh-i.—4. Verbs in **अय** aya drop the suffix (cp. 154, 7): **रोपय** rop-aya, causative of **रुह्** ruh, 'mount': **अरोपि** a-rop-i.

## PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND INFINITIVE.

### I. Active Participles.

156. The stem of the **present** and **future** participles Par. is formed with the suffix **अत्** at (cp. 85). The strong stem is obtained by dropping the **इ** i of the 3. pl. pres. and fut. Par.: hence **verbs of the third class and other reduplicated verbs** (134 A 4) **have no nasal** in the strong stem of the **pres. part.**, while the **fut. part. always** has **अन्** ant as its strong stem. Thus:—

PRES. 3. pl.	PRES. PART. (strong).	FUT. 3. pl.	FUT. PART. (strong).
भवन्ति bhávant-i (1)	भवन्त् bhávant	भविष्यन्ति bhav-isyánt-i	भविष्यन्त् bhavisyánt
क्रीणन्ति krī-ṅ-ánt-i (9)	क्रीणन्त् krīṅánt	क्रेष्यन्ति kre-ṣyánt-i	क्रेष्यन्त् kresyánt
जुह्वति júhv-at-i (3)	जुह्वत् júhvat	होष्यन्ति ho-ṣyánt-i	होष्यन्त् hosyánt

a. The strong stem of the pres. part. of **अस्** as, 'be,' is **सन्त्** sánt (3. pl. **सन्ति** s-ánt-i); that of **हन्** han, 'slay,' is **घ्नन्त्** ghn-ánt (3. pl. **घ्नन्ति** ghn-ant-i)<sup>1</sup>.

157. The **reduplicated perfect** participle (89) is most easily formed by taking the 3. pl. Par., with which the weakest stem is practically identical (only that **र्** r<sup>2</sup> must be changed to **स्** s which, being always followed by a vowel, appears as **ष्** ṣ). In forming the middle and strong stems from this, the final vowel of the root (changed to a semivowel before **उस्** us) must be restored, and in verbs which, after dropping **उर्** ur, become monosyllabic, **इ** i must be inserted:—

3. PLUR.	WEAKEST STEM.	STRONG STEM.	MIDDLE STEM.
<b>चक्रुः</b> ca-kr-úḥ	<b>चक्रुषा</b> cakr-úṣ-ā	<b>चक्रवांसम्</b> cakr-vāṃsam	<b>चक्रवन्निः</b> cakr-vád-bhiḥ
<b>बभ्रुवुः</b> babhū-v-úḥ	<b>बभ्रुवुषा</b> babhū-v-úṣ-ā	<b>बभ्रुवांसम्</b> babhū-vāṃs-am	<b>बभ्रुवन्निः</b> babhū-vád-bhiḥ
<b>तेनुः</b> ten-úḥ	<b>तेनुषा</b> ten-úṣ-ā	<b>तेनिवांसम्</b> ten-i-vāṃs-am	<b>तेनिवन्निः</b> ten-i-vád-bhiḥ
<b>ईजुः</b> īj-úḥ	<b>ईजुषा</b> īj-úṣ-ā	<b>ईजिवांसम्</b> īj-i-vāṃs-am	<b>ईजिवन्निः</b> īj-i-vád-bhiḥ

<sup>1</sup> On the declension of participles in **अत्** at, see 85; on the formation of their feminine stems, 95 a.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. 131, 6.

a. The participle of the present perfect of **विद्** vid, 'know' (3. pl. **विदुः** vid-ūḥ), does not take the intermediate **इ** i:—inst. sg. **विदुषा** vidūṣ-ā; acc. **विद्वांसम्** vid-vāms-am; inst. pl. **विद्विभिः** vidvād-bhiḥ.

## II. Ātmanepada and Passive Participles.

158. **Present and Future Participles** Ātmanepada and Passive are formed with the suffix **मान** māna, which is added after dropping the 3. pl. termination **न्ते** -nte:—Ātm. pres. **भवमान** bháva-māna, fut. **भविष्यमाण** bhaviṣyá-māna; Pass. pres. **भूयमान** bhūyá-māna.

a. The **second conjugation** takes **आन** āná in the pres. **Ātm.**: **जुह्वान** júhv-āna (but fut. **होष्यमाण** hoṣyá-māna, Pass. pres. **ह्यमान** hūyá-māna). The root **आस्** ās, 'sit', takes the anomalous suffix **ईन** ina: **आसीन** ās-īna, 'sitting.'

159. The **Perfect Ātm.** would be formed with the suffix **आन** āná, which is added after dropping the termination **इरे** ire of the 3. pl. Ātm.:—e.g. **बभूविरे** babhūv-iré: **बभूवान** babhūv-āná. It has, however, become obsolete, only a few instances of it surviving in the sense of substantives or adjectives;—e.g. **अनुचान** anuūc-āná (from anu-vac, 'having repeated' =) 'learned.'

160. The **Perfect Passive Participle** is formed with the suffixes **न** ná and the much commoner **त** tá.

i. **न** na, which is taken by primary verbs only, and is attached immediately to the root, is used by a good many roots ending in the long vowels **आ** ā, **ई** ī, **ऊ** ū, **ऋ** ṛ (which becomes **ईर्** īr or **ऊर्** ūr) and especially in **द्** d;—e.g. **स्ना** mlā, 'fade': **स्नान** mlā-na; **ली** li, 'cling': **लीन** lī-na; **लु** lū, 'cut': **लून** lū-na; **स्तृ** stṛ, 'strew': **स्तीर्ण** stīr-ná; **पू** pū, 'fill': **पूर्य** pūr-ná (cp. 154, 4); **भिद्** bhid, 'cleave': **भिन्न** bhin-ná.

a. **नुद्** nud, 'push,' and **विद्** vid, 'find,' optionally take **त ta** :—**नुन्न** nun-na or **नुत्त** nut-tá; **विन्न** vin-na or **वित्त** vit-tá.

b. The final of a few roots in **ञ् j** that take **न na** reverts to the original guttural;—e. g. **भङ्** bhajj, 'break': **भग्न** bhag-na; **भुञ्** bhuj, 'bend': **भुग्न** bhug-na; **मज्ज्** majj, 'sink': **मग्न** mag-na; **विञ्** vij, 'tremble': **विग्न** vig-na.

2. **त ta** is attached to the root with or without the connecting vowel **इ i**;—e. g. **जित** ji-tá, 'conquered'; **पतित** pat-i-ta, 'fallen.' When attaching the suffix immediately, the root has a tendency to be weakened in the usual way: verbs liable to Samprasāraṇa (137, 2c) take it, **आ ā** is in some cases weakened to **ई ī** or even **इ i**, a final nasal is in several cases lost<sup>1</sup>;—e. g. **यज्** yaj, 'sacrifice': **इष्ट** iṣ-tá (63 a; 64); **वच्** vac, 'speak': **उक्त** uk-tá; **स्वप्** svap, 'sleep': **सुप्त** sup-tá; **पा** pā, 'drink': **पीत** pī-tá; **स्था** sthā, 'stand': **स्थित** sthi-tá (Gk. *στα-ρό-s*, Lat. *sta-tu-s*); **गम्** gam, 'go': **गत** ga-tá; **हन्** han, 'kill': **हत** ha-tá.

a. **धा** dhā, 'put,' is doubly weakened: **हित** hi-tá (for dhi-tá).

b. **दा** dā, 'give,' uses its weak present stem **दद्** dad: **दत्त** dat-tá. After certain verbal prepositions **दत्त** dattá is weakened to **त्त t-ta**;—e. g. **आत्त** ā-tta (for ā-datta), 'taken.'

c. Several roots in **अम् am**, instead of dropping the nasal, retain it, and lengthen the preceding vowel;—e. g. **काम्** kam, 'love': **कान्त** kān-ta.

d. **ध्वन्** dhvan, 'sound,' follows the analogy of **कम्** kam, &c. : **ध्वान्त** dhvān-tá; while a few others in **अन् an** use a collateral form of the root in **आ ā**;—e. g. **खन्** khan, 'dig': **खात** khā-tá; **जन्** jan, 'be born': **जात** jā-tá.

3. **इत i-ta** is taken by a considerable number of primary verbs which end either in double consonants or in single consonants

<sup>1</sup> On the peculiar Sandhi of roots ending in **ह् h**, cp. 69.

not easily combining with त् t, and by all derivative verbs (which drop the final अ a or अय aya before it);—e.g. शङ्क śaṅk, 'doubt': शङ्कित śaṅk-i-ta; लिख् likh, 'scratch': लिखित likh-i-tá; ईप्स īp-sa, desiderative of आप् āp, 'obtain': ईप्सित īps-i-tá; कारय kār-aya, causative of कृ kr, 'do': कारित kār-i-ta.

a. The full form of the root is usually retained before इत ita; but वह् vad, 'speak,' and वस् vas, 'dwell,' usually take Samprasāraṇa:—उदित ud-i-tá, उषित uṣ-i-ta; while ग्रह् grah, 'seize,' always takes Samprasāraṇa and the connecting vowel ई ī instead of इ i: गृहीत gr̥h-ī-tá (cp. 151 b 4).

161. By adding the possessive suffix वत् vat to the past pass. part., a new form of very common occurrence is made, which has the value of a **perfect active** participle;—e.g. कृत kr-tá, 'done': कृतवत् kṛta-vat, 'having done.' It is generally used as a finite verb, the copula being omitted;—e.g. स तत् कृतवान् sa tat kṛtavān, 'he (has) done it'; सा तत् कृतवती sā tat kṛtavatī, 'she (has) done it' (cp. 89, foot-note 3).

162. The **Future Passive** Participle is formed with the suffixes य ya, तव्य tav-yá, and अनीय an-īya. They correspond in sense to the Lat. gerundive in -ndus.

1. Before the suffix य ya—

a. final आ ā becomes ए e;—e.g. दा dā: देय dé-ya, 'to be given.'

b. final इ i, ई ī take गुण, उ u, ऊ ū Guṇa or वृद्धि, ष ṛ, ष्ट ṛ Vṛddhi;—e.g. जि ji: जेय je-ya, 'to be conquered'; नी nī: नेय ne-ya, 'to be led'; हु hu: हव्य hav-yá, 'to be offered'; भू bhū: भाव्य bhāv-ya, 'about to be'; कृ kr: कार्य kār-yá, 'to be done.'

a. medial इ i and उ u followed by a single consonant generally take गुण, अ a is sometimes lengthened, ष ṛ remains unchanged;—e.g. भिद् bhid: भेद्य bhed-ya, 'to be split'; युज् yuj:

योग्य yoj-ya, 'to be joined'; शक śak: शक्य śak-ya, 'possible'; but वच् vac: वाच्य vāc-ya, 'to be said'; दृश् dr̥ś: दृश्य dr̥ś-ya, 'to be seen.'

2. Before the suffix तव्य tavya, the root, if possible, takes Guṇa, being treated in the same way as before the ता tā of the periphrastic fut. (152);—जि ji: जितव्य je-tavya, 'to be conquered'; भू bhū: भवितव्य bhav-i-tavya, 'that must be'; गम् gam: गन्तव्य gan-tavya, 'to be gone'; दा dā: दातव्य dā-tavya, 'to be given'; भिद् bhid: भिन्नव्य bhet-tavya, 'to be split.'

3. Before the suffix अनीय an-īya, the root takes Guṇa;—e. g. चि ci: चयनीय cay-anīya, 'to be gathered'; भू bhū: भवनीय bhav-anīya, 'that must be'; कृ kr̥: करणीय kar-anīya, 'to be done'; लुभ lubh: लोभनीय lobh-anīya, 'to be desired.'

a. The अय aya of the causative is rejected;—भावय bhāv-aya: भावनीय bhāv-anīya, 'to be supposed.'

### III. Gerund or Indeclinable Participle.

163. The suffix used for forming this participle from the simple verb is त्वा tv-ā (an old instrumental singular of a stem in तु tu). It is most easily attached to the root by being substituted for the त tá of the passive participle;—e. g. कृत kr-tá, 'done': कृत्वा kr-tvā, 'having done'; उक्त uk-tá, 'spoken': उक्त्वा uk-tvā, 'having spoken'; गत ga-tá, 'gone': गत्वा ga-tvā, 'having gone.'

a. The suffix of the causative, अय aya, is, however, retained: चोरित cor-i-ta, 'stolen,' but चोरयित्वा cor-ay-i-tvā, 'having stolen.'

164. If the verb is compounded with a preposition it takes य ya instead of त्वा tvā: from भू bhū, 'be,' भूत्वा bhū-tvā, but संभूय sam-bhū-ya; from वच् vac, 'speak,' उक्त्वा uk-tvā, but प्रोच्य

prauc-ya; from **तृ** tṛ, 'cross,' अवतीर्य ava-tīr-ya, 'having descended'; from **पू** pū, 'fill,' संपूर्य saṃ-pūr-ya.

a. The suffix of the causative, **अय** aya, is retained (excepting the final **अ** a) before **य** ya if the radical vowel is short<sup>1</sup>;—e. g. संगमय्य saṃ-gam-ay-ya from संगमय saṃ-gam-aya, 'cause to assemble'; but विचार्य vi-cār-ya from विचारय vi-cār-aya, 'consider.'

165. **त्य** *tya* is added, instead of **य** ya, to compound verbs ending in a short vowel;—e. g. जित्वा ji-tvā, but विजित्य vi-jít-tya.

a. The analogy of these verbs is optionally followed by roots ending in **न्** n or **म्** m, preceded by **अ** a, which may drop the nasal if it is dropped in the perfect participle passive (160, 2);—e. g. गम् gam, 'go': आगम्य ā-gam-ya or आगत्य ā-ga-tya (part. गत ga-tá); नम् nam, 'bend': प्रणम्य pra-ṇam-ya (65) or प्रणत्य pra-ṇa-tya (part. नत na-tá); मन् man, 'think': मन्य -man-ya or मत्य -ma-tya (part. मत ma-tá); हन् han, 'kill': हृत्य -han-ya or हृत्य -ha-tya (part. हत ha-tá); तन् tan, 'stretch': तात्य -tā-ya (cp. 154 a 1) or तत्य -ta-tya (part. तत ta-tá). But क्रम kram, 'stride,' has only क्रम्य -kram-ya (part. क्रान्त krānta); खन् khan, 'dig,' only खाय -khā-ya (part. खात khā-tá; cp. 154 a 1).

166. There is also a rare indeclinable participle in **अम्** am. It is most easily formed by adding the suffix to that form which the root assumes before the **इ** i of the 3. sg. aor. passive (155);—e. g. श्रु śru (अश्रावि á-śrāv-i, 'it was heard'): श्रावम् śrāv-am, 'having heard.'

#### IV. Infinitive.

167. The infinitive (=Lat. supine) is formed by adding **तुम्** tu-m (originally the acc. sg. of a verbal noun) to the form which

<sup>1</sup> Otherwise the gerunds of the simple and the causative verb would be identical.



the verb assumes before the ता tā of the periphrastic future (152), or the तव्य tavya (162, 2) of the future part. pass.;—e.g. स्था sthā: स्थातुम् sthā-tum (Lat. sta-tum), 'to stand'; बुध budh: बोधितुम् bodh-i-tum, 'to awake'; भू bhū: भवितुम् bhāv-i-tum, 'to be'; कृ kr: कर्तुम् kár-tum, 'to do'; दृश् drś: द्रष्टुम् drás-ṭum (151 b 1), 'to see'; वह् vah: वोढुम् vódhum (69 b), 'to carry'; सह sah: सोढुम् sođhum (69 b), 'to bear'; चुर cur: चोरयितुम् coray-i-tum, 'to steal.'

## DERIVATIVE VERBS.

### I. Causatives.

168. This, the commonest class of derivative verbs, is formed with the suffix अय aya in the same way as the tenth class (125, 4), and is similarly inflected;—e.g. नी nī, 'lead': नायय nāy-aya, 'cause to lead'; कृ kr, 'make': कारय kār-aya, 'cause to make'; विद् vid, 'know': वेदय ved-áya, 'cause to know'; सद् sad, 'sit': सादय sād-áya, 'set.'

a. Most of the verbs in आ ā insert प p before the causative suffix;—e.g. दा dā, 'give': दापय dā-p-aya; स्था sthā, 'stand': स्थापय sthā-p-aya.

b. The causative suffix is retained (as in the tenth class) throughout the conjugation excepting the (reduplicated) aorist (which is connected with the causative in sense only: cp. 149).

### Irregularities.

1. ज्ञा jñā, 'know,' ग्लā glā, 'languish,' म्लā mlā, 'fade,' स्ना snā, 'wash,' optionally shorten the radical vowel before पय paya: ज्ञापय jñā-p-aya or ज्ञपय jñā-p-aya, &c.

2. A few roots ending in other vowels than आ ā take पय paya:—जि ji, 'conquer': जापय jā-paya, 'cause to win'; इ i with अधि adhi, 'read': अध्यापय adhy-āpaya, 'teach'; ग् g, 'go': गर्पय

ar-paya, 'put'; रह् ruh, 'grow': रोपय ro-paya, as well as रोहय roh-áya, 'raise.'

3. धू dhū, 'shake,' makes धूनय dhū-n-aya, 'shake'; प्री prī, 'love': प्रीणय prī-n-aya, 'delight'; भी bhī, 'fear': भीषय bhī-ṣ-aya, as well as the regular भायय bhāy-aya, 'frighten.'

4. लभ् labh, 'take,' inserts a nasal: लभय lambh-aya; while दंश् दाम्ś, 'bite,' retains its nasal: दंशय दाम्ś-aya (cp. 133 A 4).

5. हन् han, 'kill,' substitutes the denominative stem घातय ghāta-ya, 'make slaughter of.'

## II. Desideratives.

169. Desiderative stems are formed by adding to the root, reduplicated in a peculiar way, the suffix स sa, directly in about seventy cases, but with the connecting vowel इ i (i. e. इष i-ṣa) in nearly thirty others. Thus भू bhū, 'be,' becomes बुभूष bú-bhū-ṣa, 'desire to be,' but जीव् jīv, 'live,' जिजीविष ji-jīv-iṣa, 'desire to live.' Desideratives are inflected like verbs of the first conjugation (p. 92).

The accent being on the reduplicative syllable, the root as a rule remains unchanged, but—

1. before स sa, final इ i and उ u are lengthened, while ऋ ॠ and ॡ become ईर् īr or, after labials, ऊर् ūr;—e. g. चि ci, 'gather': विचिष ci-ci-ṣa; स्तु stu, 'praise': तुष्टूष tu-ṣṭū-ṣa; तृ tṛ, 'cross': तितीर्ष ti-tīr-ṣa; मृ mṛ, 'die': मुमूर्ष mu-mūr-ṣa.

2. before इष iṣa, final ई ī, उ u, ऋ ॠ must take Guṇa; medial ऋ ॠ takes it also, medial उ u does so in one case, and medial इ i not at all;—e. g. शी śī, 'lie': शिशिष śi-śay-iṣa; म् śī, 'crush': शिशिष śi-śar-iṣa; नृत् nṛt, 'dance': निनर्तिष ni-nart-iṣa; भू sbh, 'beautify': भुभोमिष śu-śobh-iṣa; विद् vid, 'know': विविदिष vi-vid-iṣa, as well as विवित्स vi-vit-sa.

### Special Rules of Reduplication.

170. 1. अ a, आ ā, and ऋ ṛ are represented by इ i in the reduplicative syllable (but ऊर् ūr, standing for ऋ ṛ after labials, reduplicates with उ u);—e.g. दह् dah, 'burn': दिधक् di-dhāk-ṣa (55; 69 a); स्था sthā, 'stand': तिष्ठास ti-ṣṭhā-sa; सृज् sṛj, 'create': सिद्धक् si-sṛk-ṣa (63 a); भृ bhṛ, 'bear': बुभूर्षु bu-bhūr-ṣa.

a. The reduplication of roots containing इ i and उ u is normal;—e.g. विष् viś, 'enter': विविक् vi-vik-ṣa (63 b); बुध् budh, 'know': बुभुत्स bu-bhut-sa (55); दुह् duh, 'milk': दुधुक् du-dhuk-ṣa (55; 69 a); रुह् ruh, 'grow': रुक् रु-ruk-ṣa. Thus all desideratives, except those from roots containing उ u, ऊ ū, reduplicate with इ i.

2. The two or three roots with initial vowel that take the desiderative reduplicate internally with इ i: अश् अś, 'eat,' अशिशिष अś-iś-iṣa; ईक्ष् iks, 'see': ईचिषिष īc-iḱṣ-iṣa. आप् āp, 'obtain,' forms its stem by contraction: ईप् īp-sa.

### Irregularities.

171. 1. गम् gam, 'go,' and हन् han, 'kill,' lengthen their radical vowel; while मन् man, 'think,' lengthens the reduplicative vowel as well:—जिगांस ji-gām-sa (beside जिगमिष jī-gam-iṣa); जिघांस jī-ghām-sa (66 A 2); मीमांस mī-māṃ-sa (66 A 2), 'reflect.'

2. ग्रह् grah, 'seize,' प्रह् prach, 'ask,' स्वप् svap, 'sleep,' take Samprasāraṇa:—जिघृक् ji-ghṛk-ṣa (55; 69 a), पिपृच्छिष pi-prcch-iṣa, सुषुप्स su-ṣup-sa.

3. दा dā, 'give,' धा dhā, 'place,' मा mā, 'measure,' पद् pad, 'go,' रभ् rabh, 'grasp,' लभ् labh, 'take,' शक् śak, 'be able,' contract the first two syllables of the stem in such a way as to retain only the reduplication and one consonant of the root: दित्स dī-t-sa, धित्स dhī-t-sa (for dī-dh(ā)-sa: 55), मित्स mi-t-sa, पित्स pi-t-sa, रिप् ri-p-sa, लिप् li-p-sa, शिक् śī-k-ṣa.

4. चि ci, 'gather,' जि ji, 'conquer,' हन् han, 'kill' (cp. 171, 1), revert to their original guttural: चिकीष ci-kī-ṣa (beside चिचीष ci-cī-ṣa); जिगीष ji-gī-ṣa; जिघांस ji-ghāṃ-sa.

5. घस् ghas, 'eat,' changes its स् s to त् t: जि-ghat-sa, 'be hungry.'

### III. Intensives (Frequentatives).

172. These verbs are meant to convey an intensification or frequent repetition of the action expressed by the simple root. Only monosyllabic verbs beginning with a consonant are liable to be turned into intensives. Hence neither verbs of the tenth class nor roots like अद् ad can form this derivative. About sixty roots (less than half the number found in Vedic literature) take the intensive in Sanskrit, but forms of it rarely occur.

The stem, which takes a peculiar kind of strong reduplication, has **two forms**. The one adds the personal endings immediately to the reduplicated stem (accented on the first syllable in strong forms), being conjugated in the Parasmaipada only, like a verb of the third or reduplicated class (p. 96);—e. g. बोभोति bō-bho-ti from भू bhū, 'be.' The other adds accented य ya, in the same way as the passive (154), to the reduplicated stem, being conjugated in the Ātmanepada only, like the passive (p. 130);—e. g. बोभूयते bo-bhū-yá-te from भू bhū.

a. The first intensive may optionally insert ई ī before terminations beginning with consonants in the strong forms. Stems ending in consonants do not take Guṇa either before this ई ī or before terminations beginning with vowels;—e. g. विद् vid, 'know'; वेदन्नि vé-ved-mi or वेदिमि vé-vid-ī-mi, वेदन्निः ve-vidmāḥ, imper. वेदिनि vé-vid-āni; but ह् हू, 'call': जोहोमि jō-ho-mi or जोहोमि jō-hav-ī-mi, जोहोनि jō-hav-āni.

### Special Rules of Reduplication.

173. The reduplicative syllable takes Guṇa and lengthens अ a;—e.g. निज् nij, 'cleanse': नेनेति né-nek-ti; नी nī, 'lead': नेनीयते ne-nī-yá-te; बुद् budh, 'know': बोबुधीति bo-budh-ī-ti; झु plu, 'float': पोझूयते po-plū-ya-te; तप् tap, 'be hot': तातप्यते tā-tap-ya-te.

a. Roots ending in अम् am repeat the nasal instead of lengthening the vowel;—e.g. क्रम् kram, 'stride': चङ्कमीति caṅ-kram-ī-ti, चङ्कम्यते caṅ-kram-yá-te.

b. Roots containing ष् ष insert ई ī between the reduplication and the root;—e.g. मृ मृ, 'die': मरीमर्ति mar-ī-mar-ti; दृश् drś, 'see': दरीदृश्यते dar-ī-drś-ya-te; नृत् nṛt, 'dance': नरीनृत्यते nar-ī-nṛt-ya-te.

### Irregularities.

174. गृ gr, 'awake,' reduplicating with आ ā (as from गर् gar), forms the stem जागृ jā-gr, which has almost assumed the character of a root (134 A 4) and is used as the only present stem of the verb: 3. sg. जागर्ति jā-gar-ti, 3. pl. जायति jā-gr-ati.

a. दह् dah, 'burn,' and जभ् jabh, 'snap at,' reduplicate with a nasal, while चर् car, 'move,' changes its radical vowel as well: दन्दहीति dan-dah-ī-ti and दन्दह्यते dan-dah-ya-te; जज्जभ्यते jaṅ-jabh-yá-te; चञ्चूर्यते caṅ-cūr-yá-te.

b. पद् pad, 'go,' besides reduplicating with a nasal, inserts ई ī after it: पनीपयते pa-n-ī-pad-ya-te; while द्रा drā, 'run,' reduplicates as if (173 b) it contained ष् ष (only that the inserted vowel is ई i, which, however, is long by position): दरिद्राति dar-i-drā-ti (cp. 134 A 4).

#### IV. Denominatives.

175. A large number of verbs, inflected like those of the a-conjugation (p. 92), are derived, with the suffix य *yá*, from nouns, to which they express some such relation as 'be or act like,' 'treat as,' 'make,' 'desire.' Before the suffix, final इ *i* and उ *u* are lengthened; अ *a* often is also, but sometimes becomes ई *ī* (cp. 154, 1). Examples are:— नमस्य *namas-yá*, 'pay homage (namas) to'; स्वामीय *svāmī-ya*, 'regard as a master' (svāmi); गोपाय *gopā-yá*, 'be like a herdsman (go-pā) to,' 'protect'; राजाय *rājā-ya*, 'play the king' (rāja); द्रुमाय *drumā-ya*, 'rank as a tree' (druma); पुत्रिय *putrī-ya*, 'desire a son' (putra).

a. Denominatives which have the causative accent (á-ya) are reckoned verbs of the tenth class by the Hindu grammarians. Such are मन्त्रय *mantrá-ya*, 'take counsel' (mántra), कीर्तय *kīrtá-ya*, 'celebrate' (kīrtí, 'fame'); वर्णय *varṇá-ya*, 'depict,' 'describe' (várṇa, 'colour'); कथय *kathá-ya*, 'tell how,' 'relate' (ka-thám, 'how?').

## CHAPTER V

### INDECLINABLE WORDS

#### Prepositions.

176. Owing to the cases having a more independent meaning than in other Áryan languages, the number of prepositions is quite small, and their use is very limited in Sanskrit. They are nearly all postpositions<sup>1</sup>, and they do not 'govern,' but only define the general sense of, the case to which they are added.

<sup>1</sup> In Homeric Greek the prepositions preserve their original position as well as accent in anastrophe: ἄνω (Skt. ápa), ἄπιν (ápi), παρά (pára), πᾶν (pári).

Of the dozen Vedic postpositions (also employed as verbal prefixes) Sanskrit preserves only three in common use:—

1. अनु ánu, 'after,' and प्रति práti (Gk. *πρῶτι*), 'towards,' 'about,' after the **accusative**.

2. आ á, 'from' or 'up to,' before the **ablative**.

3. The following are also occasionally met with, nearly always following their case:—अभि abhí, 'against' (acc.); पुरस् purás, 'before' (gen.); अधि ádhi, 'over' (loc.), अन्तर antár (Lat. *inter*, Eng. *under*), 'within,' 'between' (loc., rarely gen.).

### Prepositional Adverbs.

177. The loss or obsolescence of the Vedic prepositions in the true sense is compensated in Sanskrit by the increasing use of ungenue prepositions, that is to say, those which cannot be attached to verbs and the origin of which from cases is still for the most part clear. They are employed with all the oblique cases except the locative and the dative; with the latter case no prepositional word is ever connected in Sanskrit. These adverbs are given in the following list, grouped under the cases which they accompany:—

a. **Acc.** अन्तरा antarā and अन्तरेण ántareṇa, 'between,' 'without'; the latter also 'regarding'; निकाषा nikaṣā and समया samáyā, 'near'; अभितः abhí-taḥ, परितः parí-taḥ, सर्वतः sarvá-taḥ, समन्ततः samanta-taḥ, 'around'; उभयतः ubhayá-taḥ, 'on both sides of'; परेण páreṇa, 'beyond'; यावत् yávat, 'during,' 'up to,' 'till' (also abl.).

b. **Instr.** सह sahá, समम् samám, साकम् sākám, सार्धम् sār-dham, '(together) with'; विना vīnā, 'without,' 'except' (also acc., rarely abl.).

c. **Abl.** All the adverbs used with this case express some modification of the fundamental ablative notion of separation:—

1. 'before' (of time): **अर्वाक्** arvāk, **पुरा** purā, **पूर्वम्** pūrvam, **प्राक्** prāk. 2. 'after' (of time): **अगन्तरम्** an-antaram, **ऊर्ध्वम्** ūrdhvām, **परम्** param, **परतः** para-taḥ, **परेण** páreṇa, **प्रमृति** prabhṛti (originally a fem. noun meaning 'commencement'). 3. 'outside,' 'out of': **बहिः** bahiḥ. 4. 'apart from': **अन्यत्र** anyātra; **ऋते** ṛte (also acc.).

**d. Gen.** Nearly all the adverbs used with this case express some relation in space:—1. 'before,' 'in presence of': **अग्रे** āgre, **अग्रतः** agra-tāḥ, **पुरतः** pura-taḥ, **पुरस्तात्** purás-tāt, **प्रत्यक्षम्** praty-akṣam, **समक्षम्** sam-akṣám. 2. 'after': **पश्चात्** paścāt. 3. 'beyond': **परतः** para-taḥ, **परस्तात्** parás-tāt. 4. 'above,' 'over,' 'upon': **उपरि** upāri (also acc.) and **उपरिष्ठात्** upāri-ṣṭāt; the former also 'with regard to.' 5. 'below': **अधः** adhāḥ and **अधस्तात्** adhás-tāt.—With the gen. is also used **कृते** kṛte, 'for the sake of.'

178. The case-notions of the accusative ('whither'), ablative ('whence'), and locative ('where') are often paraphrased by nouns meaning 'proximity,' such as **अन्तिक** antiká, **उपकण्ठ** upa-kaṇṭha, **निकट** ni-kaṭa, **सकाश** sa-kāśa, **संगिधि** sam-nidhi, **समीप** sam-īpa, **पार्श्व** pārśvá ('side'). In the **acc.** they mean 'towards,' 'to,' 'near'; in the **abl.**, 'from'; and in the **loc.**, 'near,' 'in the presence of': in each case governing the genitive. For example:—**राज्ञोऽन्तिकं गच्छ** 'go to the king'; **रघोः सकाशाद् अपासरत्** 'he withdrew from Raghu'; **मम पार्श्वे** 'beside me,' 'near me'; **तस्याः समीपे नलं प्रशंसुः** 'they praised Nala in her presence.'

### Prepositional Gerunds.

179. Several indeclinable participles are used in the sense of prepositions:—

1. with **acc.** **उद्दिश्य** ud-diś-ya, 'pointing at' = 'towards,'



'about,' 'at,' 'for'; आदाय ā-dā-ya, गृहीत्वा gr̥hī-tvā, 'taking,' नीत्वा nī-tvā, 'leading' = 'with'; अधिष्ठाय adhi-ṣṭhā-ya, अवलम्ब्य ava-lamb-ya, आश्रित्य ā-śri-tya, आश्रित्य ā-śthā-ya, 'resorting to' = 'by means of'; मुक्त्वा muk-tvā, परित्यज्य pari-tyaj-ya, वर्जयित्वा varjay-i-tvā, 'putting aside' = 'except'; अधिष्ठय्य adhi-kṛ-tya, 'putting at the head' = 'with reference to,' 'about.'

2. with abl. आरभ्य ā-rabh-ya, 'beginning from' = 'since.'

### Conjunctive and Adverbial Particles.

180. अङ्ग aṅgá, in exhortations = 'pray': अङ्ग कुरु 'pray do it.' किमङ्ग kim aṅga: 1. 'why, pray?' 2. 'how much more?'

अथ á-tha: 1. introducing something new at the beginning of a sentence = 'now,' 'then,' 'afterwards.' 2. in the headings of books, chapters, sections, 'now' = 'here begins' (opposed to इति iti, 'here ends'). 3. connecting parts of a sentence = 'and,' 'also.' 4. 'if': अथ ताम्नानुगच्छामि गमिष्यामि यमचयम् 'if I do not follow them, I shall go to Yama's abode.'—अथ किम् atha kim, 'what else?' = 'it is so,' 'certainly,' 'yes.'—अथ वा atha vā: 1. 'or else,' 'or.' 2. correcting a previous statement = 'or rather,' 'but.' 3. adding a corroborative statement, 'or so' = 'so for instance': अथवा साध्विद्मुच्यते 'thus it is well said.'

अथो átho, 'then,' 'afterwards' (see उ u).

अन्यच्च anyac ca, 'and another thing' = 'and besides,' 'moreover.'

अपरम् aparam, 'further,' 'moreover,' 'besides.'

अपि ápi: 1. connecting (like च ca) parts of a sentence = 'likewise,' 'moreover,' 'and' (अपि—अपि 'both—and'). 2. 'also,' 'on one's own part': दामनकोऽपि निर्जगाम 'Damanaka also (on his part) went away.' 3. 'even,' 'though': बाहोऽपि 'even'

a child'; एकाक्वपि ekākīapi, 'though alone.' 4. 'only,' 'but (of time): मुहूर्तमपि 'but a moment.' 5. 'all' with numerals चतुर्णामपि वर्णानाम् 'of all the four castes.' In the above five senses अपि api always follows the word to which it belongs. It is also used at the beginning of a sentence as an interrogative particle, and with the optative to express a wish or preference: अपि तपो वर्धते 'is your penance prospering?' अपि स कालः स्यात् 'would that the time had come'; अपि प्राणानहं जह्यां न त्वाम् 'I would rather abandon life than thee.—अपि नाम api nāma, 'perhaps' (see नाम nāma).

अलम् ālam, 'enough,' construed with the instrumental, gerund or infinitive, expresses a prohibition: अलं भयेन 'away with fear': अलमुपालभ्य 'cease reproaching me'; अलं प्रबोधयितुम् 'do not awaken.'

इति itī, 'thus': 1. is used after the exact words of quotations. With verbs of saying it supplies the place of inverted commas and of the indirect construction in English: तवाज्ञां करिष्यामीति स मामुवाच 'he said to me, I will do thy bidding (tava ājñām),' or 'he told me that he would do my bidding.'

a. It is similarly used to quote thoughts, intentions, knowledge, though not uttered: बालोऽपि नावमन्तव्यो मनुष्य इति भूमिपः 'one should not despise a king, though a child, (thinking=) because he is a mere human being'; दातव्यमिति यद्दानं दीयते 'a gift which is presented (thinking 'it ought to be given'=) from a sense of duty'; न धर्मशास्त्रं पठतीति कारणम् '(the knowledge) that he reads the book of the law, is not a cause (of confidence in him).'

2.= 'here ends,' at the end of books, chapters, sections, acts: इति तृतीयोऽङ्कः 'here ends the third act.'

3. 'in the capacity of,' 'as regards,' 'as for': शीघ्रमिति सुकरं निमृत्तमिति चिन्तनीयं भवेत् 'as for (doing it) quickly, it (would

be) easy; as for (doing it) secretly, it would require consideration.' (See also किम् kim and तथा tathā.)

इव *iva*, being enclitic, follows the word to which it belongs in sense:—1. 'like': अयं चोर इवाभाति 'this man looks like a thief.' 2. 'as if,' 'as it were': साक्षात् पश्चामीव पिनाकिनम् 'I see, as it were, Śiva himself before me.' 3. 'somewhat': सरोषमिव 'somewhat angrily.' 4. 'almost': मुहूर्तमिव 'almost an hour.' 5. 'just,' 'quite': अकिञ्चिदिव 'just a little'; नचिरादिव 'quite soon.' 6. 'indeed,' 'pray' (German 'wohl'). with interrogatives: किमिव मधुराणां मण्डनं गार्हतीनाम् 'what, indeed, is not an ornament to lovely figures?'

उत् *ut*, an old particle of frequent occurrence in the Veda, meaning 'and,' is preserved in Sanskrit only in combination with किम् kim (q. v.), and in अथो átho (for áthau, 'and so'), 'then,' and नो nó (for náu, 'and not'), 'not.'

उत *utá*, a common particle in the Veda, meaning 'and,' 'also,' 'or,' survives only 1. in combination with प्रति and किम्:—प्रत्युत *prati\_uta*, 'on the contrary'; किमुत *kim\_uta*, 'how much more,' 'how much less'; 2. in the second part of a double question:—किम्—उत (=utrum—an) 'whether—or.' It is also frequent as an expletive at the end of a line in the Epics.

एव *evá* is a restrictive particle following the word which it emphasizes. It may often be rendered by 'just,' 'only,' 'exactly,' 'quite,' as well as in various other ways, sometimes merely by stress:—एक एव 'quite alone'; दर्शनमेव 'the very sight'; अहमेव 'I myself'; तदेव 'that very,' 'the same'; मृत्युरेव 'sure death'; वसुधैव 'the whole earth.'—चैव *ca\_eva*, 'and also.'—तथैव *tathā\_eva*, 'likewise,' 'also.'—नैव *na\_eva*, 'not at all,' 'by no means.'

एवम् *evám*, 'thus,' 'so':—एवमस्तु 'so be it'; नैवम् *mā\_evam*, 'not so!'

**कश्चित् kác-cit** (Vedic neuter of interr. कद् ká-d + चिद् cid), used in questions expecting the answer 'yes' (Lat. nonne)='I hope':—**कश्चिद्बृष्टा खया रावन् दमयन्ती** 'I hope you have seen Damayantī, O king?' With negative='I hope not' (Lat. num):—**कश्चित्तु नापराधं ते हतवान्कि** 'I have not done you any injury, I hope?'

**कामम् kāma-m** (acc. of काम 'desire'), primarily used as an adverb meaning 'at will,' 'gladly,' is frequently employed as a concessive particle:—1. 'indeed,' 'certainly,' 'forsooth,' 'to be sure'; 2. 'granted,' 'supposing' (generally with imperative), followed by adversative adverb:—**कामम्—तु, किंतु, तथापि, or पुनः** 'it is true—but,' 'although—yet'; **कामम्—न तु** 'certainly—but not,' 'rather—than' (cp. वरम् varam—न na).

**किम् kī-m**: 1. 'what?' 2. 'why?' 3. a simple interrogative particle not to be translated, and expecting the answer 'no' (Lat. num). 4. 'whether?' in double questions, followed by **किं वा, किमुत, or simply उत, वा, or आहोस्विद् 'or.'**

Combinations of **किम् kim** with other particles are the following:—**किं च** 'moreover.'—**किं तु** 'but,' 'however.'—**किमिति, किमिव** 'wherefore?'—**किं वा** 'perchance?'—**किंस्विद्** 'why, pray?' 'I wonder?'—**किमपि** 1. 'very,' 'vehemently': **किमपि रुदती** 'weeping bitterly'; 2. 'nay, more.'—**किमु, किमुत, किं पुनः** 'how much more,' 'how much less': **एकैकम् अथनर्घाय किमु यच्च चतुष्टयम्** 'even each singly (leads) to ruin, how much more (is it so) when the four (are combined)!'

**क्विसि क्विसि** (quidem): 1. 'indeed,' 'certainly,' 'to be sure,' follows the word it emphasizes: **अर्हति क्विसि क्वितव उपद्रवम्** 'to be sure the rogue deserves calamity.' Sometimes **क्विसि** may be rendered by stress merely: **एकस्मिन् दिने व्याघ्र आजगाम क्विसि** 'one day a tiger *did* come.' 2. 'they say,' 'we are told':

बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः 'there lived, it is said, a devotee named Kārtavīrya.'

कृतम् *kr-ta-m* (neut. of past part.), 'done,' is used (like *अलम् ālam*) with the instrumental in the sense of 'have done with':—  
कृतं सदेहेन 'away with doubt.'

केवलम् *kevala-m*, 'only': केवलं स्वपिति 'he merely sleeps.'—  
न केवलम्—अपि 'not only—but.'

क्व *kvā*, 'where?' if repeated with another question, expresses great difference, incongruity, or incompatibility: क्व सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः क्व चाल्पविषया मतिः 'where (is) the race sprung from the sun, and where (my) limited intelligence?' i. e. 'how great is the discrepancy between the glory of the solar race and my powers of description.'

खलु *khālu*: 1. 'indeed,' 'surely,' often merely emphasizing the preceding word. 2. 'pray,' 'please,' in entreaties: देहि खलु मे प्रतिवचनम् 'please give me an answer' (German 'doch'). 3. with gerund = 'enough of,' 'do not' (like *अलम् ālam*): खलु रुदित्वा 'do not weep.'—न खलु 'not at all,' 'certainly not,' 'I hope not.'

च *ca*, enclitic (= *ॠ, que*), 'and,' 'also':—गोविन्दो रामश्च 'Govinda and Rāma.' In poetry the particle is occasionally misplaced: इह चामुच for इहामुच च 'in this world and in the next.' When more than two words are connected, the conjunction is commonly used with the last only, as in English.—  
च—च 1. 'both—and.' 2. 'on the one hand—on the other,' 'though—yet.' 3. 'no sooner—than.'

चेद् *céd* (*ca+íd*), 'if,' never begins a sentence or half-line (as *यदि yádi*, 'if,' does).—अथ चेद् 'but if.'—न चेद् or नो चेद् 'if not' (elliptically) = 'otherwise': सर्वे विमृश कर्तव्यं नो चित् पश्चान्तापं ब्रविष्यसि 'everything should be done after deliberation, otherwise you will come to repentance.'—चेन्न *cen na*, 'if—

not' (apodosis): भावि चेन्न तदन्वया 'if it (is) to be, it (will) not (be) otherwise.'—इति चेन्न 'if this (is objected, it is) not (so).'

जातु jātu: 1. 'at all,' 'ever.' 2. 'possibly,' 'perhaps.' 3. 'once,' 'one day.' न जातु 'not at all,' 'by no means'; 'never.'

ततः tā-taḥ: 1. 'thence.' 2. 'thereupon,' 'then.' ततस्ततः tatas tataḥ = 'what next,' 'pray go on' (with what you are saying).

तथा tā-thā: 1. 'thus,' 'so,' 'accordingly.' 2. 'likewise,' 'also,' 'as well as,' 'and' (=च). 3. 'that is so,' 'yes,' 'it shall be done.'—तथा च 'so also,' 'similarly.'—तथापि tathāpi, 'nevertheless.'—तथा हि 'for so (it is),' 'so for instance,' 'that is to say,' 'namely.'—तथेति tathāiti, 'yes.'

तद् tā-d (neut. of pron. 'that'): 1. 'then,' 'in that case.' 2. 'therefore,' 'accordingly': राजपुत्रा वयं तद् विद्यहं श्रोतुं नः कुतूहलमस्ति 'we are princes; therefore we have a curiosity to hear of war.'

तावत् tā-vat: 1. 'so long' (correlative to यावत् 'how long,' 'while,' 'till'). 2. 'meanwhile.' 3. 'in the first place,' 'first.' 4. 'just,' 'at once' (with imperative = before doing anything else): इतस्तावदागम्यताम् 'pray come here at once.' 5. 'already,' 'even' (as opposed to 'how much more,' 'how much less'). 6. 'only,' 'merely.' 7. 'at least': न तावन्मानुषी 'she is at least not a human being.' 8. (concessively) 'indeed,' 'certainly,' 'it is true' (followed by तु 'but,' &c.). 9. emphasizes a notion (like एव): 'as for,' 'as regards,' 'only,' 'just,' 'quite,' or to be rendered by stress only.

तावत्—च 'scarcely—when.' न तावत् 'not yet.'

तु तु (never commences a sentence): 'but,' 'however.' It is sometimes = च or वा, or a mere expletive; it is even found combined with च or repeated in the same sentence.—अपि तु 'but rather.' न तु 'but not.' न खिव तु na tu eva tu, 'never

at all.' परंतु 'yet,' 'however.' तु—तु 'indeed—but.' च—न तु 'although—yet not.'

न *ná*, 'not'; with indefinite pronoun='no': न कोऽपि ('not any') 'no man'; न किञ्चित् 'nothing'; न क्वचित् 'nowhere'; न कदाचित् 'never.' न if repeated amounts to an emphatic positive: न तत्र कश्चिन्न बभूव तर्पितः 'no one was there (who was) not satisfied,' i.e. 'every one was thoroughly satisfied.'—नापि *naapi*, 'not even.'—नैव *naeva*, 'not at all.'

ननु *na-nú*: 1. 'not?' in questions expecting an affirmative answer (Lat. non-ne)='surely': नन्वहं ते प्रियः *nanuahaṃ te priyaḥ*, 'surely I am thy beloved?' 2. with interrogative pronouns and imperatives='pray': ननु को भवान् 'pray who are you?' ननुच्यताम् *nanuucyatām*, 'pray tell.' 3. in arguments: 'is it not the case that?'='it may be objected'; followed by अत्रोच्यते *atraucyate*, 'to this the reply is.'

नाम *nāma*, besides its adverbial meaning 'by name' (e.g. नलो नाम 'Nala by name'), has the following senses as a particle: 1. 'indeed,' 'certainly,' 'to be sure': मया नाम जितम् 'I have indeed conquered.' 2. 'perhaps': दृष्टस्त्वया कश्चिद् धर्मज्ञो नाम 'you have perhaps seen a righteous man.' 3. ironically, with interrogatives='pray': को नाम राज्ञां प्रियः 'who, pray, is a favourite with kings?' 4. with imperatives='granted,' 'no matter if,' 'ever so much': स धनी भवतु नाम 'let him be ever so rich.'—अपि नाम 1. at the beginning of a sentence with potential='perhaps.' 2. emphasizes a preceding word more strongly than अपि alone.—ननु नाम 'surely': ननु नामाहमिष्टा किञ्च तव 'surely I am dear to thee.'

नु *nú*, 'now,' with interrogatives='pray': को नु 'who, pray?' नु—नु, in double questions expressing uncertainty, '(either)—or': अयं भीमो नु धर्मो नु 'can this be Bhīma or Dharma?'

**नूनम् nū-nā-m**, usually the first word in a sentence: 'in all probability,' 'undoubtedly,' 'assuredly': **नूनं मन्ये न दोषोऽस्मि निषधस्व** 'assuredly, I think, it is not the fault of the king of Niṣadha.'

**नो nó** (ná+u) in the Veda meant 'and not,' 'nor,' but in Sanskrit simply = 'not' (cp. **चिद् céd**).

**परम् pára-m**: 1. 'highly,' 'greatly,' 'entirely,' 'very': **परमनुगृहीतोऽस्मि** 'I am greatly obliged.' 2. 'at the most': **आयुस तत्र मर्त्यानां परं त्रिंशद् भवति** 'in it the life of mortals (lasts) at most thirty (years).' 3. 'nothing but,' 'only': **विषाणे सः परं न ते** 'you only lack the horns.' 4. 'but,' 'however': **सर्वशास्त्रपारगाः परं बुद्धिरहिताः** 'they (are) thoroughly versed in all learning, but lack intelligence.'

**पुनः púnah**: 1. 'again.' 2. 'on the other hand,' 'on the contrary,' 'but.'—**पुनः पुनः**, or simply **पुनः**, 'again and again,' 'repeatedly.'

**प्रायः prāyah**, **प्रायशः** prāya-śah, **प्रायेण** prāyena: 1. 'for the most part,' 'generally,' 'as a rule.' 2. 'in all probability.'

**वाढम् bādha-m**: 1. 'certainly,' 'assuredly,' 'indeed.' 2. expressing consent: 'very well.' 3. expressing assent: 'so it is,' 'yes.'

**मा mā**, prohibitive particle (= Gk. μή), generally used with imperative or unaugmented aorist: **मा गच्छ** or **मा गमः** 'do not go.' **मा स्म mā sma** is employed in the same way. Both **मा** and **मैवम् mā evam** are used elliptically = 'not so!' 'don't'; similarly **मा तावत्** 'not for heaven's sake!' 'God forbid.' **मा नाम** with potential or elliptically: = 'would that not,' 'if only not': **मा नाम रक्षिणः** 'heaven forbid (that it should be) the warders.'

**मुहुः mūhuḥ**: 1. 'every moment,' 'repeatedly,' 'incessantly'



(often repeated: मुञ्जमुञ्जः). 2. 'on the contrary.' मुञ्जः—मुञ्जः 'now—now,' 'at one time—at another.'

यतः yá-tah : 1. 'whence' (often = 'where,' sometimes = 'whither'; often = ablative of the relative य ya). 2. 'wherefore,' 'for which reason.' 3. 'because,' 'since,' 'for' (often introducing a verse in support of a previous statement). 4. 'that,' after questions or before *oratio recta*: किं नु दुःखमतः परम इच्छासंपद् यतो नास्ति 'what misery is greater than this, that there is no fulfilment of desire?'

यत्र yá-tra : 1. 'where.' 2. 'if.' 3. 'when.' 4. 'since.'

यथा yá-thā : 1. 'as': यथाज्ञापयति देवः 'as your Majesty commands.' 2. 'like' (= इव): रावते भैमी सौदामिनी यथा 'the daughter of Bhīma shone like the lightning.' 3. 'as for instance.' 4. 'in order that': यथा स्वदन्वं पुरुषं न मंस्सति 'in order that she shall think of no other man than thee.' 5. 'so that': अहं तथा करिष्ये यथा स वधं करिष्यति 'I shall so contrive that he will slay him.' 6. 'that,' introducing (like यद् yád) a direct assertion, with or without इति at the end: स्वयं मे यथा 'you told me that—' यथा यथा—तथा तथा 'in proportion as—so,' 'the more—the more.' तद्यथा tad yathā, 'that (is) as (follows),' 'thus for instance.'

यद् yá-d : 1. 'that,' introducing direct assertions (like Gk. ὅτι) with or without इति at the end: वक्तव्यं यदिह मया हता प्रियेति 'you must say, I have slain my beloved here.' 2. (so) 'that': किं यन्न वेत्सि त्वम् 'how (is it) that you do not know?' 3. 'in order that': किं शक्यं कर्तुं यन्न क्रुध्यति नृपः 'what can be done in order that the king be not angry?' 4. 'inasmuch as,' 'because,' 'since.'

यदि yád-i, 'if' (cp. चेद् céd).—यदि वा : 1. 'or else,' 'or rather,' 'or': अज्ञानाद्यदि वा ज्ञानात् 'unwittingly or wittingly.' 2. sometimes = 'however.'—यद्यपि yadiapi, 'even if,' 'although.'

**यावत् yāvat:** 1. (with correlative तावत्) 'as long as,' 'while,' 'till,' 'as soon as.' 2. 'meanwhile,' 'just,' expressing intended action: यावदिमां छायामाश्रित्य प्रतिपालयामि ताम् 'having resorted to this shade, I will just wait for her.'—यावन्न yāvan na: 1. 'while not' = 'till.' 2. sometimes = 'if not.'—न यावत्—तावत् 'scarcely—when,' 'no sooner—than.'

**येन yéna:** 1. 'in which manner,' 'as' (corr. तेन). 2. 'whereby,' 'on what account,' 'wherefore,' 'why': शृणु येन न दृश्यन्ते महीक्षितः 'hear why the kings do not appear.' 3. 'because,' 'since' (generally with corr. तेन): दूरस्थामपि येन पश्यसि कान्तां तं योगं मम चक्षुषोऽप्युपदिश 'since thou seest my beloved even when far away, teach this spell to my eye also.' 4. (so) 'that': उयायो दृष्टो येन दोषो न भविता 'a device has been contrived so that no blame will be incurred.' 5. 'in order that': तस्य छात्रतां ब्रजामि येन विश्वस्ती भवति 'I will become his pupil, in order that he may be inspired with confidence.'

**वत् vat,** 'like,' is used at the end of compounds in the sense of इव iva: मृतवत् mṛta-vat, 'like a dead man.'

**वरम् vara-m—न na,** lit. 'the better thing (is)—(and) not' = 'better—than' (च, तु, or पुनः being generally added to the न na): वरं प्राणत्यागो न पुनरधमानाम् उपगमः 'better death than association with the base.'

**वा vā,** enclitic (Lat. ve), following its word (but for metrical reasons sometimes preceding it): 1. 'or.' 2. 'either or not,' 'optionally': जातदन्तस्य वा कुर्युः 'for (a child) that has cut its teeth, they may optionally make (the offering).' 3. 'like,' 'as it were' (= इव): जातां मन्वे शिशिरमक्षितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपाम् 'I believe her to have become changed in appearance like a lily blighted with cold.' 4. with interrogatives = 'pray': काणेन चक्षुषा किं वा 'what, pray, (with=) is the use of a blind eye?' वा—वा 'either—or.'

**वै vāi**, used in the older language as a particle emphasizing preceding word, is common in Sanskrit poetry as a mere explet  
**सत्यम् satyā-m** : 1. 'truly,' 'certainly,' 'indeed.' 2. 'right  
 'justly.' 3. 'true,' 'it is so.' 4. 'very well' (in answers). 5  
 is true—but' (तु, किं तु, तथापि).

**ह ha**, an enclitic particle, which in the older language slight emphasized the preceding word, is in Sanskrit a mere explet mostly occurring at the end of a verse.

**हि hi**, never at the beginning of a sentence, but generally a the first word: 1. 'for,' 'because.' 2. 'to be sure,' 'indeed':  
**हि तस्य प्रियवयस्य**: 'thou art indeed his dear friend.' 3. ४  
 interrogatives or imperatives = 'pray': **कथं हि देवाज्ञानीर**  
 'how, pray, shall I know the gods?' **तस्मिं दर्शय** 'pray, show  
 4. often used as a mere expletive, especially in order to a a hiatus or to obtain a long vowel in poetry. The particle so times occurs twice in the same sentence.

### Interjections.

**181. अयि ayi**, used with the vocative or supplying its pl = 'friend,' 'prithē': **अयि मकरोद्यानं गच्छावः** 'prithēe us go to the garden of love.'

**अये aye**: 1. a particle expressive of surprise, occurring ch in dramas: **अये वसन्तसेना प्राप्ता** 'Ah, Vasantasenā has arriv.  
 2. sometimes used like अयि as a vocative particle.

**अरे are**, exclamation of address: 'ho!' 'sirrah!'

**अहह ahaha**, expresses 1. joy, 'ha!' 2. sorrow, 'alas!': **महापङ्क्तिं पतितोऽस्मि** 'alas! I have fallen into a deep q  
 mire.'

**अहो aho**, exclamation of surprise, joy, sorrow, anger, pr or blame, commonly used with the nominative: **अहो गो**

माधुर्यम् 'Oh, the sweetness of the song!' अहो हिरण्यक  
झाष्योऽसि 'Ah, Hiraṇyaka, you are praiseworthy!'

आ ā (cp. 24) is used especially to express sudden recollection :  
आ एवं किल तत् 'Ah, so indeed it was!'

आः āḥ (cp. 24) expresses joy or indignation, 'ah' : आः अति-  
धिपरिभाविनि 'Ah, you who slight your guest!'

कष्टम् kaṣṭa-m, 'woe!' 'alas!' often combined with धिक् dhik  
or हा धिक् hā dhik.

दिव्या diṣṭiā (inst. 'by good luck' =) 'thank heaven!' often  
with वृध् vṛdh, 'prosper' = 'to have cause for joy or congratu-  
lation' : दिव्या महाराजो विजयेन वर्धते 'your Majesty is to be  
congratulated upon your victory!'

धिक् dhik, exclamation of dissatisfaction, reproach, or lamenta-  
tion : 'fie!' 'woe!' It is regularly used with the accusative, but  
the nom. gen. voc. also occur : धिक् त्वामसु 'shame on you!'

वत bata, expresses 1. astonishment : 'ah!' 2. regret : 'alas!'  
It is also combined with other interjections in the same sense :  
वतरे batare, अहो वत, अयि वत.

भोः bhoh : 1. usually an exclamation of address : 'sir!' 'ho!'  
'listen!' Though a contracted form of an old masculine singular  
vocative (bhavas), it is used in addressing female as well as male  
persons, and is connected even with the plural number. It is  
often repeated :—भो भोः पण्डिताः 'listen, Paṇḍits!' 2. it  
sometimes occurs in soliloquies = 'alas!'

साधु sādhū : 1. 'well done!' 'bravo!' 2. with imperative =  
'come' : दमयन्त्याः पणः साधु वर्तताम् 'come, let Damayanti  
be played for as a stake.' 3. 'well' with 1. per. pres. : साधु यामि  
'well, I will go.' 4. 'assuredly' : यदि जीवामि साध्वेन पश्येयम्  
'if I live, I shall undoubtedly see him.'

स्वस्ति sv-astī : 1. 'hail!' 2. 'farewell!'

**हन्त hanta:** 1. exclamation of exhortation = 'come,' 'look,' 'pray': **हन्त ते कथयिष्यामि** 'come, I will tell thee'; **शृणु हन्त** 'pray listen.' 2. expresses grief: 'alas!' 3. joy, surprise, or hurry: 'oh!' 'ah!'

**हा hā,** expresses 1. astonishment or satisfaction: 'ah!' 2. pain: 'alas!' **हा हतास्मि** 'alas! I am undone.' It is frequently accompanied by a vocative; and is sometimes used with a following acc. = 'alas for!' It is often combined with **कष्टम्, धिक्,** or **हन्त**.

## CHAPTER VI

### NOMINAL STEM FORMATION AND COMPOUNDS

#### A. Nominal Stems.

**182.** Declinable stems, though they often consist of the bare root (either verbal or pronominal), are chiefly formed by means of suffixes added to roots. These **suffixes** are of two kinds: **primary**, or those added directly to roots (which may be compounded with verbal prefixes); **secondary**, or those added to stems already ending in a suffix.

1. **Primary** derivatives as a rule show the root in its strong form;—e. g. **वेद véd-a**, 'knowledge' (**विद्** 'know'). In meaning they may be divided into the two classes of abstract action nouns (cognate in sense to infinitives) and concrete agent nouns (cognate in sense to participles) used as adjectives or substantives;—e. g. **मति ma-tí**, f. 'thought' (**मन् man**, 'think'); **योध yodh-á**, m. 'fighter' (**युध् yudh**, 'fight'). Other meanings are only modifications of these two. Thus abstract substantives often acquire a concrete sense;—e. g. **नयन nay-ana**, n. 'leading' comes to mean 'eye' (the organ that leads).

a. When the **bare root** is used as a declinable stem, it usually remains unchanged;—e.g. द्विष् *dvīṣ*, m. (hater) 'enemy' (80): युध् *yūdh*, f. 'fight,' m. 'fighter.' Many of these stems are used only at the end of compounds;—e.g. °दुह् *-duh*, 'milking' (81). Roots ending in आ *ā* are shortened to अ *a*, and those in इ *i*, उ *u*, or ऋ *ṛ*, are always modified by adding a त् *t*: these stems are only used as the last members of compounds;—e.g. सुकृत् *su-kṛt*, 'doing well' (cp. 187*b*).

b. Several primary nominal suffixes connected with the verbal system have already been sufficiently dealt with, viz. those of the present and future participles: अत् *at* (85; 156), आण *āna* and मान *māna* (158); of the perfect: वांस् *vāms* (89; 157); of the past passive participle (160): त् *ta* and न् *na*; of the gerundive: अनीय *an-īya*<sup>1</sup>, तव्य<sup>1</sup> *tav-ya*<sup>2</sup>, and य *ya* (162). The formation of stems to which the primary suffixes of the comparative and superlative, ईयांस् *īyāms* and इष्ठ *iṣṭha*, are added has also been explained (88; 103, 2). Of the rest, the following, in alphabetical order, are the most usual and important:—

अ *a*: substantives and adjectives;—e.g. सर्ग *sārg-a*, m. 'creation' (सृज् *srj*, 'emit'); मेघ *megh-ā*, m. 'cloud' (lit. 'discharger': मिह् *mih*); भाग *bhāg-ā*, m. 'share' (भज् *bhaj*, 'divide'); प्रिय *priy-ā*, 'pleasing,' 'dear' (प्री *pri*, 'please'). The substantives are almost exclusively masc.; but युग *yug-ā*, n. 'yoke' (Gk. *ζυγ-ό-ν*, Lat. *yug-u-m*).

अन् *an*: masc. agent nouns and a few defective neuter stems;—e.g. राजन् *rāj-an*, m. 'ruler,' 'king' (90, 1); अहन् *āh-an*, n. 'day' (91, 2).

<sup>1</sup> The latter part, ईय *īya* and य *ya*, of these two suffixes is secondary (182, 2), but the whole is employed as a primary suffix (162, 3).

<sup>2</sup> The first part of तव्य *tav-ya* is probably derived from the old infinitive ending तवे *tave* (App. III, 13*b*).

**अन ana** : neut. action nouns;—e.g. दर्शन dárś-ana, n. 'sight' (दृश् drś, 'see'), भोजन bhó-j-ana, n. 'enjoyment' (भुज् bhuj, 'enjoy'); also agent nouns;—e.g. वाहन váh-ana, 'conveying,' n. 'vehicle'; very rarely with weak vowel: क्षण kṣ-ana ('lamenting'), 'miserable.'

**अस् as, इस् is, उस् us** : neuter action nouns, often with concrete meaning (cp. 83);—e.g. वचस् vác-as, 'speech'; ज्योतिस् jyót-is, 'light'; धनुस् dhán-us, 'bow.'

**इ i** : fem. action nouns, also agent nouns (adj. and subst.), and a few neuters of obscure origin;—e.g. क्षिप् kṣ-ī, f. 'tillage'; शुचि śúc-i, 'bright'; पाणि pāṇ-ī, m. 'hand'; अक्षि ákṣ-i, n. 'eye,' अस्थि ásth-i, n. 'bone,' दधि dádh-i, n. 'sour milk' (cp. 99, 3).

**उ u** : agent nouns, adj. and subst., the latter being mostly masc., but including several fem. and neut.;—e.g. तनु tan-ú, 'thin' (Lat. ten-u-i-s); बाहु bāh-ú, m. 'arm' (Gk. πῆχ-u-s); हनु hán-u, f. 'jaw'; जानु jān-u, n. 'knee' (Gk. γόν-u).

**उन una** : adj. and masc. neut. subst.;—e.g. तरुण tár-una, 'young'; मिथुन mith-uná (m.), n. 'pair,' शकुन śak-uná, m. 'bird.'

**ऊ ū** : fem., mostly corresponding to m. and f. in उ u;—e.g. तनु tan-ū, 'body'; independently formed: चमू cam-ū, 'army,' वधू vadh-ū, 'bride.'

**त ta** : besides ordinarily forming past passive participles appears, in a more general sense, as the suffix of a few adjectives and substantives;—e.g. शीत śī-tá, 'cold,' अक्षित áś-i-ta, 'black'; दूत dū-tá, m. 'messenger,' हस्त hás-ta, m. 'hand.'

**ति ti** : fem. action nouns;—e.g. भूति bhū-tī, 'well-being' (Gk. φύ-σι-s); जाति jā-tī, 'birth'; ज्ञाति jñā-tī, 'kinsman,' is, however, **masc.** (owing to its concrete sense designating a male being).

**तु tu**: chiefly forms the stem of infinitives in **०तुम् -tum**;—e.g. **गन्तुम् gan-tum**, 'to go'; also a few masc. and neut. substantives:—**तन्तु tán-tu**, m. 'thread,' **हेतु he-tú**, m. 'cause' (**हि hi**, 'impel'); **वासु vās-tu**, n. 'dwelling' (Gk. *ἄσ-τυ*).

**तु त्रः**: masc. agent nouns;—e.g. **कर्तृ kar-tṛ**, 'doer'; also names of relationship, fem. as well as masc.;—e.g. **मातृ mā-tṛ**, f. 'mother,' **पितृ pi-tṛ**, m. 'father' (101).

**त्र tra**, m. n., **त्रा trā**, f.: expressive of the instrument or means;—e.g. **पात्र pá-tra**, n. 'cup' (**पा pā**, 'drink'); **दंष्ट्र dáṃṣ-ṭra**, m. 'tusk' ('biter': **दंष्ट्र dáṃś**), **मन्त्र mán-tra**, m. 'prayer' (**मन् man**, 'think'); **मात्रा má-trā**, f. 'measure' (Gk. *μέ-τρο-ν*).

**थ tha**, m. n., **था thā**, f.;—e.g. **अर्थ ár-tha**, m. 'aim,' 'object'; **तीर्थ tīr-thā**, n. 'ford'; **गाथा gā-thā**, f. 'song.'

**न na**, m. n., **ना nā**, f.: besides ordinarily forming past pass. participles (160, 1), also adjectives and substantives;—e.g. **हृष्ण kṛṣ-ṇá**, 'black'; **वर्ण vár-ṇa**, m. 'colour'; **पर्य par-ṇá**, n. 'wing'; **तृष्णा tṛṣ-ṇā**, f. 'thirst.'

**नि ni**, m. f.;—e.g. **अग्नि ag-ní**, m. 'fire' (Lat. *ig-ni-s*); **श्रेणि śré-ṇi**, f. 'line.'

**नु nu**, m. f.;—e.g. **भानु bhā-nú**, m. 'light,' **सुनु sū-nú**, m. 'son'; **धेनु dhe-nú**, f. 'cow.'

**म ma**, adj.; m. subst.;—e.g. **भीम bhī-má**, 'terrible'; **धूम dhū-má**, m. 'smoke.'

**मन् man**, m. n.: chiefly neut. action nouns;—e.g. **कर्मन् kár-man**, n. 'action,' **ब्रह्मन् bráh-man**, n. 'prayer'; **अश्मन् áś-man**, m. 'stone' (Gk. *ἄσ-μῶν*), **ब्रह्मन् brah-mán**, m. 'one who prays' (90, 3).

**मि mi**, m. f., **मी mī**, f.;—e.g. **रश्मि raś-mí**, m. 'ray'; **भूमि bhū-mi**, f. 'earth'; **भूमी bhū-mī**, f. id.; **लक्ष्मी lakṣ-mī**, f. 'prosperity.'

**यु yu**, m.;—e.g. **मन्यु man-yú**, 'anger'; **मृत्यु mṛt-yú**, 'death.'



**र** *ra*, adj.; m. n. subst.;—e.g. **उग्र** ug-rá, 'terrible'; **रुद्र** rud-rá, m. name of a god; **अध** abh-rá, n. 'cloud.'

**रु** *ru*, adj.; n. subst.;—e.g. **भीरु** bhī-rú, 'timid'; **अश्रु** aś-ru, n. 'tear.'

**व** *va*, adj.; m. subst.;—e.g. **सर्व** sár-va, 'all' (Lat. sal-vo-s); **अश्व** áś-va, m. 'horse' (Lat. eq-uo-s).

**वन्** *van*, adj.; m. n. subst.;—e.g. **पीवन्** pí-van, 'fat'; **यावन्** grā-van, m. 'stone' (90, 4); **पर्वन्** pár-van, n. 'joint.'

## 2. Secondary nominal Suffixes:—

**अ** *a*, adj.; m. n. subst.: forms adjectives, chiefly with initial *Vṛddhi*, expressing the sense of relation to or connexion with the primitive word;—e.g. **मानव** mānav-á, 'belonging to man' (**मनु** manu). Many of these have become substantives in the masc. and, as abstracts, in the neuter;—e.g. **मानव** mānav-á, m. 'human being'; **वैश्वामित्र** vaiśvāmītra, m. 'descendant of Viśvāmītra'; **पौरुष** pauruṣ-á, 'manly,' n. 'manliness.' When formed with *Vṛddhi*, these derivatives always take **ई** *ī* in the feminine.

**आ** *ā*: forms the fem. of adjectives which in the masc. and neut. end in **अ** *a*;—e.g. **कान्ता** kānt-ā, 'beloved' (97).

**आनी** *ānī*: forms the fem. of the names of deities ending in **अ** *a*;—e.g. **इन्द्राणी** indr-ānī, 'wife of Indra.'

**आयन** *āyana*, m.: forms patronymics with initial *Vṛddhi*;—e.g. **आश्वलायन** āśval-āyana, 'descendant of Aśvala.'

**इ** *i*, m.: forms patronymics with initial *Vṛddhi*;—e.g. **मारुति** mārut-i, 'descendant of the Maruts.' Similarly formed is **सारथि** sārath-i, 'charioteer' (**सरथ** sa-rátha, 'driving on the same car').

**इन्** *in*: forms, in the sense of 'possessing,' adjectives from stems ending in **अ** *a*;—e.g. **बलिन्** bal-in, 'strong,' from **बल** bala, n. 'strength' (87).

**ई** *ī*: forms the fem. of masc. stems made with suffixes ending in consonants (95), or with **तु** *ṭṛ* (101 e), often to those in **उ** *u*

(98 c), or in **अ** a (always when formed with Vṛddhi);—e. g. **देवी** dev-ī, 'goddess' (देव dev-á, 'god'). Cp. 107.

**ईन** ina: forms adjectives, chiefly expressive of direction and made from words in **अच्** alic;—e. g. **प्राचीन** prāc-īna, 'eastern' (प्राच् prāc, 'eastward').

**ईय** iya: forms general adjectives;—e. g. **पर्वतीय** parvat-īya, 'mountainous'; **तदीय** tad-īya, 'belonging to him,' 'his.'

**क** ka: forms adjectives and diminutives;—e. g. **अन्तक** anta-ka, 'ending'; with Vṛddhi, **वार्षिक** vārṣ-i-ka, 'belonging to the rains' (varṣāḥ); **राजक** rāja-ka, m. 'petty king,' **पुत्रक** putra-ka, 'little son.' The fem. of such derivatives (in a-ka) is often formed with **इका** ikā;—e. g. **पुत्रिका** putr-ikā, 'little daughter.'

**तन** tana: forms adjectives with a temporal meaning;—e. g. **नूतन** nū-tana, 'present,' **पुरातन** purā-tana (f. ī), 'ancient.'

**तम** tama: forms superlatives and ordinals;—e. g. ut-tamā, 'highest'; śata-tamā, 'hundredth.'

**तर** tara: forms comparatives;—e. g. **उत्तर** út-tara, 'higher.'

**ता** tā, f., **त्व** tva, n.: form abstract substantives with the sense conveyed by the English suffix '-ness';—e. g. **देवता** devá-tā, 'divinity'; **अमृतत्व** amṛta-tvá, n. 'immortality'; **पञ्चत्व** pañca-tva, 'five-ness' (i. e. dissolution into the five elements), 'death.'

**त्य** tya, adj.; m. n.: forms nouns from prepositions and adverbs;—e. g. **नित्य** ní-tya, 'constant'; **अपत्य** ápa-tya, n. 'offspring'; **अमात्य** amá-tya, m. 'companion' (अमा amá, 'at home').

**थ** tha, adj.: forms some ordinals from cardinals;—e. g. **चतुर्थ** catur-thá, 'fourth.'

**भ** bha, m.: forms the names of animals;—e. g. **गर्दभ** garda-bhá, 'ass,' **वृषभ** vṛṣa-bhá, 'bull.'

**म** ma, adj.: forms some superlatives, partly from prepositions, and some ordinals;—e. g. **अवम** ava-má, 'lowest,' **मध्यम** madhya-má, 'middlemost'; **पञ्चम** pañca-má, 'fifth.'

**मत् mat**, adj.: forms, in the sense of 'possessing,' derivatives from substantives (except such as end in अ a);—e.g. अपिमत् agni-mát, 'maintaining the (sacred) fire'; 'fiery.'

**मय maya**, adj. (इ ई ī), 'consisting of';—e.g. मनोमय mano-máya, 'consisting of mind,' 'spiritual.'

**य ya**, adj.; m. n. subst.: forms adjectives in the sense of 'relating to,' masc. patronymics and neuter abstracts with वृद्धि, as well as ordinary adjectives without वृद्धि;—e.g. ग्रीव्य gráiv-ya, 'relating to the neck' (ग्रीवा grīvā); आदित्य ādit-yá, m. 'son of Aditi'; सौभाग्य saubhāg-ya, n. 'good fortune' (from सुभग su-bhāga, 'fortunate'); पितृय pitr-ya, 'paternal' (पितृ pitṛ, 'father').

**र ra**, adj.: forms comparatives from prepositions and ordinary adjectives;—e.g. अवर áva-ra, 'lower'; धूम धूम-rá, 'grey' (from धूम dhūma, 'smoke').

**ल la**, adj.; m. subst.: forms adjectives and a few diminutives;—e.g. कपिल kapi-lá ('monkey-coloured'), 'brown,' बहुल bahu-lá, 'abundant'; वृषल vṛṣa-lá, m. 'little man,' 'man of low caste,' 'Sūdra.'

**वत् vat**, adj. 'possessing';—e.g. प्रजावत् prajā-vat, 'having offspring'; नभस्वत् nábhas-vat, 'cloudy,' m. 'wind.'

**वन् van**: forms in the sense of 'possessing' adjectives and masc. substantives;—e.g. मघवन् maghá-van, 'bountiful,' m. an epithet of Indra; अथर्वन् áthar-van, m. 'fire-priest.'

**विन् vin**: forms adjectives meaning 'possessing';—e.g. यशस्विन् yaśas-vin, 'glorious.'

183. The above lists practically supply the rules of **gender** for the Sanskrit noun. These may be summarized as follows.

Speaking generally, all stems ending in the long vowels आ ā, ई ī, ऊ ū, are feminine; stems ending in अ a, त् t, न् n, may be

masculine or neuter; stems ending in इ i or उ u may be of any gender.

**a. Feminine** are all stems formed with the suffixes आ ā, ई ī, ऊ ū, ता tā, चा trā, ति ti.

**b. Neuter** are all stems formed with the suffixes त्व tva, रु ru, इस् is, उस् us, and (unless the name of a living being) अस् as, and (unless meaning an agent) अन् ana.

**c. Masculine** are (in so far as they are not used adjectivally) all stems formed with the suffixes त ta, व va, यु yu; आयन् āyana, इ i (patronymic), क ka, भ bha, ल la.

**d. Masc. or fem.** are stems formed with the suffixes नि ni, नु nu, मि mi, तु त्र; also stems formed with the bare root (neuter also if adjectives).

**e. Masc. or neut.** are stems formed with the suffixes अ a, थ tha, न na, उन una, म ma, य ya, र ra, त्व tya, च tra, तु tu, अन् an, मन् man, वन् van; also the adjectives formed with इन् in, विन् vin, ईन् ina, ईय īya, तन् tana, तम् tama, तर tara, मय maya, मत् mat, वत् vat.

**f. Masc., fem., or neut.** are stems formed with इ i or उ u.

## B. Compounds.

**184. I. Verbal Compounds** are formed by combining roots with some twenty prepositions and a few adverbs. The compound verb is conjugated like the simple verb. Thus गम् gam, 'to go,' combines with सम् sam, 'together,' to संगम् sam-gam, 'to go together,' 'unite'; 3. sing. pres. संगच्छति sam-gacchati. The compound root can be used to form nominal stems by means of the primary suffixes enumerated above (182, 1);—e.g. संगम sam-gam-ā, m. 'union.'

**a.** The prepositions which are compounded with roots are the following:—अति āti, 'beyond'; अधि ādhi, 'upon'; अनु ānu,

'after'; अन्तर antár, 'between'; अप ápa, 'away'; अपि ápi, 'on'; अभि abhí, 'against'; अव áva, 'down'; आ á<sup>1</sup>, 'near'; उद् úd, 'up'; उप úpa, 'up to'; नि ní, 'down'; निस् nis, 'out'; परा párá, 'away'; परि pári, 'around'; प्र prá, 'forth'; प्रति práti, 'towards'; वि ví, 'asunder'; सम् sám, 'together.'

b. A few adverbs are also compounded with a limited number of verbs: तिरस् tirás, 'across,' 'aside,' with कृ kṛ, 'make,' धा dhā, 'put,' भू bhū, 'be';—e.g. तिरस्कुर्वन्ति tiras-kurvanti, 'they abuse'; तिरोधा tiro-dhā, 'put aside,' 'conceal'; तिरोऽभवन् tiro 'bhavan, 'they disappeared'; पुरस् purás with कृ kṛ and धा dhā, 'put in front,' 'honour';—e.g. पुरस्क्रियन्ताम् puras-kriyantām, 'let them be honoured'; आविस् āvis, 'openly,' with कृ kṛ, 'to manifest,' with अस् as and भू bhū, 'to appear';—e.g. आविष्करोति āviṣ-karoti, 'he shows'; आविरासीत् āvir-āsīt, 'he appeared'; अलम् álam, 'enough,' with कृ kṛ, 'to adorn.' अद् śrād, an old word meaning 'heart' (Lat. cord-), having acquired the character of an adverb, is compounded with धा dhā, 'put'; and similarly नमस् námas, 'obeisance,' अस्तम् ásta-m, acc. of अस्त ásta, 'home,' are compounded with participles of कृ kṛ, 'do,' and इ i, 'go,' respectively;—e.g. अद् धामि śrad-dadhāmi, 'I put faith,' 'credit' (Lat. crēdo); नमस्कृत्य namas-kṛtya, 'having adored'; अस्तमित ástam-ita, 'set' (of the sun).

Note. Adjectives or substantives may be compounded with कृ kṛ and भू bhū, before which final अ a, आ ā, or इ i becomes ई ī, final उ u becomes ऊ ū;—e.g. वश vaśa, m. 'control': वशीकृ vaśī-kṛ, 'reduce to subjection,' वशीभू vaśī-bhū, 'become subject'; परिखीकृत parikhī-kṛta, 'turned into a moat' (परिखा parikhā). The sense of these verbal compounds implies a trans-

<sup>1</sup> The preposition आ ā reverses the sense of verbs of going or giving;—e.g. आगम् ā-gam, 'come'; आदा ā-dā, 'take.'

formation; thus **रत्नीभूत** *ratnī-bhūta* would mean 'turned into a jewel,' but **रत्नभूत** *ratna-bhūta*, 'being a jewel,' as a nominal compound (188, 1 c).

## II. Nominal Compounds.

185. The power of combining two or more words into one, which belongs to all the Indo-European languages, has been more largely developed in Sanskrit than in any of the others. Not only are long and complex compounds here in constant use, but they also take the place of the analytical modes of expression which prevail in the other cognate tongues. Thus Kālidāsa describes a river as 'wave-agitation-loquacious-bird-row-girdle-string-ed,' while we should say: 'her girdle-string is a row of birds loquacious because of the agitation of the waves.' Compounds being therefore of great syntactical importance in Sanskrit, it is necessary to distinguish and classify the various kinds, in order that the meaning of a Sanskrit sentence may be clearly understood. The most convenient division is into the three classes of Co-ordinatives, Determinatives, and Possessives. The Determinatives, so called because the former member determines (or qualifies) the latter, are of two kinds, Dependent and Descriptive. Possessives are secondary compounds, consisting chiefly of Determinatives turned into adjectives.

a. All words making up a compound except the last, ordinarily appear in the form of their uninflected stem; those with two stems using the weak, and those with three, the middle stem (73 a). The last word, in the case of Co-ordinatives and Determinatives, retains, as a rule, its usual form and inflexion, as well as, if a substantive, its gender; while, in Possessives, it is variable like an adjective.

E. g. **देवदासः** *deva-dāsaḥ*, m. 'servant of a god, or of the gods';

स्वामिसेवा svāmi-sevā, f. 'serving a master'; राजकर्म rāja-karma, n. 'duty of a king'; सनामन् sa-nāman, 'homonymous': nom. m. सनामा, f. सनाम्नी, n. सनाम.

### 1. Co-ordinative (Dvandva) Compounds.

186. These consist of two (or more) nouns, far less commonly adjectives, very rarely adverbs, connected in sense by the copula 'and.' Dvandva, the name applied to Co-ordinatives by the Hindu grammarians, means 'pair' or 'couple.'

1. Compounded substantives are inflected in the dual or plural according as two or more objects are denoted, the gender being that of the last member;—e. g. हस्त्यश्वाः hasty-śvau, 'an elephant and a horse'; हस्त्यश्वाः hasty-śvāḥ<sup>1</sup>, 'elephants and horses.' When, however, the parts of the compound express not individuals but categories, the Dvandva is inflected in the neuter singular as a collective;—e. g. गवाश्वम् gavaśvam, 'kine and horses.' Names of objects associated in pairs by way of contrast are often combined in Dvandvas;—e. g. सिंहगजाः siṃha-gajāḥ, 'lions and elephants'; सारमेयमार्जारः sārameya-mārjārāḥ, 'dogs and cats'; अहोरात्र aho-rātra, m. n. 'day and night<sup>2</sup>.' The number of members in the compound is not limited and is often considerable;—e. g. देवगन्धर्वमानुषोरगराक्षसाः deva-gandharva-mānuṣa-uraga-rākṣasāḥ, 'gods, heavenly musicians, men, serpents, and demons.'

2. Adjectives (including past participles) are comparatively seldom compounded as Dvandvas;—e. g. उत्तरदक्षिण uttara-dakṣiṇa, 'north and south'; शीतोष्ण śīta-uṣṇa, 'cold and hot'; सितासित sita-asita, 'white and black<sup>3</sup>'; घनायत ghana-āyata,

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Lat. su-ove-taurilia.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. Gk. νυχθήμερον

<sup>3</sup> Cp. λευκο-μέλας.

'dense and extensive' (forest); **कृताकृत** *kr̥ta-akṛta*, 'done and undone'; **मृताजात** *mṛta-ajāta*, 'dead and unborn.'

a. Two past participles are sometimes compounded to express immediate sequence, the relation of the second to the first being often translatable by 'as soon as';—e. g. **दृष्टनष्ट** *dr̥ṣṭa-naṣṭa*, 'seen and vanished' = 'vanished as soon as seen'; **जातप्रेत** *jāta-preta*, 'died as soon as born'; **उत्खातप्रतिरोपित** *ut-khāta + prati-ropita*, 'uprooted and replanted'; **सुप्तोत्थित** *supta-utthita*, 'having slept and arisen,' i. e. 'having just arisen from sleep.'

3. Examples of the rare Dvandvas composed of adverbs are **सायंप्रातर्** *sāyam-prātar*, 'in the evening and morning'; **दिवा-नक्तम्** *divā-naktam*, 'by day and night.'

a. Occasionally complex Dvandvas, made up of compounds of another class, are met with;—e. g. **व्याकीर्णकेसरकरालमुख** *vyākīrṇa-keśara + karāla-mukha*, 'having a dishevelled mane and terrific jaws,' consists of two possessives (189).

b. Of the numerous Vedic Dvandvas consisting of the names of deities, each member being in the dual and separately accented, only very few survive in Sanskrit: **मित्रावरुणौ** *mitrā<sup>1</sup>-varuṇau*, 'Mitra and Varuṇa'; **द्यावापृथिव्यौ** *dyāvā<sup>1</sup>-pṛthivyau*, 'Heaven and Earth.' In cases other than nom. voc. acc. the final member only is inflected: **मित्रावरुणयोः** *mitrā-varuṇayoḥ* and **द्यावापृथिव्योः** *dyāvā-pṛthivyōḥ*.

c. **मातृ** *mātr*, 'mother,' and **पितृ** *pitṛ*, 'father,' as the first member of a Dvandva of relationship, assume the form of the nom. sing.: **मातापितरौ** *mātā-pitarau*, 'mother and father'; **पितापुत्रौ** *pitā-putrau*, 'father and son.'

<sup>1</sup> *Mitrā* and *Dyāvā* are Vedic duals. This type of compound was perhaps originally due to the juxtaposition of elliptic duals (c);—e. g. *Mitrā*, 'the two *Mitras*' being = 'Mitra and Varuṇa.' **द्वादश** *dvā-dāśa* is a numeral Dvandva ('two and ten') in which the first number is an old dual.



The masc. of co-ordinate pairs of relations can be used alone in the dual so as to include the female;—e.g. पितरौ pitarau = 'parents'; श्वशुरौ śvaśurau<sup>1</sup> = 'parents-in-law'; पुत्री putrau = 'son and daughter' (as well as 'two sons'); धातरौ bhrātarau = 'brother and sister'<sup>2</sup>.

## 2 a. Dependent (Tatpuruṣa) Determinatives.

187. A dependent determinative is one in which the first member depends on the last, the syntactical relation of the former to the latter being that of an attribute (noun or pronoun) in an oblique case. The compound may be a substantive or an adjective, according as the last member is one or the other.

E.g. तत्पुरुष tat-puruṣa, m. 'the man of him,' 'his man' (an example used by the Hindu grammarians to designate the class); शूरमानिन् śūra-mānin, adj. 'thinking oneself a hero'; गुणोपेत guṇa upeta, adj. 'endowed with virtues' (upa ita is a past part.).

In dependent compounds the first member may have the sense of any oblique case, but that of the gen. is by far the commonest.

1. **Acc.** The last member is naturally always an adjective of a verbal nature<sup>3</sup>;—जयप्रेप्सु jaya-prepṣu, adj. 'desiring victory' (pra īpsu is a desid. adj., cp. 170, 2); वर्षभोग्य varṣa-bhogya, adj. 'to be enjoyed for a year' (bhogya is a fut. part. pass.); गृहागत grhāgata, adj. 'come to the house' (āgata is a past part.); ग्रामप्राप्त grāma-prāpta, 'arrived at the village'<sup>4</sup>. (A past part. is more commonly placed at the beginning, when the compound

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Lat. soceri = socer et socrus.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. Gk. δδελφοί and Lat. fratres = 'brother and sister.'

<sup>3</sup> Cp. Gk. ἵππο-δαμο-ς, 'horse-taming,' Lat. jū-dex, 'pointing out the law,' 'judge.'

<sup>4</sup> The past part. गत gata, 'gone to,' is often used at the end of Tatpuruṣas in the sense of 'relating to,' 'existing in';—e.g. हस्तगत hasta-gata, 'held in the hand.'

becomes a possessive;—e.g. **प्राप्तग्राम** *prāpta-grāma*, lit. 'having a reached village.'

2. **Instr.** **मासपूर्व** *māsa-pūrva*, 'earlier by a month'; **स्वामिसदृश** *svāmi-sadr̥śa*, 'like (his) master' (cp. 199, 2 c); **अल्पीण** *alpa-yūna*, 'deficient by a little' = 'almost finished'; **अहिहत** *ahi-hata*, 'killed by a snake'; **देवदत्त** *deva-datta*, 'given by the gods' (cp. *θεο-δωτος*), commonly used as a proper name with an auspicious sense (*Dieu-donné*) and often denoting an indefinite person = 'so-and-so.'

3. **Dat.** **यूपदारु** *yūpa-dāru*, n. 'wood for a sacrificial post'; **विष्णुबलि** *viṣṇu-bali*, m. 'offering to Viṣṇu'; **प्रमुहित** *prabhu-hita*, adj. 'advantageous to the king.'

4. **Abl.** **स्वर्गपतित** *svarga-patita*, adj. 'fallen from heaven'; **भवदन्व** *bhavad-anya*, adj. 'different from you.'

5. **Gen.** **राजपुरुष** *rāja-puruṣa*, m. 'king's man'; **व्याघ्रबुद्धि** *vyāghra-buddhi*, f. 'thought of (its being) a tiger.'

6. **Loc.** **उरोज** *uro-ja*, adj. 'produced on the breast'; **अश्वकोविद** *aśva-kovida*, adj. 'skilled in horses'; **गृहजात** *gr̥ha-jāta*, adj. 'born in the house'; **पूर्वाह्नकृत** *pūrvāhṇa-kṛta*, adj. 'done in the forenoon.'

a. Some dependent compounds retain the case termination in the governed noun;—e.g. **धनंजय** *dhanam-jaya*, adj. 'winning booty,' m. as a proper name; **परस्मैपद** *parasmai-pada*, n. 'word for another'; **वाचस्पति** *vācas-pati*, m. 'lord of speech'; **युधिष्ठिर** *yudhi-ṣṭhira*, adj. 'firm in battle,' m. as a proper name.

b. If a root forms the last member of a Tatpuruṣa it undergoes no change except that आ ā is shortened to अ a, while इ i, उ u, ए ऋ add त् t (cp. 182, 1 a);—e.g. **वरद** *vara-da*, adj. 'granting boons' (दा dā, 'give'); **विश्वजित्** *viśva-ji-t*, adj. 'all-conquering'; **कर्मकृत** *karma-kṛ-t*, adj. 'doing work,' 'laborious.'

c. At the end of a dependent, **विशेष** *viśeṣa*, m. means 'special kind of,' i.e. 'choice,' 'pre-eminent'; similarly **अन्तर** *antara*, n.

'difference,' generally means 'other,' sometimes 'special,' 'particular';—e.g. तेजोविशेष tejo-viśeṣa, m. 'extraordinary splendour'; देशान्तर deśāntara, n. 'another country'; उपायान्तर upāyāntara, n. 'a special means'; भाष्यान्तर bhāṣyāntara, n. 'particular conversation.'

d. अर्थ artha, m. 'object,' 'purpose,' is often used adverbially at the end of dependents in the acc. and less commonly in the dat. and loc.;—e.g. दमयन्त्यर्थम् damayanty-artham, 'for the sake of Damayantī.'

## 2 b. Descriptive (Karmadhāraya) Determinatives.

188. A descriptive determinative is one in which the first member describes the last, the syntactical relation of the former to the latter being that of a predicate. This relation may be expressed in three ways:—

1. By a **Noun** (in apposition);—e.g. राजर्षि rājarṣi, m. 'king sage,' i. e. 'royal sage'; स्त्रीजन stri-jana, m. 'women-folk.'

a. A title is thus sometimes compounded with a proper name;—e.g. अमात्यराक्षस amātya-Rākṣasa, 'Minister Rākṣasa.' Occasionally the proper name comes first;—e.g. शाण्डिलीमातृ Śāṇḍilī-mātr, 'Mother Śāṇḍilī.'

b. The apposition often expresses a comparison;—e.g. जलदश्याम jalada-śyāma, adj. 'dark as a cloud'; हिमशिशिर hima-śisira, adj. 'cold as ice'; जलास्तस्रन्दु चपल jalāntas-candra-capala, adj. 'fickle as the moon reflected in the water.' When both members are substantives the object with which a comparison is made is placed not at the beginning of the compound, but at the end;—e.g. पुरुषव्याघ्र puruṣa-vyāghra, m. 'man-tiger,' i. e. 'tiger-like man,' 'human tiger'; वाग्मधु vāṅ-madhu, n. 'speech-honey,' i. e. 'honeyed speech'; पादपद्म pāda-padma, n. 'foot-lotus,' i. e. 'lotus-like foot.'

c. The past part. भूत bhūta, 'become,' 'existent,' is often added, in the sense of 'being,' to an appositional substantive (which is thus turned into an adj.);—e.g. तमोभूत tamobhūta, 'existing in a state of darkness'; रत्नभूत ratna-bhūta, 'being a jewel' (cp. 184 b, note).

2. By an **Adjective**;—e.g. कृष्णसर्प kṛṣṇa-sarpa, m. 'black snake'; नीलोत्पल nilotpala, n. 'blue lotus'; मध्याह्न madhyahna, m. 'midday'; अर्धमार्ग ardhamārga, m. 'half way'; वर्तमानकवि vartamāna-kavi, m. 'living poet.'

a. Those compounds in which the adjective is a **numeral** are by the Hindu grammarians treated as a special class, called **Dvigu** ('two-cow'). They are generally neuters or feminines (in ई ī) expressing aggregates;—e.g. त्रिलोक tri-loka, n. or त्रिलोकी tri-lokī, f. 'the three worlds.' They may also become adjectives by being turned into possessives (189);—e.g. त्रिगुण tri-guṇa, n. 'the three qualities'; adj. 'possessing the three qualities.'

b. पूर्व pūrva, 'previous,' is put at the end, instead of adverbially at the beginning, in the sense of 'before,' after past participles;—e.g. दृष्टपूर्व adj. 'seen before.'

c. At the beginning of a descriptive compound महत् mahat becomes महा mahā, while at the end राजन् rājan, अहन् ahan, सखि sakhi, रात्रि rātri, become राज, अह, सख, रात्र (m. n.) respectively;—e.g. महाराज: 'great king'; पुण्याहम् puṇyāham, 'auspicious day'; प्रियसख: 'dear friend'; अर्धरात्र ardhā-rātra, m. 'midnight.'

d. अन्योन्य anyo-(a)nya and परस्पर para-s-para, 'one another,' are a kind of irregular compound in which the nom. masc. form, due to frequent syntactical juxtaposition, became generalized; thus अन्योन्याम् acc. sing. fem. = अन्या-अन्याम् anyā-anyām.

3. By an **Adverb** (inclusive of particles and prepositions);—

e. g. सुजन su-jana, m. 'honest man'; अधिलोक adhi-loka, m. 'highest world'; अज्ञात a-jñāta, adj. 'unknown'; यथोक्त yathā ukta, adj. 'as stated'; एवंगत evaṅ-gata, adj. 'thus faring.'

a. Compounds of this kind, when used in the acc. neuter as adverbs, are treated by the Hindu grammarians as a special class called **Avyayī-bhāva** ('indeclinable state'). Such are अनुरूपम् anu-rūpam, 'conformably'; यथाशक्ति yathā-śakti, 'according to ability'; सविनयम् sa-vinayam, 'politely'; यावज्जीवम् yāvaj-jīvam, 'for life.'

### 3. Possessive (Bahuvrīhi) Compounds.

189. These compounds are essentially adjectives agreeing with a substantive expressed or understood. They are determinatives (generally of the adjectivally descriptive class) ending in substantives, which are made to agree in gender, number, and case with another substantive. Thus बहुव्रीहि bahu-vrīhi, m. 'much rice,' becomes an adjective in the sense of 'having much rice' (an example used by the Hindu grammarians to designate the class).

Every kind of determinative can be turned into a possessive;— e. g. इन्द्रशत्रु indra-śatru, m. 'foe of Indra': adj. 'having Indra as a foe'; भीमपराक्रम bhīma-parākrama, m. 'terrible prowess': adj. 'of terrible prowess'; त्रिपद् tri-pād, adj. 'three-footed' (Gk. *τρι-ποδ-*, Lat. *tri-ped-*); अधोमुख adho-mukha, adj. 'down-cast' (mukha, n. 'face'); अपुत्र a-putra, adj. 'sonless'; सभार्य sa-bhārya, adj. 'accompanied by his wife' (bhāryā); तथाविध tathā-vidha, adj. 'of such a kind' (vidhi, m.); दुर्मानस dur-manās, adj. nom. m. f. (*δυσ-μενής*), 'ill-minded,' 'dejected.'

a. In the Vedic language possessives were distinguished from determinatives by accent;—e. g. rāja-putrá, 'king's son'; rājás-putra, adj. 'having kings as sons.'

b. Possessives often come to be used as substantives or proper

names;—e. g. सुहृद् su-hṛd, 'good-hearted,' becomes masc. 'friend'; सत्यश्रवास् satyá-śravās, adj. nom. m. 'of true fame,' becomes the name of a man (cp. 'Ἔτεο-κλήης).

c. Possessives are often very intricate, containing several other compounds. Thus [(vīci-kṣobha)-stanita-(vihaga-śreṇi)]-(kāñcī-guṇā) is based on an appositional descriptive consisting of two main parts. The second, 'kāñcī-guṇa,' m. 'girdle-string,' is a Tatpuruṣa. The first is an adjectival descriptive in which the Tatpuruṣa 'vihaga-śreṇi,' 'row of birds,' is described by 'vīci-kṣobha-stanita,' 'loquacious through wave-agitation.' The latter is a compound Tatpuruṣa, in which 'stanita' is qualified by the simple Tatpuruṣa 'vīci-kṣobha,' 'agitation of the waves.' शीतोष्णकिरणौ śītauṣṇa-kiraṇau, 'moon and sun,' is an example of a Bahuvrīhi which is used as a substantive and contains a Dvandva. It is in reality a kind of contracted Dvandva ('the cool and the hot-rayed' for 'the cool-rayed and the hot-rayed').

d. Bahuvrīhis with a past participle at the beginning are syntactically often equivalent to a gerund or loc. absolute;—e. g. त्यक्तनगर tyakta-nagara, 'having the city left' = नगरं त्यक्त्वा nagaram tyaktvā, 'having left the city,' or नगरे त्यक्ते nagare tyakte, 'the city being left.'

e. Bahuvrīhis based on appositional descriptives often imply a comparison;—e. g. चन्द्रानन candra ānana, 'moon-faced'; पद्माक्ष padma akṣa (f. ī), 'lotus-eyed.' Inversion of the natural order does not take place here as in descriptives (cp. 188, 1 b).

f. कल्प kalpa, m. 'manner,' and प्राय prāya, m. 'chief part,' are used at the end of Bahuvrīhis in the sense of 'like,' 'almost'; e. g. अमृतकल्प amṛta-kalpa, adj. 'ambrosia-like'; प्रभातप्राय prabhāta-prāya, adj. 'almost dawning.' In the same position पर para and परम parama, adjectives meaning 'highest,' 'chief,' used as substantives, signify 'engrossed in,' 'intent on' (lit. 'having

as the chief thing');—e. g. चिन्तापर cintā-para, 'immersed in thought.'

g. मात्रा mātrā, f. 'measure,' is used at the end of Bahuvrīhis in the sense of 'only';—e. g. नाममात्रा नराः nāmamātrā narāḥ, 'men bearing the name only.' At the end of past participles it means 'as soon as';—e. g. जातमात्रः शत्रुः jāta-mātraḥ śatruḥ, 'an enemy as soon as (he has) come into being.' It is, however, generally employed as a neuter substantive in this way;—e. g. जलमात्रम् jala-mātram, 'water alone' (lit. 'that which has water for its measure').

h. आदि ādi, m. and प्रभृति prabhṛti, f. 'beginning,' आद्य ādya, 'first' (used as a substantive), are employed at the end of Bahuvrīhis in the sense of 'and the rest,' 'and so forth,' 'etcetera,' primarily as adjectives and secondarily as substantives;—e. g. (देवा) इन्द्रादयः (devā) Indra-ādayaḥ, '(the gods) Indra and the rest' (lit. 'having Indra as their beginning'); इत्यादि ityādi, n. 'beginning thus' (i.e. with these words)='and so on.'

पुरोगम puro-gama, पूर्व pūrva, पुरःसर puraḥ-sara, 'preceding' = 'leader,' are similarly employed in the sense of 'preceded, led, or accompanied by';—e. g. देवा इन्द्रपुरोगमाः 'the gods led by Indra.' पूर्व and पुरःसर are also used adverbially at the end of Bahuvrīhis;—e. g. स्मितपूर्वम् 'with the accompaniment of a smile,' 'smilingly'; बहुमानपुरःसरम् bahumāna-puraḥsaram, 'with respect,' 'respectfully.'

i. Words meaning 'hand' are placed at the end of possessives;—e. g. शस्त्रपाणि śastra-pāṇi, 'weapon-handed,' 'having a weapon in one's hand'; कुशहस्त kuśa-hasta, 'with kuśa-grass in (his) hand.'

j. The suffix इन् in is pleonastically added to धर्म dharma, 'duty,' शील śīla, 'character,' माला mālā, 'garland,' शाखा śālā, 'house,' शोभा śobhā, 'beauty,' वर्ण varṇa, 'colour';—e. g.

वरवर्णिन् vara-varṇ-in, 'of excellent colour.' The adjectival suffix क् ka is similarly often added, especially to unusual finals, as to words in ष् ष, to feminines in ई ī (like नदी nadī), and in the feminine to words in इन् in;—e. g. मृतभर्तृका mṛta-bhartṛ-kā, 'whose husband is dead'; सपत्नीक sa-patnī-ka, 'accompanied by his wife.'

## CHAPTER VII

### OUTLINES OF SYNTAX

190. As the great bulk of the literature consists of poetry, the syntactical arrangement of the Sanskrit sentence is primitive and undeveloped, as compared with Latin and Greek. Its main characteristic is the predominance of co-ordination, long compounds and gerunds constantly taking the place of relative and other subordinate clauses, while the *oratio obliqua* is entirely absent. Another feature is the comparatively rare use of the finite verb (frequent enough in the Vedic language), for which past participles or verbal nouns are very often substituted. There is also a marked fondness for passive constructions. A special feature of Sanskrit syntax is the employment of the **locative absolute**.

#### The Order of Words.

191. The usual arrangement of words in a Sanskrit sentence is:—first, the subject with its attributes (a genitive preceding its nominative); second, the object with its adjuncts (which precede it); and lastly, the verb.

Adverbs or extensions of the predicate are commonly placed near the beginning, and unemphatic connective particles follow



the first word;—e.g. जनकसु सखरं स्वीयं नगरं जगाम 'but Janaka went in haste to his own city.'

When there is a vocative, it generally comes first. Instead of the subject any other word requiring emphasis may be placed at the head of the sentence;—e.g. रात्रौ त्वया मठमध्ये न प्रवेष्टव्यम् 'at night you must not enter the monastery.'

a. The subject, if a personal pronoun, is not expressed unless emphatic, being inherent in finite verbal forms. Even the general subject 'one' or 'they' is often indicated by the verb alone;—e.g. ब्रूयात् 'one should say'; आहुः 'they say'='it is said.'

b. The copula अस्ति 'is,' unless the tense or mood has to be expressed, is generally omitted. In that case the predicate precedes its noun;—e.g. शीतला रात्रिः 'the night (is) cold.' If the predicate bears any emphasis, भवति is used, not अस्ति;—e.g. सो विद्यया तपसा ज्ञाना वा वृद्धः स पूज्यो भवति द्विजानाम् 'he who is distinguished by knowledge, penance, or birth, is (certainly) to be respected by the twice-born.'

c. Just as attributes precede their nouns and the qualifying word comes first in compounds, so a relative or other subordinate clause precedes the principal clause, which regularly begins with a correlative word;—e.g. यस्य धनं तस्य बलम् lit. 'of whom wealth, of him power,' i.e. 'he who has wealth has power.' Similarly यदा—तदा, यावत्—तावत्, &c.

### The Article.

192. There is properly neither an indefinite nor a definite article in Sanskrit. But एक 'one' and कश्चिद् 'some' (119), being frequently used to express 'a certain,' may sometimes be translated by 'a.' Similarly स 'that' (110) may, when referring to persons or things just mentioned, be rendered by 'the';—e.g. स राजा 'the king' (of whom we are speaking).

**Number.**

193. 1. Singular collective words are sometimes used at the end of compounds to form a plural;—e.g. स्त्रीजन *strī-jana*, m. 'womenfolk' = 'women.' Such collectives are sometimes themselves used in the plural;—e.g. लोकः or लोकाः 'the world,' 'people.'

2. The dual number is in regular use and of strict application, the plural practically never referring to two objects. It is therefore invariably employed with the names of things occurring in pairs, such as parts of the body;—e.g. हस्तौ पादौ च 'the hands and the feet.' A masc. dual is sometimes used to express a male and female of the same class;—e.g. जगतः पितरौ 'the parents of the universe' (see 186, 3 c, p. 171).

3. a. The plural is sometimes applied to others by the speaker or writer as a mark of great respect, यूयम् and भवन्तः taking the place of त्वम् and भवान्;—e.g. श्रुतं भवन्निः 'has your Majesty heard?' In this sense the plur. पादाः 'feet' is employed instead of the dual (cp. 193, 2);—e.g. एष देवपादान् अधिष्णिपति 'he insults your Majesty('s feet).' Proper names are occasionally used in the same way;—e.g. इति श्रीशंकराचार्याः 'thus (says) the revered teacher Śaṅkara.'

b. The 1. pers. pl. is sometimes used by the speaker referring to himself (like our editorial 'we') instead of the singular or dual (cp. 193, 2);—e.g. वयमपि किञ्चित्पृच्छामः 'we (=I) too ask something'; किं कुर्मः सांप्रतम् 'what shall we (=you and I) do now?'

c. The names of countries are plural, being really the names of the peoples (like 'Sweden' in English and 'Sachsen' in German);—e.g. विदर्भेषु 'in Vidarbha' (Berar). In the singular the name of the people often denotes the king of the country.

d. Some nouns are used in the plural only:—**आपः** f. 'water' (96, 1); **प्राणाः** m. 'life'; **वर्षाः** f. 'the rains' = 'the rainy season'; **दाराः** m. 'wife.'

### Concord.

194. The rules of concord in case, person, gender, and number are in general the same as in other inflexional languages, but the following special points may be noted:—

1. The nominative with **इति** may take the place of a predicative acc. governed by verbs of calling, considering, knowing, &c.;—e.g. **ब्राह्मण इति मां विधि** 'know me to be a Brahmin' (instead of **ब्राह्मणं मां विधि**).

2. When a dual or plural verb refers to two or more subjects the first person is preferred to the second or third, and the second person to the third;—e.g. **त्वमहं च गच्छामः** 'you and I go.'

3. a. A dual or plural adjective agreeing with masc. and fem. substantives is put in the masc., but when neuters are associated with masculines and feminines, in the neuter (sometimes singular);—e.g. **मृगयाशास्त्रया पानं गर्हितानि महीमुजाम्** 'the chase, dice (akāṣṭh), and drinking are reprehensible in kings'; **पक्षविकलस्य पक्षी मुष्कस्य तदः सरस्य जलहीनं सर्पस्योद्युतदंष्ट्रस्य तुच्छं कोकिले हरिद्रस्य** 'a bird with clipped wings, a withered tree, a dried-up pond, a toothless serpent and a poor man are of equal account (neut. sing.) in (the eyes of) the world.'

b. Occasionally an attribute or predicate takes the natural instead of the grammatical gender;—e.g. **त्वां चिन्तयन्ती निराहाराः ज्ञाताः प्रजाः** 'thinking (masc.) of thee the subjects (fem.) have been reduced to taking no food.'

c. As in Greek and Latin, a demonstrative pronoun agrees with its predicate in gender;—e.g. **असौ परमो मन्त्रः** 'this (masc.) is the best counsel' (masc.).

A participle used in place of a finite verb, which should agree

with the subject, may be attracted in gender by a substantive predicate if in close proximity with it;—e.g. **त्वं मे मित्रं ज्ञातम्** 'thou (masc.) hast become (neut.) my friend' (neut.).

4. A singular collective noun is necessarily followed by a singular verb. Two singular subjects require a predicate in the dual, three or more require it in the plural. Occasionally, however, the predicate agrees in number with the nearest subject, being mentally supplied with the rest;—e.g. **कान्तिमती राज्यमिदं मम च जीवितमपि त्वदधीनम्** 'Kāntimatī, this kingdom, and my very life (are) at your mercy' (sing.).

a. Similarly, the verb which should agree with a single plural subject may be attracted in number by a noun predicate in its immediate proximity;—e.g. **सप्तप्रहृतयो ह्येताः समस्तं राज्यमुच्यते** 'these seven constituent parts are said (sing.) to form the entire kingdom.'

### Pronouns.

195. 1. **Personal.** a. Owing to its highly inflexional character Sanskrit uses the nominatives of personal pronouns far less frequently than modern European languages do (cp. 191 a).

b. The unaccented forms of **अहम्** and **त्वम्** (109 a) being enclitic, can be used neither at the beginning of a sentence or metrical line (Pāda), nor after vocatives, nor before the particles **च**, **वा**, **एव**, **ह**;—e.g. **मम मित्रम्** 'my friend' (not मे); **देवास्मान् पाहि** 'O God, protect us' (**अस्मान्**, not तः); **तस्य मम वा गृहम्** 'his house or mine.'

c. **भवान्** 'your Honour' (f. **भवती**), the polite form of **त्वम्** 'thou' (with which it often alternates even in the same sentence), takes the verb in the 3. person;—e.g. **किमाह भवान्** 'what does your Honour say?' The plural **भवन्तः** (f. **भवत्यः**) is construed in the same way; it frequently has a singular sense (193, 3 a). Two compounds of **भवान्** are often used in the drama:—**अचमवान्**

atra-bhavān refers to some one present, either the person addressed or some third person = 'your Honour here' or 'his Honour here'; तत्रभवान् tatra-bhavān, 'his Honour there,' referring to some one off the stage, can only be used of a third person. Both take the verb in the 3. sing.

2. **Demonstrative.** a. एष and अयम् refer to what is near or present = 'this.' The former is the more emphatic of the two. Both are often employed agreeing with a subject in the 1. or 3. pers. sing. in the sense of 'here';—e.g. एष तपस्वी तिष्ठति 'here a devotee stands'; अयमस्मि 'here am I'; अयम् आगतस्तव पुत्रः 'here comes your son.' अयं जनः 'this person' is frequently used as an equivalent of 'I.'

b. स and असौ refer to what is absent or remote = 'that.' स is the more definitely demonstrative of the two, being, for instance, the regular correlative to an antecedent relative. It has the following special uses. It has often (like Lat. ille) the sense of 'well-known,' 'celebrated';—e.g. सा रम्या नगरी 'that well-known charming city.' It is frequently also the equivalent of 'the aforesaid';—e.g. सोऽहम् 'I (being) such' (as just described). In this sense it may often be translated simply by the definite article 'the' (cp. 192). When unaccompanied by a noun स supplies the place of a personal pronoun of the third person = 'he, she, it, they,' but with a certain amount of emphasis when used in the nominative (अयम् and असौ are employed in the same way as personal pronouns of the third person). Finally स when repeated means 'various,' 'several,' 'all sorts of';—e.g. तानि तानि शास्त्राख्यत 'he read various treatises.'

3. **Possessive.** These pronouns (116) are comparatively little used, as the genitive of the personal pronouns is generally employed. In accordance with the sense of भवत् (195, 1c), its derivatives भवदीय bhavad-īya and भावत्क bhāvat-ka are used as possessive pronouns of the second person in respectful address.

## THE CASES.

### Nominative.

196. The nominative is far less frequently used in Sanskrit as the subject of a sentence than in other Indo-European languages. Its place is very commonly supplied by the instrumental of the agent with a passive verb;—e.g. **केनापि सखरचकेणैकान्ते स्थितम्** 'a certain field-watcher was standing aside' (lit. 'by a certain field-watcher it was stood aside').

a. The nominative is used predicatively with verbs meaning 'to be, become, seem, appear,' as well as with the passive of verbs of calling, considering, sending, appointing, making, &c.;—e.g. **तेन मुनिना कुङ्करो व्याघ्रः हतः** 'the dog was turned into a tiger by the sage.'

b. The nominative followed by **इति** may in certain circumstances take the place of the accusative (see 194, 1).

### Accusative.

197. Besides its ordinary use of denoting the object of transitive verbs, the accusative is employed to express—

1. the goal with verbs of motion;—e.g. **स विदर्भां गमत्** 'he went to Vidarbha.'

a. verbs of going, like **गम्** and **या**, are very commonly joined with an abstract substantive where either the corresponding adjective with 'to become,' or merely an intransitive verb would be used in English;—e.g. **स कीर्तिं याति** 'he becomes famous' (lit. 'goes to fame'); **पक्ष्णं गच्छति** 'he dies' (lit. 'goes to death').

2. duration of time and extension of space;—e.g. **मासमधीति** 'he learns for a month'; **योजनं गच्छति** 'he goes (the distance of) a Yojana' (nine miles).

3. the object of desiderative adjectives in **सु** (cp. 169) and of some compound adjectives beginning with prepositions;—e.g.

तितीर्षुर् अस्मि सागरम् 'I am desirous of crossing the ocean';  
 दमयन्तीम् अनुव्रतः 'devoted to Damayanti.'

4. the cognate object of intransitive verbs in the case of substantives and the analogous adverbial sense in the case of adjectives;—e.g. कामान् सर्वान् वर्षतु 'may he rain (i. e. grant) all desires'; शीघ्रं गच्छाम 'let us go quickly' (originally, 'go a quick gait').

### Double Accusative.

198. Two accusatives are governed by—

1. verbs of calling, considering, knowing, making, appointing, choosing;—e.g. जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषम् 'I know thee (to be) the chief person.'

2. verbs of speaking (ब्रू, वच्, अह्), asking (प्रह्), begging (याच्, प्रार्थय), instructing (अनु-शास), fining (दण्डय), winning (जि), milking (दुह्);—e.g. अन्नरिचगो वाचं व्याजहार नलम् 'the bird addressed a speech to Nala'; साच्यं पृच्छेदृतं द्विजान् 'he should ask true evidence from the twice-born'; वसिं याचते वसुधाम् 'he asks Bali for the earth'; यदनुशासि माम् 'what she commands me'; तान् सहस्रं दण्डयेत् 'he should fine them a thousand (paṇas)'; जित्वा राज्यं नलम् 'having won the kingdom from Nala'; रत्नानि दुदुर्धरिणीम् 'they milked (i. e. extracted) gems from the earth.'

a. कथय 'tell,' वेदय 'make known,' and आ-दिम् 'enjoin,' never take the accusative of the person addressed, but the dative (or gen.).

3. verbs of bringing, conveying, leading, dispatching;—e.g. ग्रामम् अजां गयति 'he brings the goat to the village'; शकुन्तलां पतिकुलं विसृज्य 'having sent Sakuntalā away to her husband's house.'

4. causative verbs;—e. g. रामं वेदमध्यापयति 'he causes Rāma to learn the Veda'; if stress is laid on the agent (the direct acc.), it may be put in the instrumental: तां श्वभिः खादयेत् 'he should cause her to be devoured by dogs.'

a. When the causative meaning has faded, the dat. or gen. of the person is used instead of the acc.; this is generally the case with दर्शय 'show' ('cause to see'), and श्रावय 'tell' ('cause to hear'), and always with वेदय 'make known,' 'tell' ('cause to know').

b. In the passive construction the direct acc. (the person or agent) becomes the nom., the indirect acc. (the object or thing) remains;—e. g. रामो वेदम् अध्याप्यते 'Rāma is caused to learn the Veda'; तां श्वानः खाद्यन्ते 'dogs are caused to devour her'; बलिरीच्यते वसुधाम् 'Bali is asked for the earth.'

### Instrumental.

199. The fundamental notion of the instrumental, which may be rendered by 'by' or 'with,' expresses the **agent**, the **instrument** (means), or **concomitant** by or with which an action is performed;—e. g. तेनोक्तम् 'it was said by him'='he said'; स खड्गेन व्यापादितः 'he was killed with a sword'; यस्य मित्रेण सखायस् ततो नास्तीह पुखवान् 'there is no one happier (201, 2a) in this world than he who has converse with a friend.'

1. The following are modifications of the **instrumental sense** expressing—

a. the **reason**: 'by,' 'through,' 'by reason of,' 'because of,' 'on account of';—e. g. मयतोऽनुग्रहेण 'through your favour'; तेनाघराधिव त्वां दण्डयामि 'I punish you for that fault'; व्याघ्रमुखा 'by the thought of a tiger'='because he thought it was a tiger' (op. p. 172, 5); सुखभासा 'under the delusion of (the existence of) pleasure.'



**b. accordance:** 'by,' 'in conformity with';—e.g. प्रकृत्या 'by nature'; ज्ञात्या 'by birth'; स मम मतेन वर्तते 'he goes by (acts in accordance with) my opinion.'

**c. the price:** ('with,' 'by means of'=) 'for,' 'at the price of';—e.g. रूपकशतेन विक्रीयमाणं पुस्तकम् 'a book sold for a hundred rupees'; आत्मानं सततं रक्षेद् दारैरपि धनैरपि 'a man should always save himself even at the cost of his wife or of his wealth.'

**d. time within which** anything is done: ('by the lapse of'=) 'in';—e.g. द्वादशभिर् वर्षैर् व्याकरणं श्रूयते 'grammar is learnt in twelve years.'

**e. the way, vehicle** or part of the body by which motion is effected;—e.g. कतमेन मार्गेण प्रगष्टाः काकाः 'in what direction (lit. 'by what road') have the crows disappeared?' वाजिना चरति 'he goes on horseback' (lit. 'by means of a horse'); स श्वानं स्रन्धिगोवाह 'he carried (uvāha) the dog on his shoulder.'

**f. 'in respect of':** with words implying superiority, inferiority or defectiveness;—e.g. एताभ्यां शौर्येण हीनः 'inferior to these two (abl.) in valour'; पूर्वान् महाभान् तयातिशये 'O fortunate man, you excel your ancestors in that (devotion)'; अक्षणा कायः 'blind of an eye.'

**g. 'of,' 'with':** with words meaning need or use, चर्चः, प्रयोजनम् (used interrogatively or with a negative), or किम् 'what?' (with or without क्त 'do');—e.g. को मे जीवित्त्यार्थः 'what is the use of life to me' (gen.); देवपादानां सेवकैर्न प्रयोजनम् 'your Majesty's feet have no need of servants'; किं तथा कियते धेन्वा 'what is to be done with that cow?' किं न एतेन 'what have we (to do) with this?' Similar is the use of कृतम् 'done with'= 'away with' and अल्पम् 'enough of' (cf. 180): कृतमभ्युत्थानेन 'away with rising'= 'pray do not rise.'

*b.* 'with,' 'at': with verbs of rejoicing, laughing, being pleased, satisfied, astonished, ashamed, disgusted;—e. g. कापुरुषः स्वस्त्रिणापि तुष्यति 'a low person is satisfied even with very little'; ब्रह्मास तेन 'he laughed at it.'

*l.* 'of,' 'by': with verbs of boasting or swearing;—e. g. भरतेनात्मना चाहं शपे 'I swear by Bharata and myself.'

*l.* the object (victim) with यज् 'sacrifice';—e. g. पशुना रुद्रं यजति 'he sacrifices a bull to Rudra.' Here we have the real inst. sense surviving from the time when यज् meant 'worship' a god (acc.) with (inst.).

2. The **concomitant** or sociative **sense** is generally supplemented by the prepositional adverbs सह, साकम्, सार्धम् and समम् 'with,' which are used (like 'with' in English) even when separation or antagonism is implied;—e. g. पुत्रेण सह पिता गतः 'the father went with his son'; मित्रेण सह चित्तविश्लेषः 'disagreement with a friend'; स तेन विद्धे समं युद्धम् 'he engaged in a fight with him.' This sense is also applied—

*a.* to express the accompanying **circumstances** or the **manner** in which an action is performed;—e. g. तौ दंपती महता स्नेहेन वसतः 'that pair lives in great affection'; महता सुखेन 'with great pleasure.'

*b.* with the **passive** of verbs which have the sense of accompanying, joining, endowing, possessing, and the opposite;—e. g. स्वया सहितः 'accompanied by you'; धनेन संपन्नो विहीनो वा 'possessed or destitute of wealth'; प्राचीर् वियुक्तः 'bereft of life.'

*c.* with adjectives expressive of **identity**, **equality**, or **likeness**: सम, समान, सदृश, तुष्य;—e. g. शक्रेण समः 'equal to Indra'; अनेन सदृशः 'like him'; अयं न मे पादरजसापि तुष्यः 'he is not even equal to the dust of my feet.' The genitive is also used with these adjectives (cp. 202, 2 d).

**Dative.**

200. The dative case expresses either the **indirect object**, generally a person, or the **purpose** of an action.

A. The dative of the **indirect object** is used—

1. with **transitive** verbs, with or without a direct object:—

a. of giving (दा, अर्पय), telling (चक्ष, शंस, कथय, ख्यापय, निवेदय), promising (प्रति° or आ-शु, प्रति-ज्ञा), showing (दर्शय);—e.g. विप्राय गां ददाति 'he gives a cow to the Brahmin'; कथयामि ते भूतार्थम् 'I tell you the truth.'

b. of sending, casting;—e.g. भोजेन दूतो रघवे विदष्टः 'a messenger was sent by Bhoja to Raghu'; मुलाञ्चिपू रामाय 'they cast (47) darts at Rāma.'

2. with intransitive verbs meaning to please (रच), desire (सुम्, सृह्), be angry with (असूय, क्रुप, क्रुध), injure (द्रुह);—e.g. रोचते मह्यम् 'it pleases me'; न राज्याय सृह्ये 'I do not long for the kingdom'; किंकराय क्रुपति 'he is angry with his servant.' (क्रुध and द्रुह when compounded with prepositions govern the acc.)

3. with words of salutation;—e.g. गणेशाय नमः 'salutation to Gaṇeśa'; कुशलं ते 'health to thee'; रामाय स्वस्ति 'hail to Rāma'; स्वागतं देव्यै 'welcome to her Majesty.'

B. The dative of **purpose** expresses the end for which an action is done, and is very often equivalent to an infinitive;—e.g. मुक्तये हरिं भजति 'he worships Hari for (= to obtain) salvation'; फलेभ्यो याति 'he goes for (= to obtain) fruit'; अक्षत्पुत्राणां नीतिशास्त्रोपदेशाय भवन्तः प्रमाणम् 'your Honour (has) full authority for the instruction of (= to instruct) my sons in the principles of morality'; युद्धाय प्रस्थितः 'he started for a fight' (= 'to fight'); पुनर्दर्शनाय 'au revoir.'

This dative is specially taken by verbs meaning—

1. 'be fit for,' 'tend or conduce to' (कूप, सं-पद्, प्र-भू);—e. g. भक्तिर्ज्ञानाय कल्पते 'piety conduces to knowledge.'

a. अस् and भू are used in the same way, but are often omitted;—e. g. लघूनामपि संग्रहो रक्षायै भवति 'the combination even of the weak leads to safety'; आर्तबाणाय वः शस्त्रम् 'your weapon (serves) for the protection of (= to protect) the distressed.'

2. 'be able,' 'begin,' 'strive,' 'resolve,' 'order,' 'appoint';—e. g. इयं कथा अचियस्याकर्षणायाशक्त 'this story was able to win over (ākarsanāya) the warrior'; प्रावर्तत शपथाय 'he began to (take) an oath'; तदन्वेषणाय यतिष्ये 'I will try to find her'; तेन जीवोत्सर्गाय व्यवसितम् 'he has resolved on abandoning his life'; दुहितरम् अतिथिसत्कारायादिष्य 'having charged (ā-diśya) his daughter with the reception of the guests'; रावणोच्छिन्तये देवैर्नियोजितः 'he was appointed by the gods for the destruction of (= to destroy) Rāvaṇa.'

a. The adverb अक्षम 'sufficient' is used in the sense of 'be able to cope with,' 'be a match for';—e. g. देविभ्यो हरिरक्षम् 'Hari (is) a match for the demons.'

### Ablative.

201. The ablative primarily expresses the starting-point or source from which anything proceeds. It thus answers to the question 'whence?' and may in general be translated by 'from.'

E. g. अहम् अस्माद् वनाद् गन्तुमिच्छामि 'I wish to depart from this forest'; पापान्नाश उद्भवति 'ruin results from sin' (pāpād); निश्चयान्न चचाल सः 'he did not swerve from his purpose' (niścayād); स्वजनेभ्यः सुतविनाशं शुश्राव 'he heard of the death of his son from his relations'; तां बन्धनाद्दिमुच्य 'releasing her from her bonds'; विरम कर्मणोऽस्मात् 'desist from this act'; पाहि मां नरकात् 'protect me from hell.'

a. The source of apprehension is put in the ablative with verbs of fearing (भी, उद्विज् ud-vij);—e.g. शुभ्यकाद् विभेषि 'you are afraid of the hunter'; संनागाद् ब्राह्मणो नित्यमुद्विजेत 'a Brahmin should always shrink from marks of honour.'

b. Verbs expressing separation 'from' naturally take the ablative;—e.g. भवञ्चो वियोजितः 'parted from you'; सा पतिस्त्रोकाच्च हीयते 'and she is deprived of her husband's place' (such words also take the instr.: cp. 199, 2 b). Allied to this use is that of वञ्चय 'to cheat of' (= so as to separate from);—e.g. वञ्चयितुं ब्राह्मणं छागलात् 'to cheat a Brahmin of his he-goat.'

c. As the abl. expresses the *terminus a quo*, it is employed with all words meaning 'far,' or designating the cardinal points;—e.g. दूरं ग्रामात् 'far from the village'; ग्रामात् पूर्वा गिरिः 'the mountain (is) to the east of the village.'

d. Similarly the abl. also expresses the time after which anything takes place;—e.g. बहोर्दृष्टं काष्ठात् 'seen after a long time'; सप्ताहात् 'after a week.'

The abl. also expresses the following senses connected with its original meaning:—

1. the cause, reason, or motive = 'on account of,' 'because of,' 'through,' 'from';—e.g. स्त्रीच्छाद् मांसं मचयति 'he eats the flesh through greed.' This use of the abl. is especially common, in commentaries, with abstract nouns in स्व tva;—e.g. पर्वतोऽग्निमान् धूमत्वात् 'the mountain is fiery because of its smokiness.' (The instr. is also employed in this sense: 199, 1 a.)

## 2. comparison:—

a. with comparatives (= 'than') or words with a comparative meaning;—e.g. गोविन्दाद् रामो विद्वत्तरः 'Rāma is more learned than Govinda'; कर्मणो ज्ञानम् अतिरिच्यते 'knowledge is superior to action.' In this sense it is used even with positives (= 'in comparison with');—e.g. भार्या सर्वस्त्रोकादपि वक्ष्मा भवति 'a

wife is dear even in comparison with (i. e. dearer than) the whole world'; वस्त्रादपि कठोराणि मृदूनि कुसुमादपि चेतांसि 'hearts harder even than adamant, more tender even than a flower.'

b. with words meaning 'other' or 'different' (अन्य, इतर, अपर, भिन्न);—e. g. दृष्ट्यादन्वो गोविन्दः 'Govinda is different from Kṛṣṇa.'

c. Allied to the comparative abl. is that used with multiplicative words like 'double,' 'treble,' &c.;—e. g. मूल्यात् पञ्चगुणो दण्डः 'a fine five times (in comparison with) the value.'

### Genitive.

202. The primary sense of the genitive is quasi-adjectival, since its qualification of another substantive means 'belonging to' or 'connected with.' It may generally be expressed in English by the preposition 'of.' With substantives the gen. is used in a possessive, subjective, objective, or partitive sense;—e. g. राज्ञः पुरुषः 'the king's man'; राजसकलप्रच्छादनं भवतः 'your concealment of Rākṣasa's wife' (i. e. 'by you'); शङ्कया तस्याः 'by the supposition of her' (i. e. 'supposing it was she'); धुर्यो धनवताम् 'the foremost of the wealthy.'

1. The **gen.** is used **with** a number of **verbs** :—

a. in the possessive sense with ईप् 'is,' प्र-भू 'be master of,' 'have power over,' and with अस्, भू 'be,' विद्यते 'exists';—e. g. आत्मनः प्रभविष्यामि 'I shall be master of myself'; मम पुस्तकं विद्यते 'I have a book.'

b. in the objective sense (concurrently with the acc.) with द्य 'have mercy,' स्मृ 'remember,' अनु-कृ 'imitate';—e. g. एते तव दयन्ताम् 'may these men have mercy on you'; स्मरति ते प्रसादानाम् 'he remembers your favours'; भीमस्यानुकरिष्यामि 'I will imitate Bhīma.'

c. in the objective sense (concurrently with the loc.) with verbs meaning 'do good or harm to' (उप-ह, प्र-सद्, अप-ह, अप-राध), 'trust in' (वि-श्वस्), 'forbear with' (चम);—e.g. मित्राणाम् उपकुर्वाणः 'benefiting his friends'; किं मया तस्या अपहतम् 'how have I done her an injury?' चमस्व मे 'forbear with me.'

d. with verbs meaning 'speak of' or 'expect of';—e.g. ममादोषस्याश्वेवं वदति 'he speaks thus of me though I am guiltless'; सर्वमस्व मूर्खस्य संभाव्यते 'anything may be expected of that fool.'

e. frequently (instead of the dat. of the indirect object) with verbs of giving, telling, promising, showing, sending, bowing, pleasing, being angry;—e.g. मया तस्माभयं प्रदत्तम् 'I have granted safety to him' (tasya); किं तव रोचत एषः 'does he please you?' ममानतिक्रुद्धो मुनिः 'the sage (is) not very angry with me' (mama).

f. sometimes (instead of the instr.) with verbs meaning 'be filled or satisfied';—e.g. नाग्निस्तृप्यति काष्ठानाम् 'fire is not satiated with logs.' So also the past part. पूर्य 'full of' (gen.), or 'filled with' (instr.).

2. The **gen.** is frequently used with **adjectives** :—

a. allied to transitive verbs;—e.g. वरा विनाशिनी रूपस्य 'old age is destructive of beauty.'

b. meaning 'dependent on,' 'belonging or attached to,' 'dear to';—e.g. तवायत्तः स प्रतीकारः 'that remedy depends on you' (tava); यत् त्वयास्य सक्तं किञ्चिद् मृहीतमस्ति तत् समर्पय 'give up whatever you have taken belonging to him' (asya); को नाम राज्ञां प्रियः 'who, pray, is dear to kings?'

c. meaning 'acquainted with,' 'versed or skilled in,' 'accustomed to' (concurrently with the loc.: 203f);—e.g. अमिच्छः खल्वसि लोकाव्यवहारायाम् 'you are, indeed, conversant with the ways of the world'; संयामाणाम् अकोविदः 'unskilled

in battle'; उचितो जनः क्षेशानाम् 'people accustomed to hardships.'

*d.* meaning 'like' or 'equal to' (concurrently with the instr.: 199, 2c);—e.g. रामः कृष्णस्य तुल्यः 'Rāma is equal to Kṛṣṇa.'

3. The **gen.** expresses the agent **with passive participles** :—

*a.* past participles having a pres. sense, formed from roots meaning 'think,' 'know,' 'worship';—e.g. राज्ञां मतः ('well thought of'=) 'approved of kings'; विदितो भवान् आश्रमसदाम् रहस्यः 'you are known to the hermits to be staying here.'

*b.* future participles (which also take the instr.: 199);—e.g. मम (मया) सेव्यो हरिः 'Hari should be worshipped by me.'

4. The **gen.** is used **with adverbs** of direction in °तस् -tas (cp. 177 *d*);—e.g. ग्रामस्य दक्षिणतः 'to the south of the village'; sometimes also with those in °एन -ena (concurrently with the acc.);—e.g. उत्तरेणास्य 'to the north of this' (asya) place.

5. The **gen. of time** is used in the following ways :—

*a.* with multiplicatives (108) or other numerals similarly used it expresses how often anything is repeated within a stated period;—e.g. आश्वं चिरब्दस्य निर्वपेत् 'he should offer the funeral sacrifice three times a year'; संवत्सरस्त्रीकमपि चरेत् छच्छं द्विजोत्तमः 'a Brahmin should perform at least one severe penance a year.'

*b.* Words denoting time are put in the gen. (like the abl.) in the sense of 'after';—e.g. कतिपयाहस्य (kati-paya ahasya), 'after some days'; चिरस्य कावस्य 'after a long time': चिरस्य is also used alone in this sense.

*c.* A noun and past part. in the gen., accompanying an expression of time, have the sense of 'since';—e.g. अथ दशमो मासस्य तातस्योपरतस्य 'to-day (is) the tenth month since our father died' (uparatasya). This construction is akin to the gen. absolute (205, 2).



6. Two genitives are employed to express an option or a difference between two things;—e. g. **व्यसनस्य च मृत्योश्च व्यसनं कष्टमुच्यते** 'of vice and death, the former is called the worse'; **एतावानेवायुष्मतः शतक्रतोश्च विशेषः** 'this is the only difference between you (the long-lived) and Indra.'

### Locative.

203. The locative denotes either the place where an action occurs, or, with verbs of motion, the place whither an action is directed. The former sense may variously be translated by 'in, at, on, among, by, with, near,' the latter by 'into, upon'; corresponding to Lat. *in* with abl. and acc. respectively.

The following are examples of the ordinary use of the loc. in the sense of 'where?' **पक्षिणस्तस्मिन् वृक्षे निवसन्ति** 'birds live in that tree'; **विदर्भेषु** 'in Vidarbha' (193, 3c); **आत्मानं तव द्वारि व्यापादयिष्यामि** 'I will kill myself at your door'; **काशीम्** 'at Kāśī' (Benares); **फलं वृष्टं वृक्षेषु** 'fruit (is) seen on the trees'; **आसिदुर्गङ्गायाम्** 'they encamped on (=close to) the Ganges'; **न देवेषु न यक्षेषु तादृयूपवती क्वचिद् मानुषेष्वपि चान्येषु दृष्टपूर्वा** 'neither among gods, nor Yakṣas, or among men either, had such a beauty anywhere been seen before'; **मम पार्श्वे** 'by my side.'

a. When the loc. means 'among' it is often equivalent to a partitive gen. (202);—e. g. **सर्वेषु पुत्रेषु रामो मम प्रियतमः** 'among (=of) all the sons Rāma is dearest to me.'

b. The person 'with' whom one dwells or stays is put in the loc.;—e. g. **गुरौ वसति** 'he lives with his teacher.'

c. The loc. with the verbs **तिष्ठति** 'stands' and **वर्तते** 'goes on' (= Lat. *versatur*) expresses 'abides by,' 'complies with';—e. g. **न मे शासने तिष्ठसि** 'you do not (stand by=) obey my command'; **मातुर्मते वर्तस्व** 'comply with your mother's desire.'

*d.* The loc. is used to express the effect 'of' a cause;—e.g. **दैवमेव नृणां वृद्धौ चये कारणम्** 'fate alone (is) the cause of the prosperity or decline of men.'

*e.* The loc. expresses contact with verbs of seizing by (**ग्रह्**), fastening to (**बन्ध्**), clinging or adhering to (**लग्**, **स्निष्**, **सज्ज्**), leaning on, relying on or trusting to;—e.g. **केशेषु गृहीत्वा** 'seizing by the hair'; **पायौ संगृह्य** 'taking by the hand'; **वृक्षे पाशं बबन्ध** 'he fastened a noose to the tree'; **व्यसनेष्वसक्तः शूरः** 'a hero not addicted to vices'; **वृक्षमूलेषु संश्रिताः** 'reclining on the roots of trees'; **विश्वसिति शत्रुषु** 'he trusts in his enemies'; **आशंसन्ते सुरा अस्त्राधिष्ये धनुषि विजयम्** 'the gods fix their hopes of victory on his bent bow.'

*f.* The loc. is used (concurrently with the gen.: 202, 2 c) with adjectives meaning 'acquainted with,' 'versed or skilled in';—e.g. **रामोऽच्युते निपुणः** 'Rāma (is) skilled in the game of dice'; **मात्रे दक्षा वयम्** 'we (are) expert in acting.'

*g.* The loc. is used figuratively to express the person or thing in which some quality or state is to be found;—e.g. **सर्वं संभावयाम्यस्मिन्** 'I look for everything in him' (cp. 202, 1 d); **दृष्टदोषा मृगया स्वामिनि** 'hunting (is) recognized as sinful in a prince'; **आर्तानामुपदेशे न दोषः** 'there is no harm in (giving) advice to the afflicted.' Similarly, when the meaning of a word is explained, the loc. expresses 'in the sense of';—e.g. **कलापो बहे** 'kalāpa (is used) in the sense of peacock's tail.'

*h.* The circumstances in which an action takes place are expressed by the loc.;—e.g. **आपदि** 'in case of distress'; **भाग्येषु** 'in fortune'; **हिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुसीभवन्ति** ('in the presence of' =) 'there being openings, misfortunes multiply.' In the last example the loc. expresses the reason; if it were accompanied by a predicative participle, it would be a loc. absolute (cp. 205, 1 a).

*i.* The **loc. of time**, expressing when an action takes place, is only a special application of the preceding sense;—e.g. वर्षासु 'in the rainy season'; निशाचाम् 'at night'; दिने दिने 'every day.'

*j.* The loc. expresses the distance at which anything takes place;—e.g. इतो वसति . . . अर्धयोजने महर्षिः 'the great sage lives at (a distance of) a yojana and a half from here.'

**204.** The loc. answering to the question '**whither?**' is always used with verbs of falling and placing; concurrently with the dat., with those of throwing and sending (200 A 1 b); and, concurrently with the acc., with those of going, entering, ascending, striking, bringing, sending;—e.g. भूमौ पपात 'he fell on the ground'; तत्रैव भिक्षापात्रे निधाय 'having put (it) in that same begging bowl'; हस्तमुरसि दत्त्वा 'placing his hand on his breast' (दत् 'do,' is frequently used in the sense of putting); अरौ बाणान् क्षिपति 'he darts arrows at his enemy'; मत्स्यो नद्यां प्रविवेश 'the fish entered the river'; समीपवर्तिनि नगरे प्रस्थितः 'he set out for a neighbouring town'; तं शिरस्तडाडयत् 'he struck him on the head.'

Secondary applications of this loc. are the following:—

*a.* It expresses the person or object towards which an action is directed or to which it refers='towards,' 'about,' 'with regard to';—e.g. प्राणिषु द्रयां कुर्वन्ति साधवः 'the good show compassion towards animate beings'; भव दक्षिणा परिचने 'he courteous to your attendants'; क्षेत्रे विवदन्ते 'they are disputing about a field.'

*b.* Concurrently with the dat. (and gen.), it expresses the indirect object with verbs of giving, telling, promising, buying, selling (cp. 200 A 1 a; 202, 1 e);—e.g. सहस्राक्षे प्रतिज्ञाय 'having promised (it) to Indra'; शरीरं विक्रीय धनवति 'having sold himself to a rich man'; वितरति गुरुः प्राज्ञे विद्याम् 'a teacher imparts knowledge to an intelligent pupil.'

c. Concurrently with the dat. (200 B 1, 2), it may express the aim of an action with words expressive of striving after, resolving on, wishing for, of appointing, choosing, enjoining, permitting, of being able or fit for;—e.g. सर्वस्वहरणे युक्तः शत्रुः 'an enemy prepared for the appropriation of all property'; कर्मणि न्ययुङ्क्त 'he appointed (him) to a task'; पतिव्रते वरयामास तम् 'she chose him for her husband'; असमर्थोऽयमुदरपुरणेऽस्माकम् 'he is incapable of supplying food for us'; त्रैलोक्यस्यापि प्रभुत्वं तस्मिन् युज्यते 'the sovereignty even of the three worlds is fitting for him.' A predicative loc. alone is capable of expressing fitness;—e.g. नयत्यागशौर्यसंपन्ने पुरुषे राज्यम् 'sovereignty befits a man who is endowed with worldly wisdom, liberality, and heroism.' The loc. is sometimes used with verbs which do not in themselves imply an aim, to express the object gained as the result of an action;—e.g. चर्मणि हन्ति द्वीपिनम् 'he kills the panther for the sake of (obtaining) his skin.'

d. Nouns expressive of desire, devotion, regard, friendship, confidence, compassion, contempt, neglect, are often connected with the loc. (as is also the gen.) of the object to which those sentiments are directed;—e.g. न खलु शकुन्तलायां ममाभिलाषः 'my love is, indeed, not towards Sakuntalā'; न मे त्वयि विश्वासः 'I have no faith in you'; न लघुष्वपि कर्तव्येष्वनादरः कार्यः 'neglect of duties, however small, should not be indulged in.'

e. The loc. is similarly used with adjectives or past participles meaning 'fond of,' 'devoted to,' 'intent on,' and their opposites;—e.g. नार्यः केवलं स्वसुखे रताः 'women (are) intent on their own pleasure only.'

### Locative and Genitive Absolute.

205. 1. The **locative** is the usual **absolute** case in Sanskrit, and has much the same general application as the Greek genitive

and the Lat. ablative absolute;—e.g. गच्छत्सु दिनेषु 'as the days went by'; गोषु दुग्धासु स गतः 'the cows having been milked, he departed'; कर्णे ददाति मधि भाषमाणे 'she gives ear when I speak.'

a. The predicate of the absolute loc. is practically always a participle; the only exception being that the part. सत् 'being,' is frequently omitted;—e.g. कथं धर्मक्रियाविघ्नः सतां रक्षितरिष्वयि 'how (can there be any) interference with the good in the performance of their duties, when you (are) their protector?'

b. The part. सत् 'being' (or its equivalents वर्तमान and स्थित) is often pleonastically added to another absolute part.;—e.g. सूर्योदयेऽन्धतां प्राप्तेषु लोकेषु सत्सु 'at sunrise, when the owls had become blind.'

c. The subject is of course always omitted when a past pass. part. is used impersonally; it is also omitted when the part. is accompanied by indeclinable words like एवम्, तथा, इत्यम्, इति;—e.g. तेनाभ्युपगते 'when consent had been given by him'; एवं गते 'this being the case' (lit. 'it having gone thus'); तथा कृते सति or तथानुष्ठिते 'this being done.'

d. The particle एव and the noun मात्र (as latter member of a compound) may be used after an absolute participle to express 'no sooner—than,' 'scarcely—when';—e.g. प्रमातायामिव रजन्वाम् 'scarcely had it dawned, when'; प्रविष्टमात्र एव तत्रभवति 'no sooner had his Honour entered, than.'

2. The **gen. absolute** is much less common than the loc. and more limited in its application. It is restricted to contemporaneous actions, the subject being a person and the predicate a present participle in form or sense. Its meaning may be rendered by 'while,' 'as,' or 'though';—e.g. पश्यतो मे परिभ्रमन् 'wandering about, though I was looking on'; एवं वदतस्तस्य स लुब्धको निमृत्तः स्थितः 'while he was speaking thus, the hunter

remained concealed'; इति चिन्तयतस्तस्मै तत्र तोयार्थमाययुः स्त्रियः 'while he was thus reflecting women came there to fetch water.'

### Participles.

206. Participles are constantly used in Sanskrit to qualify the main action, supplying the place of subordinate clauses. They may, as in Latin and Greek, express a relative, temporal, causal, concessive, or hypothetical sense. A final sense is also expressed by the future participle. All these meanings are inherent in the participle, without the aid of particles, except that अपि is usually added when the sense is concessive.

E.g. खगालः कोपाविष्टस् तम् उवाच 'the jackal, being filled with anger, said to him'; निविष्टस्त्वं मयानेकशो न शृणोषि 'though you have been frequently dissuaded by me, you do not listen to me'; अजल्पतो जानतस्ते शिरो यास्यति खण्डशः 'if you do not tell, though knowing it, your head will be shattered to pieces'; ताडयिष्यन् भीमं पुनरभ्यद्रवत् 'he ran again at Bhīma in order to strike him.'

a. Bahuvrīhi compounds are very frequently employed in a participial sense, the part. सत् being omitted;—e.g. अथ शङ्कितमना व्यचिन्तयत् 'then being anxious he reflected.'

207. **Present Participle.** This participle (as well as a past with a present sense) is used with अस्ति or भवति 'is,' आस्ते 'sits,' तिष्ठति 'stands,' वर्तते 'goes on,' to express continuous action, like the English 'is doing';—e.g. एतदेव वनं यस्मिन्नभूम चिरमेव पुरा वसन्तः 'this is the very forest in which we formerly dwelt for a long time'; मद्यन्नास्ते 'he keeps eating'; सा यत्नेन रक्षमाणा तिष्ठति 'she is being carefully guarded'; परिपूर्णोऽयं घटः सक्तुभिर्वर्तते 'this pot is filled with porridge.'

*a.* The negative of verbs meaning 'to cease' is similarly construed with a present participle;—e.g. सिंहो मृगान् व्यापाद्यन्नोपरराम 'the lion did not cease (=kept) slaying the animals.'

*b.* Verbs expressing an emotion such as 'to be ashamed,' 'to endure,' may be accompanied by a pres. part. indicating the cause of the emotion;—e.g. किं न लज्जस एवं ब्रुवाथ: 'are you not ashamed of speaking thus?'

*c.* A predicative present (or past) part. accompanies the acc., or the nom. in the passive construction, with verbs of seeing, hearing, knowing, thinking, wishing (cp. 198, 1);—e.g. प्रविशन्तं न मां कश्चिदपश्यत् 'no one saw me entering'; स भूपतिरेकदा केनापि पद्यमानं श्लोकद्वयं श्रुत्वाव 'the king one day heard some one repeating a couple of śloka's'; मान्धवेश विवाहेषु बह्वो राजर्षिकन्यकाः श्रूयन्ते परिणीताः 'many daughters of royal sages are recorded to have been wedded according to the marriages of the Gandharvas.'

**208. Past Participles.** The passive part. in त and its active form (161; 89, n.<sup>3</sup>) in वत् (but hardly ever the perf. act. part. in वस्: 89) are very frequently used as finite verbs (the copula being omitted);—e.g. तेनेदम् उक्तम् 'this was said by him'; स इदमुक्तवान् 'he said this.'

*a.* The passive of intransitive verbs is used impersonally; otherwise its past participle has an active sense;—e.g. मयात्र चिरं स्थितम् 'I stood there for a long time'; स बहूनि वतः 'he went to the Ganges'; स पथि मृतः 'he died on the way.'

*b.* Some past participles in त have both a passive and a transitive active sense;—e.g. प्राप्त 'obtained' and 'having reached'; प्रविष्ट 'entered (by)' and 'having entered'; पीत 'imbibed' and 'having drunk'; विस्मृत 'forgotten' and 'having forgotten';

विभक्त 'divided' and 'having divided'; प्रसूत 'begotten' and 'having borne' (f.); आरूढ 'ridden,' &c., and 'riding,' &c.

c. The past participles in न never seem to occur with a transitive active meaning.

**209. Future Participles Passive.** These (162) express necessity, obligation, fitness, probability. The construction is the same as with the past pass. part.;—e.g. मयावश्यं देशान्तरं गन्तव्यम् 'I must needs go to another country'; हन्तव्योऽस्मि न ते रावन् 'you must not (= do not) kill me, O king'; ततस्तीनापि शब्दः कर्तव्यः 'then he too will surely make a noise.'

a. Occasionally the fut. pass. part. has a purely future sense;—e.g. युवयोः पक्षबलेन मयापि सुखेन गन्तव्यम् 'I too shall go with ease by the strength of your wings.'

b. भवितव्यम् and भाव्यम् (from भू 'be') are used impersonally to express necessity or high probability. The adjective or substantive of the predicate agrees with the subject in the instr.;—e.g. तथा संनिहितया भवितव्यम् 'she must be (= is most probably) near'; तस्य प्राणिनो बलेन सुमहता भवितव्यम् 'the strength of that animal must be very great.'

**210. The Indeclinable Participle (Gerund)** nearly always expresses that an action is completed before another begins (rarely that it is simultaneous). Referring to the grammatical or the virtual subject of the main action, it generally agrees with the nom., or, in the passive construction, with the instr., but occasionally with other cases also;—e.g. तं प्रणम्य स गतः 'having bowed down to him, he departed'; अथ तेनात्मानं तस्योपरि प्रक्षिप्य प्राणाः परित्यक्ताः 'then he throwing himself upon him lost his life' (प्रक्षिप्य agrees with तेन); तस्य दृष्टेव वपुषे कामस्तां चारुहासिनीम् 'his love increased as soon as he had seen the sweetly smiling maiden' (दृष्टा agrees with तस्य).

a. It may frequently be translated by 'in' or 'by' with a verbal



noun;—e. g. मां निर्धनं हत्वा किं लभेध्वम् 'what would you gain by killing a poor man like me?' This use represents the original sense of the form as an old instrumental of a verbal noun.

b. Having the full value of inflected participles, it may express the various logical relations of the latter, and may even be accompanied, like them, by आसति, तिष्ठति, वर्तते to express continuous action;—e. g. सर्वपौरान् अतीत्य वर्तते 'he is the foremost of all the townsmen.'

c. A number of gerunds are equivalent in sense to prepositions (179).

d. The original instr. nature of the gerund is preserved in its employment with किम् or अलम् or with a general subject expressed by the impersonal passive construction;—e. g. किं तव गोपायित्वा 'what (gain accrues) to you by concealing?' अखं ते वनं गत्वा 'have done with going to the forest'; पशून् हत्वा यदि स्वर्गं गम्यते 'if one goes to heaven by killing animals.'

### Infinitive.

2II. This frequent form expresses the aim of an action and may in general be used wherever the dative of purpose is employed (200 B). It differs from the dative of an ordinary verbal noun solely in governing its object in the acc. instead of the gen.;—e. g. तं जेतुं यतते 'he strives to conquer him' = तस्य जयाय यतते 'he strives for the conquering of him.' It preserves its original acc. sense inasmuch as it is used as the direct object of verbs (e. g. स्नातुं लभते 'he obtains a bathe'), and cannot be employed as the subject of a sentence. Verbal nouns usually supply its place as the subject;—e. g. वरं दानं न तु प्रतियहः 'giving (= to give) is better than receiving' (= to receive). The construction of the acc. with the infinitive is unknown to Sanskrit, its place being supplied, with verbs of saying, &c., by *oratio recta* with इति (180), or otherwise by the use of a predicative acc. (198, 1 and 207 c).

The infinitive may be used with substantives (e. g. 'time,' 'opportunity'), adjectives ('fit,' 'capable'), as well as verbs (e. g. 'be able,' 'wish,' 'begin');—e. g. नाथं कालो विलम्बितुम् 'this is not the time to delay'; अवसरोऽयम् आत्मानं प्रकाशयितुम् 'this is an opportunity to show yourself'; लिखितमपि ललाटे प्रोक्षितुं कः समर्थः 'who (is) able to escape from what is written on his forehead (by fate)?' अहं त्वां प्रष्टुम् आगतः 'I have come (in order) to ask you'; कथयितुं शक्नोति 'he is able to tell'; इयेष सा कर्तुम् 'she wished to make.'

a. The 2. and 3. sing. ind. of अर्ह् 'deserve' are used with an infinitive in the sense of a polite imperative = 'please,' 'deign to';—e. g. भवान् मां श्रोतुमर्हति 'will your Honour please to hear me?'

b. The infinitive, after dropping its final म्, may be formed into a Bahuvrīhi compound (189) with काम 'desire,' or मनस् 'mind,' in the sense of wishing or having a mind to do what the verb expresses;—e. g. द्रष्टुकामः 'desirous of seeing'; किं वक्तुमना भवान् 'what do you intend to say?'

c. There being **no passive** form of the **infinitive** in Sanskrit, verbs governing the infin. are put in the passive in order to give it a passive meaning;—e. g. कर्तुं न युज्यते 'it is not fit to be done'; मया नीतिं ग्राहयितुं शक्यन्ते 'they can be taught morality by me'; तत्र मण्डपः कारयितुम् आरब्धः 'a hut (was) begun to be erected by him.'

d. The fut. part. pass. शक्य sak-ya may either agree with the subject or be put in the neut. sing.;—e. g. न शक्यान्ते (दोषाः) समाधातुम् 'those (mischiefs) cannot be repaired'; सा न शक्यम् उपेक्षितुं कुपिता 'she cannot be ignored (lit. 'she is not a possible thing to ignore') when angry.' युक्त 'fitting' and न्याय्य 'suitable' may be construed in the same way;—e. g. सेयं न्याय्या मया मोक्षयितुं भवत्तः 'she should rightly be released by me from you.'

## TENSES AND MOODS:

### Present.

212. The use of this tense is much the same as in English. But the following differences should be noted:—

1. In narration the **historical** present is more commonly used than in English, especially to express the durative sense (which the Sanskrit imperfect lacks);—e.g. **दमनकः पृच्छति कथमेतत्** 'Damanaka asked, "How was it?"' **हिरण्यको भोजनं कृत्वा बिले स्वपिति** 'Hiranyaka, having taken his food, used to sleep in his hole.'

a. **पुरा** 'formerly,' is sometimes added to this present;—e.g. **कस्मिंश्चिद् वृक्षे पुराहं वसामि** 'I formerly used to live in a certain tree.' The particle **स्म** (which in the older language frequently accompanied **पुरा**, and thus acquired its meaning when alone) is much more frequently used thus;—e.g. **कस्मिंश्चिद् अधिष्ठाने सोमिलको नाम कौलिको वसति स्म** 'in a certain place a weaver named Somilaka used to live.'

b. The present is used to express the immediate past;—e.g. **अयम् आगच्छामि** 'here I come,' i.e. 'I have just come.'

2. The present also expresses the near future, **पुरा** 'soon' and **यावत्** 'just' (180) being sometimes added;—e.g. **तर्हि मुक्त्वा धनुर्गच्छामि** 'then leaving the bow, I am off'; **तद् यावच्छुभ्रं प्रेषयामि** 'therefore I will just send Śatrughna.'

a. With interrogatives it implies a doubt as to future action;—e.g. **किं करोमि** 'what shall I do?'

b. It may express an exhortation to perform an action at once;—e.g. **तर्हि गृहमेव प्रविशामः** 'then we (will) enter (= let us enter) the house.'

### Past Tenses.

213. All the three past tenses, imperfect, perfect, and aorist, besides the past participles in **त्ता** and **तवत्** (and the historical present), are used promiscuously to express the historical

or remote past, applying equally to facts which happened only once, or were repeated or continuous.

**a.** The **perfect** is properly restricted to the statement of facts of the remote past, not coming within the experience of the speaker. The 1. and 2. sing. are therefore very rare.

**b.** The **imperfect**, in addition to describing the historical past, states past facts of which the speaker himself has been a witness.

**c.** The **orist** has (along with the participles in **त** and **तवत्**) the special sense of the present perfect, being therefore appropriate in dialogues;—e. g. **अभूत्संपादितस्वादुफली मे मनोरथः** 'my desire has obtained sweet fulfilment'; **तुभ्यं मया राज्यम् अदायि** 'I have bestowed the sovereignty on you'; **तं दृष्टवानस्मि** 'I have seen him.'

**d.** The orist (very rarely the imperfect) without the augment is used imperatively with **मा** (215 e and 180).

**e.** As there is no pluperfect in Sanskrit, its sense (to be inferred from the context) has to be expressed by the other past tenses or the gerund, or occasionally by a past participle with an auxiliary verb.

### Future.

214. The simple future is a general tense, referring to any future action, while the periphrastic future, which is much less frequently employed, is restricted to the remote future. Both can therefore often be employed in describing the same action, and they frequently interchange.

**a.** The future is sometimes used in an imperative sense, when accompanying an imperative;—e. g. **मद्रे चास्त्रसि मम तावद् अर्चित्वं श्रूयताम्** 'go, my dear, but first hear my request.'

### Imperative.

215. Besides the ordinary injunctive or exhortative sense, this mood has some special uses.

*a.* The first persons, which are survivals of old subjunctive forms, may be translated by 'will' or 'let';—e.g. दीव्यावैत्यब्रवीद् भ्राता 'his brother said, "Let us play" '; अहं करवाणि 'I will make.'

*b.* The 3. sing. pass. is commonly used as a polite imperative instead of the 2. pers. act.;—e.g. देव श्रूयताम् 'Sire, pray listen!' (cp. 211 a).

*c.* The imperative may be used, instead of an optative or benedictive, to express a wish or blessing;—e.g. चिरं जीव 'may you live long'; शिवास् ते पन्थानः सन्तु 'may your paths be auspicious' = 'Godspeed.'

*d.* It may express possibility or doubt, especially with interrogatives;—e.g. विषं भवतु मा वासु फटाटोपो भयंकरः 'whether there be poison or not, the swelling of a serpent's hood is terrifying'; प्रवितुं कस्तद् भुवि 'who on earth would believe it?'; किमधुना करवाम 'what should we do now?'

*e.* The imperative with the prohibitive particle मा is somewhat rare, its place being commonly supplied by the unaugmented aor. (213 d), by the opt. with न, or अखम् and कृतम् with the instr. (180).

### Optative or Potential.

216. Besides its proper function this mood also expresses the various shades of meaning appropriate to the subjunctive (which has become obsolete in Sanskrit).

1. In principal sentences it expresses the following meanings:—

*a.* a wish (often with the particle अपि added);—e.g. अपि पश्येमिह राघवम् 'O that I could see Rāma here!'

*b.* possibility or doubt;—e.g. कदाचिद् गोशब्देन बुध्येत 'perhaps he may be awakened by the lowing of the cows'; चित्तिपतयम् चारुद्वया 'kings can see through the eye of their

spies'; एकं हन्यान्न वा हन्यादिषुर् मुक्तो धनुष्मता 'the arrow shot by an archer may hit an individual, or may not hit him.'

c. probability, being often equivalent to a future;—e.g. इयं कन्या नाच तिष्ठेत् 'this girl (is not likely to =) will not stay here.'

d. exhortation or precept;—e.g. त्वमेवं कुर्याः 'do you act thus'; आपदर्थं धनं रक्षेत् 'one should save wealth against calamity.'

2. The optative is used in the following kinds of **subordinate clauses** :—

a. in general relative clauses;—e.g. कास्त्रातिक्रमणं वृत्तेर् यो न कुर्वीत भूपतिः 'the king who (= every king who) does not neglect the time for the payment of salaries.'

b. in final clauses ('in order that');—e.g. आदिश मे देशं यत्र वसेयम् 'indicate to me the place where I am to live' (=that I may live there).

c. in consequential clauses ('so that');—e.g. स भारो भर्तव्यो यो नरं नावसादयेत् '(only) such a burden should be borne as may not weigh a man down.'

d. in the protasis (as well as the apodosis) of hypothetical clauses, with the sense of the Lat. present (possible condition) or imperfect (impossible condition) subjunctive (cp. 218);—e.g. यदि न स्यान् नरपतिर् विश्वेत नौरिव प्रजा 'if there were not a king, the state would founder like a ship.'

### Benedictive or Precative.

217. This rare form (150), a kind of aorist optative, is properly restricted to the expression of blessings, or, in the first person, of the speaker's wish;—e.g. वीरप्रसवा भूयाः 'mayst thou give birth to a warrior'; ह्यतार्यो भूयासम् 'may I become successful.' The imperative is also employed in this sense (215 c). In a few rare

cases the benedictive is indistinguishable in meaning from an imperative or an ordinary optative;—e.g. इदं वचो ब्रूयात् 'do ye proclaim this speech'; न हि प्रपश्यामि ममापनुवाद् यच्छोकम् 'for I do not perceive what should drive away my sorrow.'

### Conditional.

218. The conditional, as its form (an indicative past of the future) well indicates, is properly used to express a past condition, the unreality of which is implied, and is equivalent to the pluperfect (conditional) subjunctive in Latin or English, or the aorist indicative, used conditionally, in Greek. It is employed in both protasis and apodosis;—e.g. सुवृष्टिश्चेदभविष्यद् दुर्मिथं नामविष्यत् 'if there had been abundant rain, there would have been no famine.' If a potential is used in the protasis, a conditional in the apodosis may acquire the sense of a hypothetical present (= imperf. subjunctive);—e.g. यदि न प्रसवेद्वाजा इच्छं शुले मत्स्यानिवापद्यन् दुर्बलान् बलवन्तराः 'if the king did not inflict punishment, the strong would roast the weak like fish on a spit.'

# APPENDIX I

## LIST OF VERBS

The order of the parts of the verb, when all are given, is: Present (PR.), Imperfect (IMP.), Imperative (IPV.), Optative (OP.); Perfect (PF.), Aorist (AO.); Future (FT.); Passive (PS.), present, aorist, participle (PP.); Gerund (GD.); Infinitive (INF.); Causative (CS.), aorist; Desiderative (DS.); Intensive (INT.).

The Roman numerals signify the conjugational class of the verb; P. indicates that the verb is conjugated in the Parasmaipada only, A. that it is conjugated in the Ātmanepada only.

अङ् añc, 'bend,' I, P. अञ्चति ॥ PS. अच्यते । PP. अञ्चित ।  
CS. अञ्चयति ॥

अञ्ज् añj, 'anoint,' VII, P. अञ्जति । IMP. आनक् । IPV. अञ्जतु ।  
OP. अञ्ज्यात् ॥ PS. अञ्ज्यते । PP. अञ्जत् । CS. अञ्जयति ॥

अद् ad, 'eat,' II, P. अद्मि, अत्सि; अदन्ति । IMP. आदम्,  
आदः, आदत्; आदन् । IPV. अदानि, अद्धि, अत्तु; अदन्तु ।  
OP. अद्यात् ॥ FT. अत्स्यति । PS. अद्यते । PP. अगध (अन्न n. 'food') ।  
GD. अगध्वा । INF. अत्तुम् । CS. आदयति ॥

अन् an, 'breathe,' II, P. अन्मि, अन्सि; अन्ति । IMP. आनम्, आनीः or  
आनः, आनीत् or आनत् । IPV. अनानि, अन्निहि । OP. अन्यात् ॥  
CS. आनयति ॥

अप् as, 'attain,' V, अप्नोति, अप्नुते । A. IMP. आप्नुवि,  
आप्नुथाः, आप्नुत । IPV. अप्नुवे, अप्नुष्व, अप्नुताम् । OP. अप्नुषीत् ॥  
PF. आप्नुश, आप्नुशे ॥



अश् as, 'eat,' IX, P. अश्नाति । IPV. अश्नानि, अश्नान्, अश्नातु ।  
OP. अश्नीयात् ॥ PF. आश । AO. आशीत् । FT. अशिष्यति । PS.  
अश्नते । PP. अशित । GD. अशित्वा । INF. अशितुम् । CS. आशयति ।  
DS. अशिषिषति ॥

अस् as, 'be,' II, P. अस्मि, असि, अस्ति ; स्वः, स्वः, स्वः ;  
स्व, सन्ति । IMP. आसम्, आसीः, आसीत् ; आस्व, आस्वम्,  
आस्ताम् ; आस्य, आस्य, आसन् । IPV. असानि, एधि, असु ;  
असाव, स्तम्, स्ताम् ; असाम, स्त, सन्तु । OP. स्याम्, स्याः,  
स्यात् ; स्याव, स्यातम्, स्याताम् ; स्याम, स्यात, स्युः ॥ PF. आस,  
आसिथ, आस ; आसिव, आसधुः ; आसतुः ; आसिम, आस,  
आसुः ॥

अस् as, 'throw,' IV, P. अस्वति ॥ PF. आस, आसिथ, &c., like  
अस् 'be' । AO. आस्वत् । FT. असिष्यति । PS. अस्वते । AO. आसि ।  
अस्व । CS. आसयति ॥

आप् āp, 'obtain,' V, P. आप्नोति । IMP. आप्नोत् । IPV. आप्न-  
वानि, आप्नुहि, आप्नोतु । OP. आप्नुयात् ॥ PF. आप । AO. आपत् ।  
आप्स्यति । PS. आप्यते । आप्न । GD. आप्त्वा, °आप्य । आप्नुम् ।  
CS. आपयति । DS. ईप्सति ॥

आस् ās, 'sit,' II, A. आसे । IMP. आस । IPV. आस्ताम् ।  
OP. आसीत् ॥ PF. आसांचक्रे । FT. आसिष्यते । PS. आस्वते । PP.  
आसित । आसीन् irreg. pres. part. A. । INF. आसितुम् ॥

इ i, 'go,' II, P. एमि, एषि, एति ; इवः ; यन्ति । IMP. आयम्,  
ऐः, ऐत् ; ऐव ; आयन् । IPV. अयानि, इहि, एतु ; अयाव ; यन्तु ।  
OP. इयात् ॥ PF. इयाय, इयेव, इयाय ; ईयिव ; ईयुः । FT. एष्यति ;  
एता । PS. ईयते । PP. इत । इत्वा, °इत्त्व । एतुम् । CS. आययति ॥

अधी adhi, 'read,' II, A. अधीते । IMP. अधीत ; 3. du. अधीया-  
ताम् ; 3. pl. अधीयत । IPV. अध्ये, अधीष्व, अधीताम् ;

अध्यावहे, अधीयायाम्, अधीयाताम्; अध्यामहे, अधी-  
ध्वम्, अधीयताम्। OP. अधीयीत ॥ AO. अधीष्ट; 3. du. अधीषा-  
ताम्; 3. pl. अधीषत। FT. अधीष्यते। PS. अधीयते। PP. अधीत।  
CS. अध्यापयति ॥

इध् idh or इन्ध indh, 'kindle,' VII, A. इन्धे; इन्धते। IMP.  
ऐन्ध। IPV. इन्धे, इन्धस्व, इन्धाम्। OP. इन्धीत ॥ FT. इन्धिष्यते।  
PS. इन्धते। PP. इञ्च ॥

इष is, 'wish,' VI, P. इच्छति। IMP. ऐच्छत् ॥ PF. इषेथ, इषेथिथ,  
इषेथ; ईषिव; ईषुः। AO. ऐषीत्। FT. ऐषिष्यति। PS. इष्यते। PP.  
इष्ट। INF. एष्टुम्। CS. एषयति ॥

ईश् iks, 'see,' I, A. ईक्षते। IMP. ऐक्षत् ॥ PF. ईक्षांचक्रे।  
AO. ऐक्षिष्ट। FT. ईक्षिष्यते। PS. ईक्ष्यते। AO. ऐक्षि। PP. ईक्षित।  
ईक्षितुम्। CS. ईक्षयति ॥

उष् us, 'burn,' I, P. औषति। IMP. औषत् ॥ AO. औषीत्। PS.  
उष्यते। PP. उष्ट ॥

ञ्च ङ, 'go,' VI, P. ञ्चच्छति। IMP. आर्क्षत् ॥ PF. आर, आरिथ,  
आर; आरिव, &c.। PP. ञ्चत। CS. अर्पयति ॥

एध् edh, 'grow,' I, A. एधते। IMP. ऐधत्। IPV. एधताम्। एधेत ॥  
PF. एधामास। एधित। एधितुम्। एधयति। DS. एदिधिषते ॥

कम् kam, 'love,' A. (no present) ॥ PF. चकमे or कामयांचक्रे।  
FT. कामन्निष्यते। PP. कान्त। CS. कामयते ॥

कान् kās, 'shine,' I, A. काशते ॥ चकाशे। काशित। काशयति ॥

कृ कृ, 'do,' VIII, करोमि, करोषि, करोति; कुर्वः, कुरुथः,  
कुरुतः; कुर्मः, कुरुथ, कुर्वन्ति। अकरवम्, अकरोः, अकरोत्;  
अकुर्व; अकुर्वन्। करवाशि, कुरु, करोतु; करवाव; कुर्वन्तु।  
CS. कुर्वात् ॥ PF. चकार (I38)। AO. अकार्षम्, अकार्षीः, अकार्षीत्;  
अकार्ष्व, अकार्ष्वम्, अकार्ष्वाम्; अकार्ष, अकार्ष, अकार्षुः।

FT. करिष्यति; कर्ता ॥ A. कुर्वे, कुर्वधे, कुर्वते; कुर्वहे; कुर्वते।  
अकुर्वि, अकुर्वथाः, अकुर्वत; अकुर्वहि; अकुर्वत। करवै, कुर्वध्व,  
कुर्वताम्; करवामहे; कुर्वताम्। OP. कुर्वीत ॥ PF. चक्रे (138)। AO.  
अकृषि, अकृषथाः, अकृषत; अकृष्वहि; अकृषत। FT. करिष्यते।  
PS. क्रियते। AO. अकारि। PF. कृत। GD. कृत्वा, °कृत्य। INF. कर्तुम्।  
CS. कारयति। AO. अचीकरत्। DS. चिकीर्षति ॥

छत् kṛt, 'cut,' VI, P. छन्ति ॥ PF. चकर्त्। कर्तिष्यति। PS.  
छत्यते। PF. छत्त। CS. कर्तयति। DS. चिकर्तिषति ॥

छष् kṛs, 'draw,' I, P. कर्षति; 'plough,' VI, P. छषति ॥ PF.  
चकर्ष, चकर्षिथ, चकर्ष; चकृषिव। FT. क्रक्षति। PS. छष्यते। छष्ट।  
छष्टा, °छष्य। INF. क्रष्टुम्। CS. कर्षयति ॥

क् कृ, 'scatter,' VI, P. किरति ॥ PF. चकार। FT. करिष्यति।  
PS. कीर्यते। कीर्ण। GD. °कीर्य ॥

क्लृप् klp, 'be able,' I, A. कल्पते ॥ PF. चकृपे। FT. कल्पिष्यते।  
PF. क्लृप्त। CS. कल्पयति। AO. अचीकृपत् ॥

क्रम् kram, 'stride,' I, क्रामति, क्रमते ॥ PF. चक्राम, चक्रमे।  
AO. अक्रमीत्। FT. क्रमिष्यति, °ते। PS. क्रम्यते। क्रान्त। क्रान्त्वा,  
°क्रम्य। CS. क्रमयति or क्रामयति। DS. चिक्रमिषति। INT. चक्र-  
मीति, चक्रम्यते ॥

क्री क्री, 'buy,' IX, क्रीणाति, क्रीणीते (p. 102) ॥ PF. चिक्राव।  
FT. क्रेष्यति, °ते। PS. क्रीयते। क्रीत। क्रीत्वा, °क्रीय। INF. क्रेतुम्।  
DS, चिक्रीषते ॥

क्त् क्त, 'kill,' VIII, क्त्सोति, क्त्सुते ॥ PF. क्तत ॥

क्षि क्षि, 'destroy,' V, P. क्षिणोति ॥ PS. क्षीयते। PF. क्षित।  
CS. क्षययति or क्षपयति ॥

क्षिप् क्षिप, 'throw,' VI, क्षिपति, °ते। PF. क्षिषाधि, क्षिषे ॥

PF. चिषेप, चिषिपे । FT. चिप्सति, ंते । PS. चिष्यते । चिप्त ।  
GD. चिप्त्वा, ंचिष्य । INF. चेषुम् । CS. चेषयति । DS. चिषिष्यति ॥

बुम् ksubh, 'quake,' IV, बुभति, ंते ॥ PF. चुबोभ, चुबुभे । PP.  
बुब्ध or बुभित । CS. बोभयति, ंते ॥

खन् khan, 'dig,' I, खनति, ंते ॥ PF. चखान; चखुः । FT. खनि-  
ष्यति । PS. खन्यते or खायते । PP. खात । खात्वा or खनित्वा,  
०खाय । खनितुम् । CS. खानयति ॥

खाद् khād, 'eat,' I, P. खादति ॥ PF. चखाद । FT. खादिष्यते ।  
PS. खाद्यते । PP. खादित । CS. खादयति । DS. चिखादिषति ॥

ख्या khyā, 'tell,' II, P. ख्याति । IPV. SING. 2. ख्याहि, ख्यातु ॥  
PF. चख्यौ; चख्युः । AO. अख्यत् । FT. ख्यास्यति । PS. ख्यायते । ख्यात ।  
०ख्याय । ख्यातुम् । CS. ख्यापयति, ंते । DS. चिख्यासति ॥

गद् gad, 'speak,' I, P. गदति ॥ PF. जगाद । गदिष्यति । गद्यते ।  
गदित । गदितुम् । CS. गादयति । DS. जिगदिषति । INT. जागद्यते ॥

गम् gam, 'go,' I, P. गच्छति ॥ जगाम (I38, 7) । AO. अगमत् ।  
FT. गमिष्यति; गन्ता । PS. गम्यते । गत । गत्वा, ०गम्य or ०गत्य ।  
गन्तुम् । CS. गमयति । DS. जिगमिषति । INT. अङ्गन्ति; अङ्गम्यते ॥

गाह् gāh, 'plunge,' I, A. गाहते ॥ PF. अगाहे । FT. गाहिष्यते ।  
PS. गाह्यते । PP. गाढ or गाहित । GD. ०गाह्य । CS. गाहयति ॥

गुह् guh, 'hide,' I, गूहति, ंते ॥ PF. जुगूह । AO. अघुषत् । PS.  
गुह्यते । PP. गूढ । GD. ०गुह्य । INF. गूहितुम् । CS. गूहयति ॥

गै gai, 'sing,' I, गायति, ंते ॥ PF. अगौ, जगे । AO. अगासीत् ।  
FT. गास्यति । PS. गीयते । गीत । GD. गोत्वा, ०गीय । INF. गातुम् ।  
CS. गापयति ॥

ग्रथ् grath or ग्रन्थ् granth, 'tie,' IX, P. ग्रथति ॥ PS. ग्रथ्यते ।  
ग्रथित । GD. ०ग्रथ्य । CS. ग्रथयति or ग्रन्थयति ॥

ग्रह् grah, 'take,' IX, गृह्णाति, गृह्णीते । IPV. गृहाण, गृह्णातु ॥

PF. अग्राह, अगृह् । AO. अग्रहीत्, अग्रहीष्ट । FT. ग्रहीष्यति, ंते ;  
ग्रहीता । PS. गृह्यते । गृहीत । GD. गृहीत्वा, ंगृह्य । INF. ग्रहीतुम् ।  
CS. ग्राहयति, ंते । AO. अजियहत् । DS. जिघृषति, ंते ॥

ग्लै glai, 'droop,' I, P. ग्लायति ॥ PP. ग्लान । CS. ग्लापयति OR  
ग्लपयति ॥

घुष् ghuṣ, 'sound,' I, घोषति, ंते ॥ PS. घुष्यते । घुष्ट । GD. ंघुष्य ।  
CS. घोषयति ॥

घ्रा ghrā, 'smell,' I, P. जिघ्रति ॥ PF. अघ्री । PS. घ्रायते । घ्रात ।  
CS. घ्रापयति ॥

चक्ष् caks, 'speak,' II, A. चक्षे, चक्षे, चष्टे ; PL. चक्षहे, चक्ष्हे,  
चक्षते ॥ PF. चक्षे । FT. चक्ष्यते । GD. ंचक्ष्य । चष्टुम् । CS. चक्षयति ॥

चर् car, 'move,' I, P. चरति ॥ PF. चचार, चचर्थ ; 3. PL. चेरः ।  
FT. चरिष्यति । PS. चर्यते । चरित । GD. चरित्वा, ंचर्य । INF.  
चरितुम् । CS. चारयति । AO. अचीचरत् ॥

चल् cal, 'move,' I, P. चलति ॥ PF. चचाल ; 3. PL. चेलुः । FT.  
चलिष्यति । PP. चलित । चलितुम् । CS. चलयति OR चालयति ।  
DS. चिचलिषति ॥

चि ci, 'collect,' V, चिनीति, चिनुते ॥ PF. चिकाय, चिक्से । FT.  
चेष्यति, ंते ; चेता । PS. चीयते । चित । GD. चित्वा, ंचित्य ।  
INF. चेतुम् । CS. चाययते । DS. चिकीषते OR चिचीषति ॥

चिन्त् cint, 'think,' X, P. चिन्तयति ॥ PER. PF. चिन्तयामास ।  
PS. चिन्तते । चिन्तित । GD. चिन्तयित्वा, ंचिन्थ ॥

चुर cur, 'steal,' X, P. चोरयति ॥ PER. PF. चोरयांचकार । AO.  
अचूचुरत् । PS. चोर्यते । चोरित ॥

च्छिद् chid, 'cut,' VII, छिनत्ति ; छिन्दन्ति ॥ PF. चिच्छेद,  
चिच्छिदे । AO. अच्छिदत् OR अच्छेत्सीत् । FT. छेत्सति, ंते । PS.  
छिषति । छिन्न । GD. छित्वा, ंछिष्य । INF. छेत्तुम् । CS. छेदयति ॥

जन् jan, 'be born,' IV, A. जायते ॥ PF. जज्ञे । AO. अजनिष्ट ।  
FT. अनिष्यते ; अजिता । PP. जात । CS. अजयति, ंते । AO. अजी-  
जगत् । DS. जिजनिषते ॥

जागृ jāgr, 'awake,' II, P. (I34 A 4) जागर्ति ; जागृतः ; जायति ।  
IMP. अजागरम्, अजागः, अजागः ; अजागृताम् ; अजागरः ।  
IPV. जागराणि, जागृहि, जागर्तु ॥ PF. अजागार or जागरामास ।  
FT. जागरिष्यति । PP. जागरित । CS. जागरयति ॥

जि ji, 'conquer,' I, P. (A. with परा and वि) जयति ॥ PF. जि-  
नाय ; जिग्विष्य ; जिग्युः । AO. अजिषीत् । FT. जेष्यति । PS. जीयते ।  
जित । GD. जित्वा, ंजित्वा । INF. जेतुम् । CS. जापयति । DS. जिजी-  
षति ॥

जीव् jīv, 'live,' I, P. जीवति ॥ PF. जिजीव ; जिजीवुः । AO.  
अजीवीत् । FT. जीविष्यति । PS. जीव्यते । जीवित । GD. ंजीव्य ।  
INF. जीवितुम् । CS. जीवयति । DS. जिजीविषति ॥

जू jū, 'grow old,' IV, P. जीर्यति ॥ PF. जजार । PS. जीर्यते । PP.  
जीर्य । CS. जरयति ॥

ज्ञा jñā, 'know,' IX, जानाति, जानीते ॥ PF. जज्ञौ, जज्ञे ।  
AO. अज्ञासीत् । FT. ज्ञास्यति ; ज्ञाता । PS. ज्ञायते । AO. अज्ञाधि ।  
PP. ज्ञात । GD. ज्ञात्वा, ंज्ञाय । INF. ज्ञातुम् । CS. ज्ञापयति, ंते  
or ज्ञपयति, ंते, PP. ज्ञापित and ज्ञप्त । DS. जिज्ञासते ॥

तन् tan, 'stretch,' VIII, तनोति, तनुते ॥ PF. ततान, तेने । PS.  
तन्वते or तायते । तत । GD. तत्वा, ंतत्वा or ंताय । CS. तानयति ॥

तप् tap, 'burn,' I, तपति, ंते or IV, तप्यति, ंते ॥ PF. तताप,  
तेपे । FT. तप्स्यति । PS. तप्यते । तप्त । GD. तप्त्वा, ंतप्य । INF. तप्तुम् ।  
CS. तापयति ॥

तुद् tod, 'strike,' VI, तुदति, ंते ॥ PF. तुतोद् । PS. तुष्यते । PP.  
तुम् । CS. तोदयति ॥

तृप् tṛp, 'be pleased,' IV, P. तृप्यति ॥ PF. ततर्प; ततृपिब । PF. तृप्त । CS. तर्पयति । AO. अतीतृपत् ॥

तृ ति, 'cross,' I, P. or VI, A. तरति or तिरति ॥ PF. ततार; तेः । AO. अतापीत् or अतारीत् । FT. तरिष्यति, ंते । PF. तीर्ष । GD. तीर्षा, ंतीर्ष । INF. तर्तुम्, तरितुम्, तरीतुम् । CS. तारयति, ंते । DS. तितीर्षति ॥

त्यज् tyaj, 'abandon,' I, त्यजति, ंते ॥ PF. तत्याज, तत्यजे । AO. अत्याजीत् । FT. त्यज्यति, ंते or त्यजिष्यति, ंते । PS. त्यज्यते । त्यक्त । GD. त्यक्ता, ंत्यज्य । CS. त्याजयति । DS. तित्यजति ॥

चस् tras, 'tremble,' I, P. or IV, P. A. चसति or चस्यति, ंते ॥ PF. तचास; तचसुः or चेषुः । FT. चसिष्यति । PF. चस । CS. चासयति ॥

त्वर् tvar, 'hasten,' I, A. त्वरते ॥ PF. तत्खरे । PF. खरित । CS. खरयति ॥

दंश् damś, 'bite,' I, P. दशति ॥ PF. ददंश् । FT. दशिष्यति । PS. दश्यते । PF. दष्ट । GD. दंष्ट्रा, ंदश । CS. दंशयति ॥

दह् dah, 'burn,' I, P. दहति ॥ PF. SING. 2. देहिष्य or ददग्ध, ददाह । AO. अधाजीत् । FT. धज्यति । PS. दह्यते । PF. दग्ध । GD. दग्धा, ंदह्य । INF. दग्धुम् । CS. दाहयति । DS. दिधजति ॥

दा dā, 'give,' III, ददाति, दत्ते ॥ PF. ददौ, ददे । AO. अदात्; अदित, 3. PL. अदिषत् । FT. दास्यति, ंते; दाता । दीयते । दत्त । GD. दत्त्वा, ंदाय । CS. दापयति । DS. दिस्तति ॥

दिव् div, 'play,' IV, P. दीव्यति ॥ AO. अदेवीत् । FT. देविष्यति । PF. द्यूत । INF. देवितुम् । CS. देवयति ॥

दिश् diś, 'point,' VI, दिशति, ंते ॥ PF. दिदेश, दिदिशे । AO. अदिषत् । FT. देश्यति, ंते । PS. दिश्यते । PF. दिष्ट । GD. ंदिश । INF. देशुम् । CS. देशयति । DS. दिदिषति ॥

दिह् dih, 'anoint,' II, देहि, धेषि, देग्धि; दिह्ः, दिग्धः, दिग्धः; दिह्ः, दिग्ध, दिहन्ति । A. दिहे, धिषे, दिग्धे; दिह्हे, दिहाथे, दिहाते; दिह्हे, धिग्धे, दिहते । IMP. अदेहम्, अधेक्, अधेक्; अदिह्, अदिग्धम्, अदिग्धाम्; अदिह्य, अदिग्ध, अदिहन् । A. अदिहि, अदिग्धाः, अदिग्ध; अदिह्हि, अदिहा-  
याम, अदिहाताम्; अदिह्यहि, अधिग्ध्वम्, अदिहत । IPV. देहानि, दिग्धि, देग्धु; देहाव, दिग्धम्, दिग्धाम्; देहाम, दिग्ध, दिहन्तु । A. देहे, धिक्त्व, दिग्धाम्; देहावहे, दिहायाम् दिहाताम्; देहामहे, धिग्ध्वम्, दिहताम् । OP. दिह्यात्, A. दिहीत् ॥ PF. दिदेह, A. दिदिहे । PS. दिह्यते । PP. दिग्ध । GD. ०दिह्य । CS. देहयति ॥

दुह् duh, 'milk,' II, (like दिह्) SING. 3. दोग्धि । IMP. अधोक् । IPV. दोग्धु । OP. दुह्यात् ॥ PF. दुदोह, दुबुहे । AO. अधुषत्, अधुषत् । FT. धोष्यते । PS. दुह्यते । PP. दुग्ध । GD. दुग्ध्वा । IMP. दोग्धुम् । CS. दौहयति । AO. अदुदुहत् । DS. दुधुषति ॥

दृश्् drś, 'see,' I, P. पश्यति ॥ PF. ददर्श; ददृशुः । AO. अद्रा-  
षीत् or अदर्शत् । FT. द्रक्ष्यति; द्रष्टा । PS. दृश्यते । दृष्ट । GD. दृष्ट्वा, ०दृश् । द्रष्टुम् । CS. दर्शयति । AO. अदीदृशत् । DS. दिदृषते ॥

द्युत् dyut, 'shine,' I, A. द्योतते ॥ PF. दियुते । AO. अद्युतत् । CS. द्योतयति ॥

दु दru, 'run,' I, P. द्रवति ॥ PF. दुद्राव, दुद्रोष; I. DU. दुद्रुव ।  
AO. अदुद्रुवत् । PP. द्रुत । ०द्रुत्य । द्रोतुम् । CS. द्रावयति ॥

दुह् druh, 'hurt,' IV, P. द्रुह्यति ॥ PF. SING. I. 3. दुद्रोह,  
2. दुद्रोहिष; I. DU. दुद्रुहिव । AO. अद्रुहत् । PP. द्रुग्ध ॥

द्विष् dviṣ, 'hate,' II, द्वेषि (p. 94) ॥ PF. द्विष्ट । द्वेषुम् । द्वेषयति ॥

धा dhā, 'place,' III, दधाति; धत्तः; दधति । A. धत्ते; दधाते;  
दधते । IMP. अदधात्; अधत्ताम्; अदधुः । A. अधत्त; अद-



धाताम्; अदधत् । IPV. दधानि, धेहि, दधातु; धत्ताम्; दधतु ।  
A. दधे, धत्स्व, धत्ताम्; दधाताम्; दधताम् । OP. दध्यात्, A.  
दधीत ॥ PF. दधौ, दधि । AO. अधात्, अधित । FT. धास्वति, ंते ।  
PS. धीयते । AO. अधायि । PP. हित । GD. ०धाय । घातुम् । CS.  
धापयति । DS. धित्सति ॥

धाव् dhāv, 'run,' and 'wash,' I, धावति, ंते ॥ PF. दधाव । PS.  
धाव्यते । धावित 'running'; धौत 'washed' । CS. धावयति ॥

ध्रु dhū, 'shake,' V or IX, ध्रुनोति, ध्रुनुते or ध्रुनाति, ध्रुनीते ॥  
PF. दुधाव । FT. धविष्यति । PS. ध्रुयते । PP. ध्रूत । CS. ध्रुनयति ।  
INT. दोधवीति; दोध्रुयते ॥

धृ dhṛ, 'bear,' (no present) ॥ दधार, दधि । धरिष्यति, ंते ।  
ध्रियते । धृत । धृत्वा । धर्तुम् । CS. धारयति, ंते । AO. अदीधरत् ॥

ध्मा dhmā, 'blow,' I, P. धमति ॥ PF. दध्मी । AO. अध्मासीत् ।  
PS. धम्यते or ध्मायते । PP. ध्मात् । GD. ०ध्माय । CS. ध्मापयति ॥

नद् nad, 'hum,' I, P. नदति ॥ PF. ननाद्, नेदिथ; नेदुः । PP.  
नदित । CS. नदयति or नादयति । INT. नागन्थते ॥

नम् nam, 'bend,' I, P. नमति ॥ PF. ननाम; नेमुः । AO. अनं-  
सीत् । नंस्वति । PS. नम्यते । नत् । नत्वा, ंनम्य । नमितुम् or ननुम् ।  
CS. नमयति or नामयति । AO. अननीनमत् । DS. निनंसति ॥

नप् nas, 'perish,' IV, P. नश्नति ॥ PF. ननाश; नेशुः । AO.  
अनशत् । FT. नशिष्यति or नशुष्यति । PP. नष्ट । CS. नाशयति ।  
AO. अननीनशत् ॥

नह् nah, 'bind,' IV, नह्यति, ंते ॥ PS. नह्यते । PP. नह ।  
GD. ०नह्य । CS. नाहयति ॥

नी nī, 'lead,' I, नयति, ंते ॥ PF. निनाय (p. II 3) । AO. अनेषीत् ।  
FT. नेष्यति; नेता । PS. नीयते । नीत् । GD. नीत्वा, ंनीय । नेतुम् ।  
CS. नाययति । DS. निनीयति, ंते । INT. नेनीयते ॥

नृत् nṛt, 'dance,' IV, P. नृत्यति ॥ PF. ननर्त ; ननृतुः । FT. नर्ति-  
ष्यति । PS. नृत्यते । PP. नृत्त । CS. नर्तयति । DS. निनर्तिषति ।  
INT. नरीनर्त्ति ; नरीनृत्यते ॥

पच् pac, 'cook,' I, पचति, °ते ॥ PF. पपाच, पेचे । FT. पच्यति ।  
PS. पच्यते । पक्क ADJ. = PP. । पक्का । CS. पाचयति । INT. पापच्यते ॥

पत् pat, 'fall,' I, P. पतति ॥ PF. पपात ; पेतुः । AO. अपप्तत् । FT.  
पतिष्यति । PP. पतित । पतितुम् । पतित्वा, °पत्य । CS. पात-  
यति । DS. पित्सति ॥

पद् pad, 'go,' IV, A. पदति ॥ PF. पेदे । अपादि AO. Ātm. ।  
FT. पत्स्यते । PP. पन्न । °पद्य । पत्तुम् । CS. पादयते । DS. पित्सते ।  
INT. पनीपद्यति ॥

पा pā, 'drink,' I, P. पिबति ॥ PF. पपौ, पपिथ OR पपाथ ; पपुः ।  
AO. अपात् । पास्यति । PS. पीयते । AO. अपायि । PP. पीत । पीत्वा,  
°पाथ । पातुम् । CS. पाचयति । DS. पिपासति । INT. पेपीयते ॥

पा pā, 'protect,' II, P. पाति ॥ AO. अपासीत् । INF. पातुम् ॥

पुष् pus, 'thrive,' IV or IX, P. पुष्यति OR पुष्पाति ॥ PF. पुपोष ।  
PS. पुष्यते । PP. पुष्ट । CS. पोषयति ॥

पू pū, 'purify,' IX, पुनाति, पुनीते ॥ PF. पुपाव, पुपुवे । PS. पूयते ।  
PP. पूत । GD. °पूय । CS. पावयति ॥

पू pū (पूर pūr), 'fill,' III, P. पिपति ; पिप्रति ॥ PF. (पपार),  
पुपूरे । PS. पूर्यते । PP. पूर्त OR पूर्ष । GD. °पूर्य । CS. पूरयति ॥

प्रच् prach, 'ask,' VI, P. पृच्छति ॥ PF. पप्रच्छ ; पप्रच्छुः । AO.  
अप्राचीत्, अप्रष्ट । FT. प्रच्यति । PS. पृच्छ्यते । PP. पृष्ट । GD. पृष्टा,  
°पृच्छ । INF. प्रष्टुम् । DS. पिपृच्छिषति ॥

प्री pri, 'please,' IX, प्रीणाति, प्रीणीते ॥ AO. अप्रीषीत् । PP.  
प्रीत । CS. प्रीक्षयति ॥

फल् phal, 'burst,' I, P. फलति ॥ PF. पफाल । PF. फलित or फल । CS. फालयति ॥

बन्ध् bandh, 'bind,' IX, P. बध्नाति ॥ PF. बबन्ध, बबन्धिय or बबन्ध, बबन्ध । FT. भन्त्यति । PS. बध्यते । PF. बद्ध । GD. बद्धा, °बध्य । INF. बन्धुम् । CS. बन्धयति ॥

बुध् budh, 'perceive,' I, P. A. or IV, A. बोधति, °ते or बुध्यते ॥ PF. बुबुधे । AO. अभुत्सि, अबुद्धाः, अबुद्ध; or अबोधिषम् &c. (p. 122) । FT. भोत्स्यते । PS. बुध्यते । PF. बुद्ध । GD. बुद्धा, °बुध्य । INF. बोद्धुम् । CS. बोधयति । DS. बुभुत्सते ॥

ब्रू brū, 'speak,' II, ब्रवीमि, ब्रवीषि, ब्रवीति; ब्रूवः, ब्रूयः, ब्रूतः; ब्रूमः, ब्रूथ, ब्रुवन्ति । A. ब्रूते; ब्रुवते । IMP. अब्रवम्, अब्रवीः, अब्रवीत्; अब्रूताम्; अब्रुवन् । IPV. ब्रवाणि, ब्रूहि, ब्रवीतु; ब्रवाव, ब्रूतम्, ब्रूताम्; ब्रवाम, ब्रूत, ब्रुवन्तु । OP. ब्रूयात् ॥ वच् vac is used in the other forms.

भक्ष् bhakṣ, 'eat,' I, P. भक्षति ॥ PS. भक्ष्यते । PS. AO. अभक्षि । PF. भक्षित । INF. भक्षितुम् । CS. भक्षयति ॥

भज् bhaj, 'divide,' I, भजति, °ते ॥ PF. बभाज, बभक्ष्य; भेषुः; भेजे । AO. अभ्राजीत्, अभक्त । FT. भजिष्यति, °ते । PS. भज्यते । भक्त । भक्ता, °भज्य । भक्तुम् । CS. भाजयति, °ते । DS. भिञ्चति, °ते ॥

भङ्ग् bhañj, 'break,' VII, P. भङ्गति । अभङ्गत् । भङ्गु । भङ्ग्यात् ॥ PF. बभङ्ग । AO. अभ्राङ्गीत् । FT. भङ्ग्यति; भङ्गा । PS. भङ्ग्यते । AO. अभ्राञ्जि । PF. भङ्ग । GD. भङ्गुक्ता, °भङ्ग्य ॥

भा bhā, 'shine,' II, P. भाति; भान्ति । IMP. अभ्रात्; अभ्रात् or अभ्रुः ॥ PF. बभौ । FT. भास्यति । PF. भात ॥

भाष् bhāṣ, 'speak,' I, A. भाषते ॥ PF. बभाषे । AO. अभ्राषिष्ट । FT. भाषिष्यते । PS. भाष्यते । PF. भाषित । GD. भाषित्वा, °भाष्य । INF. भाषितुम् । CS. भाषयति, °ते ॥

भिद् bhid, 'cleave,' VII, भिगच्छि, भिञ्चते ॥ PF. विभेद्, विभिदे ।  
 FT. भिद्यति, ंते । PS. भिद्यते । भिद्म । GD. भिच्त्वा, ०भिद्य । INF.  
 भिञ्चुम् । CS. भेदयति ॥

भी bhi, 'fear,' III, P. विभेति; विभ्यति । IMP. अविभेत्; अवि-  
 मयुः ॥ PF. विभाय । AO. अभिषीत् । PS. भीयते । भीत । भेतुम् । CS.  
 भाययति or भीषयते । INT. बेभीयते ॥

भुञ् bhuj, 'enjoy,' VII, भुगच्छि, भुञ्जे ॥ PF. बुभुजे । FT. भोज्यति,  
 ंते । PS. भुज्यते । PP. भुक्त । GD. भुक्त्वा । INF. भोक्तुम् । CS. भोजयति,  
 ंते । DS. बुभुषते । INT. बोभुषीति; बोभुष्यते ॥

भू bhū, 'become,' 'be,' I, भवति, ंते (p. 92) ॥ बभूव (I39, 7) ।  
 अभूत् (I48) । भविष्यति; भविता (I52) । भूयते (I54) । AO. PS.  
 अभ्रावि । भूत् । भूत्वा, ०भूय । भवितुम् । CS. भावयति, ंते । DS.  
 बुभूषति, ंते । INT. बोभवीति ॥

भृ bhṛ, 'carry,' III, P. (also I, भरति, ंते) विभर्ति; विधति ।  
 IPV. विभराणि, विभृहि, विभर्तु ॥ PF. बभार, बभर्थ; बभृव; or  
 विभरांबभूव । FT. भरिष्यति । PS. भ्रियते । PF. भृत् । GD. ०भृत्थ ।  
 INF. भर्तुम् । CS. भारयति । DS. बुभूर्षति । INT. बरीभर्ति ॥

भ्रज् bhrajj, 'fry,' VI, P. भृज्यति ॥ PS. भृज्यते । PF. भृष्ट । GD.  
 भृद्वा । CS. मर्चयति ॥

ध्रम् bhram, 'wander,' IV, P. or I, P. A. ध्राम्यति or ध्रमति,  
 ंते ॥ PF. बधाम; बधसु; or धेसु: (I39) । FT. ध्रमिष्यति । PF.  
 ध्राम् । GD. ध्राम्त्वा, ०ध्राम्य or ०ध्राम्य । INF. ध्राम्तुम् or ध्रमितुम् ।  
 CS. ध्रामयति or ध्रमयति । INT. बन्धमीति; बन्धम्यते ॥

मज्ज majj, 'sink,' I, P. मज्जति ॥ PF. ममज्ज । AO. अमाङ्गीत् ।  
 FT. मरुष्यति । PF. मप । ०मज्ज्य । मज्जितुम् । मज्जयति । DS.  
 मिमङ्गति ॥

मद् mad, 'rejoice,' IV, P. माद्यति ॥ AO. अमादीत् । PP. मत्त ।  
CS. मादयति or मदयति ॥

मन् man, 'think,' IV or VIII, A. मन्यते or मनुते ॥ PP. मेने ।  
AO. अमंस्त । FT. मंस्तते । PS. मन्यते । PP. मत । GD. मत्वा, °मन्य or  
°मत्थ । INF. मन्तुम् । CS. मानयते । DS. मीमांसते ॥

मन्थ manth, 'shake,' I or IX, P. मथति (or मन्यति) or मथ्नाति ॥  
PP. ममन्थ, ममन्थिथ । FT. मन्धिष्यति । PS. मथ्यते । PP. मथित । GD.  
°मथ्य । CS. मन्ययति ॥

मा mā, 'measure,' II, P. or III, A. माति or मिमीते ॥ PP.  
ममौ or ममे । PS. मीचते । AO. अमायि । PP. मित । GD. मित्वा,  
°माय । INF. मातुम् । CS. मापयति । DS. मित्सति ॥

मुच् muc, 'loosen,' VI, मुञ्चति, °ते ॥ PP. मुमोच, मुमुचे । AO.  
अमुचत्, अमुक्त । FT. मोञ्चति, °ते । PS. मुच्यते । मुक्त । मुक्त्वा,  
°मुच्य । मोक्तुम् । CS. मोचयति, °ते । AO. अमूमुचत् । DS. मुमुचति  
or मोचते ॥

मुह् muh, 'be bewildered,' IV, P. मुह्यति ॥ PP. मुमोह,  
मुमोहिथ or मुमोग्ध or मुमोढ । PP. मुग्ध or मूढ । CS. मोहयति ।  
INT. मीमुह्यते ॥

मृ mr, 'die,' P. (no present) ॥ PP. ममार, ममर्ष; मस्त्रिव ।  
FT. मरिष्यति । PS. म्रियते । PP. मृत । GD. मृत्वा । INF. मर्तुम् ।  
CS. मारयति । AO. अमीमरत् । DS. मुमूर्षति । INT. मरीमर्ति ॥

मृज् mrj, 'wipe,' II, P. मार्ष्टि; मृष्ट; मृजन्ति । IMP. अमार्ष्टि;  
अमृष्टाम्; अमृजन् । IMPV. मार्जावि, मृद्धि, मार्ष्टु; मृष्टाम्;  
मृजन्तु । OP. मृष्यात् ॥ PP. ममार्च; ममृजुः । AO. अमार्जीत् or  
अमार्शीत् or अमृचत् । FT. मार्ष्यते । PS. मृष्यते । PP. मृष्ट । GD.  
°मार्ष्य, °मृष्य । INF. मर्ष्टुम्, मार्ष्टुम्, मार्षितुम् । CS. मार्चयति ।  
INT. मर्ष्यते ॥

स्ना mnā, 'mention,' I, P. मनति ॥ AO. अस्नासीत् । PS. स्नायते ।  
PP. स्नात ॥

स्ने mlai, 'fade,' I, P. स्नायति ॥ PF. मस्नी । AO. अस्नासीत् ।  
PP. स्नान । CS. स्नापयति OR स्नपयति ॥

यज् yaj, 'worship,' I, यजति, ंते ॥ PF. इयाज, ईजे । AO.  
अयाचीत्, अयष्ट । FT. यश्चति । PS. इज्यते । PP. इष्ट । GD. इद्वा ।  
INF. यष्टुम् । CS. याजयति । DS. चियश्चति ॥

यम् yam, 'stop,' I, P. यच्छति ॥ PF. ययाम, ययन्व ; येमुः ।  
FT. यमिष्यति । PS. यस्यते । PP. यत । GD. यत्वा, °यस्य । INF. यन्तुम्  
OR यमितुम् । CS. यमयति OR यामयति ॥

या yā, 'go,' II, P. याति । IMP. अयात् ; अयान् OR अयुः ।  
IPV. यातु । OP. यायात् ॥ PF. घयी । AO. अयासीत् । FT. यास्यति ;  
याता । PS. यायते । PP. यात । GD. यात्वा, °याय । INF. यातुम् ।  
CS. यापयति । DS. यियासति ॥

यु yu, 'join,' II, P. यीति ; युवन्ति । IMP. अयीत् ; अयुवन् ।  
IPV. यीतु ; युवन्तु । OP. युयात् ॥ PF. युत ॥

युज् yuj, 'join,' VII, युनक्ति, युङ्क्ते ॥ PF. युयोज, युयुजे । AO.  
अयुजत्, अयुक्त । FT. योष्यति, ंते । PS. युज्यते । युक्त । युक्त्वा,  
°युष्य । योक्तुम् । CS. योजयति, ंते । AO. अयूयुजत् । DS. युयुषति ॥

रक्ष rakṣ, 'protect,' I, रक्षति, ंते ॥ PF. ररक्ष । AO. अरषीत् ।  
FT. रक्षिष्यति ; रक्षिता । PS. रक्ष्यते । PP. रक्षित । GD. °रक्ष्य ।  
INF. रक्षितुम् । CS. रक्षयति ॥

रञ्ज rañj, 'tinge,' IV, P. रज्यति ॥ PS. रज्यते । PP. रक्त । GD.  
°रज्य । CS. रञ्जयति ॥

रम् rah, 'grasp' (आरम् ā-rah, 'begin'), I, A. रमते ॥ PF.  
रेमे । FT. रप्स्यते । PS. रभ्यते । AO. अरभि । PP. रब्ध । GD. °रभ्य ।  
INF. रब्धुम् । CS. रम्भयति । DS. रिप्स्यते ॥

रम् ram, 'sport,' I, A. (P. only when transitive) रमते ॥ PF. रेमे । AO. अरंसीत् । FT. रंख्यते । INF. रन्तुम् । PP. रत । GD. रत्वा, °रम्य । PS. रम्यते । CS. रमयति । DS. रिरंसति ॥

राज् rāj, 'shine,' I, राजति, °ते ॥ रराज, रेजे । राजयति ॥

रु ru, 'cry,' II, P. रौति; इतः; इवन्ति ॥ PF. इराव; इरवुः । PP. इत । INF. रौतुम् । CS. रावयति । AO. अरूइवत् । INT. रौर-  
वीति; रोरूयति ॥

रुद् rud, 'weep,' II, P. रोदिति; इदन्ति । IMP. अरोदम्, अरोदः or अरोदीः, अरोदत् or अरोदीत्; अइदिव; अइदन् ।  
IPV. रोदानि, इदिहि, रोदितु; रोदाव; इदन्तु । OP. इद्यात् ॥  
PF. इरोद । AO. अइदत् । FT. रोदिष्यति । PS. इवते । इदित ।  
इदित्वा, °इव्य । रोदितुम् । रोदयति । इइदिषति । रोइवते ॥

रुध् rudh, 'shut out,' VII, इणद्धि, इण्धे (p. 100) ॥ PF. इरोध, इइधि । AO. अइधत् or अरौत्सीत्; अइध । FT. रोत्स्यति । PS. इधते । इध् । इध्वा, °इध्य । रोधुम् । रोधयति । इइत्सति ॥

रुह् ruh, 'grow,' I, P. रोहति ॥ PF. इरोह । AO. अइरुत् or अइरुत् । FT. रोह्यति । PS. इह्यते । PP. रुढ । GD. °इह्य । INF. रोढुम् । CS. रोहयति or रोपयति । DS. इइरुति ॥

लभ् labh, 'grasp,' I, A. लभते ॥ PF. लेभे । FT. लप्स्यते । PS. लभ्यते ।  
PP. लब्ध । GD. लब्ध्वा, °लभ्य । CS. लभयति । DS. लिप्सति ॥

लिख् likh, 'scratch,' VI, P. लिखति ॥ PF. लिखेख । PS. लि-  
ख्यते । PP. लिखित । GD. लिखित्वा, °लिख्य । CS. लेखयति ॥

लू lū, 'cut,' IX, लुनाति, लुनीते ॥ PF. लुसाव, लुसुवे । PP. लून ॥

वच् vac, 'speak,' II, P. वच्मि, वधि, वक्ति; वचुः, वक्यः,  
वक्तः; वच्यः, वक्य, (वदन्ति) । IMP. अवचम्, अवक्, अवक्;  
अवचु, अवक्तम्, अवक्ताम्; अवच्य, अवक्त, (अवदन्) । IPV.  
वचानि, वग्धि, वक्तु; वचाव । OP. वच्यात् ॥ PF. उवाच; उचुः ।

१०. अवोचत् । FT. वक्षति ; वक्ता । PS. उच्यते । १०. अवाचि ।  
उक्त । उक्ता, °उच्य । वक्तुम् । CS. वाक्षयति । DS. विवक्षति ॥

वद् vad, 'speak,' I, P. वदति ॥ FF. उवाद ; ऊदुः । १०. अवा-  
दीत् । FT. वदिष्यति । PS. उच्यते । FF. उदित । उदित्वा, °उच्य ।  
IMP. वदितुम् । CS. वादयति । DS. विवदिषति ॥

वप् vap, 'sow,' I, वपति ॥ FF. उवाप, उवपिथ or उवपथ ;  
ऊपुः । १०. अवाप्सीत् । FT. वप्स्यति or वपिष्यति । PS. उच्यते ।  
FF. उप्त । CS. वापयति ॥

वप् वाś, 'desire,' II, P. वरिम, वचि, वष्टि ; उश्च ; ; उशन्ति ।  
IMP. अवशम्, अवट्, अवट् ; वीश्च । IMPV. वशानि, उष्टि, वष्टु ।  
OP. उश्चात् ॥ CS. वशयति ॥

वस् vas, 'dwell,' I, P. वसति ॥ FF. उवास ; ऊपुः । १०. अवा-  
त्सीत् । FT. वत्स्यति । PS. उच्यते । FF. उषित । GD. उषित्वा, °उच्य ।  
IMP. वस्तुम् । CS. वासयति ॥

वस् vas, 'wear,' II, A. वस्ते ॥ FF. ववसे । FF. वसित । GD. वसित्वा,  
°वस्त्र । IMP. वसितुम् । CS. वासयति ॥

वह् vah, 'carry,' I, वहति, °ते ॥ FF. उवाह ; ऊङ् । १०. अवा-  
चीत् । FT. वक्षति । PS. उच्यते । १०. अवाहि । FF. ऊह । GD. °उह्य ।  
IMP. वोढुम् । CS. वाहयति । INT. वावहीति ॥

विद् vid, 'know,' II, P. वेद्मि, वेत्सि, वेत्सि ; विद्मः, वित्यः,  
वित्तः ; वित्तः, वित्य, विदन्ति । IMP. अवेदम्, अवेः or अवेत्,  
अवेत् ; अविद्, अवित्तम्, अवित्तम् ; अविद्म, अवित्त, अविद्म  
or अविदुः । IMPV. वेदानि, विद्मि, वेत्तु ; वेदाव, वित्तम्, वित्तम् ;  
वेदाव, वित्त, विदन्तु । OP. विद्यात् ॥ FF. विवेद् or विदांचकार ।  
१०. अवेदीत् । FT. वेदिष्यति । PS. विद्यते । विदित । विदित्वा ।  
वेदितुम् । वेदयति । विमिदिषति ॥ FF. FF. वेद ; वेत्थ, वेद ;  
विद्म, विदन्तुः, विदन्तुः ; वित्त, विद, विदुः (139, 3) ॥



विद् vid, 'find,' VI, विन्दति, ंते ॥ विवेद्, विविदे । AO. अविदत्, अविदत् । वेत्स्यति, ंते । PS. विद्यते ('there exists') । PP. विक्त or विन्न । वित्त्वा, ंविद्य । वेत्तुम् । CS. वेदयति । DS. विवित्सति ॥

विष् viś, 'enter,' VI, P. विशति ॥ PP. विशेत् । AO. अविषत् । FT. वेष्यति । PS. विश्यति । AO. अवेशि । PP. विष्ट । ंविश । वेष्टुम् । CS. वेशयति । AO. अवीविशत् । DS. विविषति ॥

वृ vr, 'cover,' V, वृणोति, वृणुते ॥ PP. ववार, ववर्ध; ववृष; ववृः; वव्रे । PS. व्रियते । वृत । ंवृत् । INF. वरितुम् or वरीतुम् । CS. वारयति ॥

वृ vr, 'choose,' IX, A. वृणीते ॥ PP. वव्रे । AO. अवृत । PS. व्रियते । PP. वृत । INF. वरीतुम् । CS. वरयति ॥

वृत् vṛt, 'exist,' I, A. (P. also in AO., FT.) वर्तते ॥ PP. ववृते । AO. अवृतत् । FT. वर्तिष्यते or वर्त्स्यते । PP. वृत् । GD. ंवृत् । INF. वर्तितुम् । CS. वर्तयति ॥

वृध् vṛdh, 'increase,' I, A. (P. also in AO., FT.) वर्धते ॥ PP. ववृधि । AO. अवृधत्, अवर्धिष्ट । FT. वर्त्स्यति । PP. वृध् । INF. वर्धितुम् । CS. वर्धयति, ंते । AO. अवीवृधत् ॥

व्यध् vyadh, 'pierce,' IV, P. विध्यति ॥ PP. विव्याध; विविधुः । PS. विध्यते । PP. विद्ध । GD. विष्ठा, ंविध्य । CS. व्यधयति ॥

व्रज् vraj, 'go,' I, P. व्रजति ॥ PP. वव्राज, वव्रजिष । AO. अव्राजीत् । FT. व्रजिष्यति । PS. व्रज्यते । PP. व्रजित । GD. व्रजित्वा, ंव्रज्य । INF. व्रजितुम् । CS. व्राजयति ॥

वृश् vṛśc, 'cut,' VI, P. वृश्चति ॥ PS. वृश्चते । PP. वृक्च । GD. वृक्चा, ंवृश्च्य ॥

शंस śams, 'praise,' I, P. शंसति ॥ शंशंस । AO. अशंसीत् । शंसिष्यति । PS. शंसते । शंस । शस्त्वा, ंशस्य । शंसितुम् । CS. शंसयति ॥

शक् śak, 'be able,' V, P. शक्नोति ॥ PF. शशाक ; शुकुः । AO. अशक्त । FT. शक्यति । PS. शक्यते । PP. शक्त and शक्ति । DS. शिष्यति ॥

शप् śap, 'curse,' I, शपति, ंते ॥ PF. शशाप, शेषे । FT. शपिष्यते । PS. शप्यते । PP. शप्त । CS. शापयति ॥

शम् śam, 'cease,' IV, P. शाम्यति ॥ PF. शशाम ; शेषुः । PP. शान्त । CS. शमयति or शामयति । AO. अशीशमत ॥

शास् śās, 'order,' II, P. शास्ति ; I. DU. शिष्वः ; 3. PL. शासति । IMP. अशासम्, अशाः or अशात्, अशात् ; अशिष्व ; अशासुः । IPV. शासानि, शाधि, शास्तु ; शासाव, शिष्टम्, शिष्टाम् ; शासाम, शिष्ट, शासतु । OP. शिष्यात् ॥ PF. शशास । AO. अशिषत् । FT. शासिष्यति । PS. शास्यते or शिष्यते । PP. शासित or शिष्ट । GD. शासित्वा । INF. शास्तुम् ॥

शिष् śis, 'leave,' VII, P. शिनष्टि ; शिष्वः ; शिषन्ति । IPV. शिनषाणि, शिष्टि, शिनष्टु ॥ PS. शिष्यते । शिष्ट । शिष्टा, ंशिष्य । CS. शेषयति ॥

शी śī, 'lie,' II, A. शये, शेषे, शेते ; शेवहे, शयाथे, शयाते ; शेमहे, शेध्वे, शेरते । IMP. अशयि, अशेथाः, अशेत ; अशेवहि, अशयाथाम्, अशयाताम् ; अशेमहि, अशेध्वम्, अशेरत । IPV. शये, शेष्व, शेताम् ; शयावहे, शयाथाम्, शयाताम् ; शयामहे, शेध्वम्, शेरताम् । OP. शयीत ॥ PF. शिष्ये । AO. अशयिष्ट । FT. शयिष्यते । PP. शयित । CS. शाययति । DS. शिशयिषते ॥

शुच् śuc, 'grieve,' I, P. शोचति ॥ PF. शुशोच । AO. अशुचत् । FT. शोचिष्यति । GD. शोचित्वा । INF. शोचितुम् । CS. शोचयति ॥

श्रि śri, 'go,' I, अयति, ंते ॥ PF. शिश्राय, शिश्रिये । AO. अशिश्रियत् । FT. अयिष्यति, ंते । PS. श्रीयते । PP. श्रित । GD. अयित्वा, ंश्रित्व । INF. अचितुम् ॥

श्रु śru, 'hear,' V, P. शृणोति ; शृणुतः ; शृण्वन्ति ॥ मुञ्चाव,  
मुञ्चीथ, मुञ्चाव ; I. DU., 2. PL. मुञ्चुव ; मुञ्चुवुः । AO. अञ्चीषीत् ।  
FT. श्रोष्यति ; श्रोता । PS. श्रूयते । AO. अञ्चावि । PP. श्रुत । GD. श्रुत्वा,  
°श्रुत् । INF. श्रोतुम् । CS. श्रावयति । DS. मुञ्चुषति ॥

श्वास śvas, 'breathe,' II, P. श्वसिति ॥ PP. श्वासाव । FT. श्वसिष्यति ।  
PP. श्वस्त or श्वसित । GD. °श्वस्त । INF. श्वसितुम् । CS. श्वासयति ॥

सञ्ज sañj, 'adhere,' I, P. सजति ॥ PP. ससञ्ज । AO. असाञ्जीत् ।  
PS. सज्यते । PP. सक्त । GD. °सज्य । INF. सक्तुम् । CS. सञ्जयति ॥

सद् sad, 'sink,' I, P. सीदति ॥ PP. ससाद्, सेदिथ or ससत्य ;  
सेदुः । AO. असदत् । FT. सत्यति । PS. सथते । PP. सन्न । GD. °सथ ।  
INF. सत्तुम् । CS. सादयति ॥

सह sah, 'bear,' I, A. सहते ॥ FT. सहिष्यते ; सोढा । PS. सह्यते ।  
PP. सोढ । GD. °सह्य । INF. सोढुम् । CS. साहयति ॥

सिच sic, 'sprinkle,' VI, सिञ्चति, °ते ॥ PP. सिषेच, सिषिचे ।  
AO. असिचत्, °त । FT. सेच्यति, °ते । PS. सिच्यते । PP. सिक्त ।  
GD. सिक्त्वा, °सिच्य । CS. सेचयति, °ते ॥

सिध् sidh, 'repel,' I, P. सेधति ॥ PP. सिषेध । AO. असेधीत् ।  
FT. सेधिष्यति and सेत्स्यति । PS. सिध्यते । सिध् । INF. सेहुम् । CS.  
सेधयति ॥

सु su, 'press out,' V, सुनोति, सुनुते (p. 98) ॥ PP. सुषाव, सुषुवे ।  
FT. सोष्यति । PS. सूयते । PP. सुत । GD. °सुत् । CS. सावयति ॥

सू sū, 'bear,' II, A. सूते । INF. असूत । INV. सुवे, सूष्व, सूताम् ।  
OP. सुवीत् ॥ PP. सुषुवे । FT. सविष्यते or सोष्यते । PS. सूयते । सूत ॥

ख ख, 'go,' I, P. सरति ॥ PP. ससार, ससर्ष ; सखव ; सखुः ।  
FT. सरिष्यति । PP. खत । GD. °खत् । INF. सर्तुम् । CS. सारयति ॥

खञ् खञ्, 'emit,' VI, P. खजति ॥ PP. ससर्ष । AO. असाखीत् ।

FT. स्रज्यति । PS. स्रज्यते । GD. स्रद्धा, °स्रज्य । INF. स्रष्टुम् । CS. सर्जयति । DS. सिद्धयति ॥

स्रप् सर्प, 'creep,' I, P. सर्पति ॥ FT. ससर्प ; स्रष्टपिव । FT. स्रप्सति । PS. स्रप्यते । PP. स्रप् । CS. सर्पयति । DS. सिद्धप्सति ॥

स्तम्ब् stambh, 'prop,' IX, P. स्तम्भाति । IPV. स्तम्भानि, स्तम्भान, संम्भानु ॥ FT. तस्तम्ब । PS. स्तम्भ्यते । AO. अस्तम्भि । PP. स्तम्ब । GD. स्तम्बा, °स्तम्ब । INF. स्तम्बुम् । CS. स्तम्भयति ॥

स्तु stu, 'praise,' II, स्तौति or स्तवीति । IMP. अस्तौत or अस्तवीत । स्तौतु or स्तवीतु । स्तुयात्, स्तुवीत ॥ FT. तुष्टाव । AO. अस्तावीत or अस्तौषीत, अस्तोष्ट । FT. स्तोष्यति । PS. स्तूयते । PP. स्तुत । GD. स्तुत्वा, °स्तुत्य । INF. स्तोतुम् । CS. स्तावयति । DS. तुष्टुषति ॥

स्तृ स्तृ, 'cover,' V or IX, स्तृणोति or स्तृणाति ॥ FT. तस्तार, तस्तारे । FT. स्तरिष्यति । PS. स्तीर्यते (as if from स्तृ स्तृ, 58) । PP. स्तृत । GD. स्तृत्वा, °स्तृत्य । CS. स्तारयति ॥

स्था sthā, 'stand,' I, तिष्ठति ॥ FT. तस्थी । AO. अस्थात् । FT. स्थास्रति । PS. स्थीयते । AO. अस्थाधि । PP. स्थित । GD. स्थित्वा, °स्थाय । INF. स्थातुम् । CS. स्थापयति । DS. तिष्ठासति ॥

स्पर्स् sprś, 'touch,' VI, P. स्पृशति ॥ FT. पस्पर्श ; पस्पृशुः । AO. अस्पर्शीत् । FT. स्पर्शयति । PS. स्पृशते । PP. स्पृष्ट । GD. स्पृष्ट्वा, °स्पृश । CS. स्पर्ष्टुम् । INF. स्पर्शयति । DS. पिस्पृचति ॥

स्मि smi, 'smile,' I, A. स्मयते ॥ FT. सिम्भिये । AO. अस्मयिष्ट । PP. स्मित । GD. स्मित्वा, °स्मित्य । CS. स्मापयति or स्माचयति ॥

स्मृ स्मृ, 'remember,' I, P. स्मरति ॥ FT. सस्मार । FT. स्मरिष्यति । PS. स्मर्यते । PP. स्मृत । GD. स्मृत्वा, °स्मृत्य । INF. स्मर्तुम् । CS. स्मारयति ॥

स्रन्द् syand, 'drop,' I, A. स्रन्दते ॥ FT. सस्रन्दे । PS. स्रन्ध्यते । PP. स्रन्न । CS. स्रन्दयति ॥

स्रु sru, 'flow,' I, P. स्रवति ॥ FT. सुस्राव । FT. स्रविष्यति । स्तुत ॥

स्वञ् svaj, 'embrace,' I, A. स्वजते ॥ सस्वजे । PP. स्वक्त । स्वक्तुम् ॥  
 स्वप् svap, 'asleep,' II, P. स्वपिति ॥ PF. सुष्वाप ; सुषुपुः । AO.  
 अस्वाप्सीत् । FT. स्वप्स्यति । PS. सुष्यते । AO. अस्वापि । PP. सुप्त ।  
 GD. सुप्त्वा । INF. स्वप्तुम् । CS. स्वापयति । DS. सुषुप्सति ॥

हन् han, 'kill,' II, P. हन्ति ; हतः ; घ्नन्ति । IMP. अहन् ; अघ्नन् ।  
 IPV. हनानि, अहि, हन्तु ; घ्नन्तु । OP. हन्यात् ॥ PF. जघान । AO.  
 अवधीत् । FT. हनिष्यति । PS. हन्यते । PP. हत । GD. हत्वा, °हत्य ।  
 INF. हन्तुम् । CS. घातयति । DS. जिघांसति ॥

हा hæ, 'leave,' III, P. अहाति ; अहति । IPV. अहानि, अहीहि,  
 अहातु ; अहतु ॥ PF. अहौ, अहित्थ OF अहाथ । AO. अहासीत् OF  
 अहात् । FT. हास्यति । PS. हीयते । PP. हीन । GD. हित्वा, °हाय ।  
 INF. हातुम् । CS. हापयति । DS. जिहासति ॥

हिंस hips, 'strike,' VII, P. हिगस्ति । IMP. अहिगत ; अहिंसन् ।  
 IPV. हिगसानि, हिग्धि, हिगस्तु । OP. हिंस्तात् ॥ PF. जिहिंस । AO.  
 अहिंसीत् । FT. हिंसिष्यति । PS. हिंस्यते । हिंसित । CS. हिंसयति ॥

ऊ hu, 'sacrifice,' III, जुहोति (p. 96) ॥ PF. जुहाव OF जुहवां-  
 चकार । AO. अहौषीत् । FT. ह्यिष्यति । PS. ह्यते । ऊत । GD. ऊत्वा ।  
 INF. ह्यीतुम् । CS. हावयति । DS. जुह्वति । INT. ओहवीति ॥

हृ hr, 'take,' I, हरति, °ते ॥ PF. अहार, अहर्थ ; अह्रुः । AO.  
 अहार्षीत्, अहत । FT. हरिष्यति ; हर्ता । PS. ह्रियते । AO. अहारि ।  
 हत । GD. हत्वा, °हत्य । CS. हारयति । DS. जिहीर्षति, °ते । INT.  
 अरीहर्ति ॥

ह्री hrī, 'be ashamed,' III, P. जिह्रति ; जिह्रीतः ; जिह्रियति ।  
 IMP. अजिह्रेत् । IPV. जिह्रेतु । OP. जिह्रीयात् ॥ PF. जिह्राय ;  
 जिह्रियुः । PP. ह्रीण OF ह्रीत । CS. ह्रेपयति । INT. जेह्रीयते ॥

ह्वे hve, 'call,' I, ह्वयति, °ते ॥ PF. जुहाव ; जुह्वुः । FT. ह्वास्ति ।  
 PS. ह्वयते । PP. ह्वत । GD. ह्त्वा, °ह्वय । INF. ह्वातुम् । CS. ह्वाययति ।  
 INT. ओहवीति ॥

## APPENDIX II

### METRE IN CLASSICAL SANSKRIT

The versification of classical Sanskrit differs considerably from that of the Vedic hymns, being more artificial, more subject to strict rules, and showing a far greater number of varieties of metre.

Classical Sanskrit metres are divided into—

- I. those measured by the number of syllables;
- II. those measured by the number of *morae* they contain.

Nearly all Sanskrit poetry is written in stanzas consisting of four metrical lines or quarter-verses (called *pāda*, 'foot' = quarter). These stanzas are regularly divided into hemistichs or half-verses.

Quantity is measured as in Latin and Greek. Vowels are long by nature or by position. Two consonants make a preceding short vowel long by position, *Anusvāra* and *Visarga* counting as full consonants. A short vowel counts as one *mora* (*mātrā*), a long vowel (by nature or position) as two.

#### I. Metres measured by Syllables (*Akṣara-cchandaḥ*).

These consist of—

- A. two half-verses identical in structure, while the quarter-verses 1 and 3 differ from 2 and 4.
- B. four quarter-verses all identical in structure.

##### A. The Śloka.

The Śloka ('song,' from *śru*, 'hear'), developed from the Vedic *Anuṣṭubh*, is the Epic verse, and may be considered the Indian

verse *par excellence*, occurring, as it does, far more frequently than any other metre in classical Sanskrit poetry. It consists of two half-verses of sixteen syllables or of four *pādas* of eight syllables.

Dividing the half-verse into four feet of four syllables, we find that only the second and the fourth foot are determined as to quantity. The fourth is necessarily iambic (◡—◡◡), while the second may assume four different forms. The first and the third foot are undetermined, except that ◡◡◡◡ is always excluded from them. By far the commonest form of the second foot is ◡— —◡ (in Nala 1442 out of 1732 half-verses).

The type of the *Śloka* may therefore be represented thus—

• • • • | ◡ — — ◡ | • • • • | ◡ — ◡ ◡ ||

E. g. Āsīd rājā Nālō nāmā | Virāsēnāsūtō bālī |  
 ūpāpannō gūṇair iṣṭai | rūpāvān asvākōvidāḥ ||

It is only when the second foot has ◡ — — ◡ that the first foot may assume all its admissible forms. When the second foot has any of the other three forms, the first foot is limited, as shown in the following table:—

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
1.	• • • •	◡ — — •		
2.	{ ◡ — ◡ — • ◡ — —	◡ ◡ ◡ •	}	• • • •   ◡ — ◡ •
3.	• — ◡ —	— ◡ ◡ •		
4.	• — ◡ —	— — — •		

The first (typical) form is called *Paibhā*; the remaining three, called *Vipulā*, are in the above table arranged in order of frequency of occurrence. Out of 2579 half-verses taken from Kālidāsa (*Raghu-varṇā* and *Kumāra-sambhava*), Mīgha, Bhīṣma, and Bilhāṇa, each of the four admissible forms of the *Śloka* in the above order claims the following share: 229, 126, 89, 89.

In the table a dot indicates an undetermined syllable: a comma marks the *caesura*.

The end of a *pāda* coincides with the end of a word (sometimes only with the end of a word in a compound), and the whole *Śloka* contains a complete sentence. The construction does not run on into the next line. Occasionally three half-verses are found combined into a triplet.

### B. All Four Pādas identical in Form.

1. Of the numerous varieties developed from the Vedic Tri-*ṣṭubh* (11 syllables to the *pāda*), the commonest are—

a. **Indravajrā**: — — ◡ | — — ◡ | ◡ — ◡ | — — ||

b. **Upendravajrā**: ◡ — ◡ | — — ◡ | ◡ — ◡ | — — ||

c. **Upajāti** (a mixture of the above two):

× — ◡ | — — ◡ | ◡ — ◡ | — × ||

d. **Śālinī**: — — — | —, — ◡ | — — ◡ | — — ||

e. **Bathodddhatā**: — ◡ — | ◡ ◡ ◡ | — ◡ — | ◡ — ||

2. The commonest forms of *Jagatī* (12 syllables to the *pāda*) are—

a. **Vamśasrtha**: ◡ — ◡ | — — ◡ | ◡ — ◡ | — ◡ — ||

b. **Drutavilambita**: ◡ ◡ ◡ | — ◡ ◡ | — ◡ ◡ | — ◡ — ||

3. The commonest variety of *Śakvarī* (14 syllables to the *pāda*) is—

**Vasantatilakā**: — — ◡ | — ◡ ◡ | ◡ — ◡ | ◡ — ◡ | — × ||

4. The commonest form of *Atiśakvarī* (15 syllables to the *pāda*) is—

**Mālinī**: ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ ◡ | —, — | ◡ — — | ◡ — × ||

5. The commonest varieties of *Atyaṣṭī* (17 syllables to the *pāda*) are—

a. **Śikharinī**: ◡ — — | — —, | ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ — | — ◡ ◡ | ◡ — ||

b. **Harinī**: ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ —, | — — — | —, ◡ — | ◡ ◡ — | ◡ — ||



c. **Mandākrāntā :**

--- | -, 00 | 000 | -, -0 | --- | - ५ ||

6. The commonest form of Atidhṛti (19 syllables to the pāda) is—

**Śardūlavikrīḍita :**

--- | 00 - | 0 - 0 | 00 -, | - - 0 | - - 0 | ५ ||

7. The commonest variety of Prakṛti (21 syllables to the pāda) is—

**Sragdharā :**

--- | - 0 - | -, 00 | 000 | 0 -, - | 0 - - | 0 - - ||

**II. Metres measured by Morae.**

A. Metres in which the sum total only of the *morae* is prescribed (Mātrā-chandaḥ).

The **Vaitāliya** contains 30 *morae* in the half-verse, 14 in the first pāda, 16 in the second. Each pāda may be divided into three feet, the second always consisting of a choriambus, and the third of two iambs; while the first foot in the first pāda consists of a pyrrhic, in the second pāda of an anapaest. The half-verse thus contains 21 syllables. The following is the scheme of the half-verse:—

00 | - 00 - | 0 - 0 ५ || 00 - | - 00 - | 0 - 0 ५ ||

B. Metres in which the number of *morae* in each foot (*gaṇa*) is specified (Gaṇa-cchandaḥ).

**Aryā** or **Gāthā** has  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet to the half-verse, each foot containing 4 *morae* (= 30 *morae* altogether). The 4 *morae* may take the form 0000, --, -00, or 00-; in the 2nd and 4th they may also become 0-0; in the 6th they appear as 0000 or 0-0. The 8th foot is always monosyllabic; the 6th of the second half-verse consists of a single short syllable. Hence the second half-verse contains only 27 *morae*.

## APPENDIX III

### CHIEF PECULIARITIES OF VEDIC GRAMMAR

I. As several stages can be distinguished in the development of the Vedic language, some of the following statements are strictly applicable only to the Rig-veda, the oldest and most important monument of Vedic literature.

#### The Alphabet.

2. The sounds are the same as in Sanskrit, with the exception of two additional letters. Cerebral  $\text{ḍ}$  and  $\text{ḍh}$  between vowels regularly become cerebral  $\text{ḷ}$  and  $\text{ḷh}$ ;—e. g.  $\text{ईके ईḷे=ईके idé}$ , 'I praise';  $\text{मीḷुषे mīḷuṣe=मीḍुषे mīḍuṣe}$ , 'to the bountiful.'

#### Sandhi.

3. **A. Vowels.** Hiatus is not avoided either within a word, or between the members of a compound, or between the words of a sentence; and, in particular, initial *a* after *e* and *o* (21 *a*) is only occasionally elided;—e. g.  $\text{súriasya}$ , 'of the sun';  $\text{su-ásviam}$ , 'wealth in horses';  $\text{Váruṇasya Agnēḥ}$ , 'of Varuṇa (and) Agni';  $\text{abhí eti}$ , 'he goes towards';  $\text{vípro aksarat}$ , 'the priest poured out.'

*a.* The *e* of the pronominal forms (dat., loc.)  $\text{tvé}$ , 'to or in thee,'  $\text{asmé}$ , 'to or in us,'  $\text{yuṣmé}$ , 'to or in you,' remains unchanged before vowels; as does the final *o* produced by the coalescence of *a* with the particle *u*, as in  $\text{átho}$  ( $\text{áthau}$ ),  $\text{mó}$  ( $\text{máu}$ ),  $\text{nó}$  ( $\text{náu}$ ).

**B. Consonants.** The final syllables  $\text{ān}$ ,  $\text{īn}$ ,  $\text{ūn}$ ,  $\text{ṛn}$  are treated as if they were  $\text{āṃḥ}$ ,  $\text{īṃḥ}$ ,  $\text{ūṃḥ}$ ,  $\text{ṛṃḥ}$  (cp. 36 B 1, and 45, 1);

i.e. *ān* becomes *ām̐* (except in the 3. pl. subjunctive, where it represents an original *ānt*), while *īn*, *ūn*, *ṛn* become *īm̐r*, *ūm̐r*, *ṛm̐r*;—e.g. *mahām̐ asi*, 'thou art great' (but *ā gacchān útтарā yugāni*, 'later ages will come'); *raśmīm̐r iva*, 'like reins.'

a. Sometimes rules which in Sanskrit apply internally only, are extended to the initials of words;—e.g. *sahó sū nah* (cp. 67).

### Declension.

4. **A. Endings. Singular.** a. **Instr.** *ē* is sometimes added to stems in *a*, less commonly to feminines in *ā*;—e.g. *yajñā*, m. 'sacrifice,' instr. *yajñéna* and *yajñā*; *manīṣā*, f. 'wisdom,' instr. *manīṣāyā* and *manīṣā*. The *a* of *ena* is also often lengthened.

Stems in *-man* sometimes do not syncopate the vowel of the suffix, while when they do, the *m* or the *n* is occasionally dropped;—e.g. *bhū-mánā* and *bhū-n-ā* for *bhū-mn-ā*; *drāgh-m-ā* for *drāgh-mán-ā*.

b. **Loc.** Stems in *i* take *ā*, though less commonly than *au*;—e.g. *agní*, m. 'fire,' loc. *agnáu* and *agnā*.

Stems in *-an* usually drop the *i*;—e.g. *bráhmani* and *bráhman*. They never syncopate the *a* of the suffix;—e.g. *rājani* only (cp. 90).

c. **Voc.** Stems in *-mat*, *-vat*, *-vas*, *-yas* regularly form their vocative in *-as*;—e.g. nom. *bhānumán*: voc. *bhānumas*; *hárivān*: *hárivas*; *cakṛvān*: *cakṛvas*; *kánīyān*: *kánīyas*.

**Dual.** a. The nom. acc. voc. take *ā* more usually than *au*;—e.g. *ásvīnā*, 'the two *Ásvins*'; *dvārā*, f. 'the two doors'; *nadī*, 'the two rivers.' Feminines in derivative *ī* remain unchanged;—e.g. *devī*, 'the two goddesses.'

b. The personal pronouns of the 1. and 2. pers. distinguish five cases;—e.g. N. *yuvám*; A. *yuvám*; I. *yuvábhyaṃ* or *yuvábhyaṃ*; Ab. *yuvád*; L. *yuvós*.

**Plural. Nom. a.** Masculine stems in -a often (feminines in -ā rarely) take āsas beside ās;—e.g. mārtyāsaḥ, 'mortals.'

**b.** Feminine stems in derivative ī take s only;—e.g. devīḥ, 'goddesses.'

**c.** Neuters take ā, ī, ū (sometimes shortened to ā, ī, ū) as well as āni, īni, ūni;—e.g. yugā, 'yokes' (cp. Lat. juga, Gk. ζυγά).

**Instr.** Stems in -a take ebhis nearly as often as ais;—e.g. devébhiḥ and devāiḥ.

**B. Inflexional Type.** The main difference in type of declension is in the polysyllabic stems (mostly feminines, with a few masculines) in ī and ū, a considerable number of which are inflected like the monosyllabic stems dhī and bhū (100), excepting the gen. pl., where they take nām. (Stems in derivative ī otherwise for the most part follow nadī and vadhū as in Sanskrit: 100.)

E.g. rathī, m. 'charioteer'; nadī, f. 'river'; tanū, f. 'body.'

Sing. N.	rathī-s	nadī-s	tanū-s
A.	rathī-am	nadī-am	tanū-am
I.	rathīā	nadīā	tanūā
D.	rathīe	nadīe	tanūe
Ab. G.	rathīas	nadīas	tanūas
L.	—	—	tanūi
V.	rāthi	—	tānu
Du. N.A.V.	rathīā	nadīā	tanūā
I.	rathībhyām	nadībhyām	tanūbhyām
G.L.	rathīos	nadīos	tanūos
Pl. N.A.	rathīas	nadīas	tanūas
G.	rathī-n-ām	nadī-n-ām	tanū-n-ām
L.	rathīṣu	nadīṣu	tanūṣu

### Conjugation.

**5. Augment.** *a.* This prefix is in some cases permanently long, in others metrically;—e. g. *á-var*, 3. sg. aorist of *vṛ*, 'he has covered'; *á-raik*, 3. sg. aorist of *ric*, 'she has given up.'

*b.* The augment can always be dropped without changing the meaning. Unaugmented forms are, however, often used as injunctives: this use has survived in Sanskrit with the prohibitive particle *mā* (128 *a*).

**6. Verbal Prefixes.** These generally precede, but sometimes follow the verb. They can be separated from it by particles and other words;—e. g. *á tvā viśantu*, 'let them enter thee'; *gámad vájebhir á sá naḥ*, 'may he come to us with riches.'

**7. Endings.** *a.* The primary termination of the 1. pers. pl. active, *-masi*, is much commoner than *-mas*;—e. g. *i-mási* and *i-más*, 'we go.'

*b.* In the 2. pl. *-thana* and *-tana* often occur beside *-tha* and *-ta*;—e. g. *yā-thá* and *yā-thána*, 'ye go'; *yā-tá* and *yā-tána*, 'do ye go.'

*c.* The 2. sg. impv. has a not uncommon alternative ending in *-tāt* (added to the weak stem), which expresses an injunction to be carried out in the future; *rákṣa-tāt*, 'protect'; *brū-tāt*, 'say'; *dhat-tāt*, 'place' (cp. Gk. *φερέ-τω*, Lat. *lege-tōd*). It is sometimes used for the 2. du. and pl., or 1. and 3. sg.

*d.* The 3. pers. sg. pres. middle (like the perf. middle, 136) is not uncommonly identical with the 1.;—e. g. *śáy-e*, 'he lies' (= *śéte*).

**8. Reduplication.** Many roots reduplicate with a long vowel in the perfect;—e. g. *dhṛ*, 'support': *dādhár-a*; *vas*, 'clothe': *vā-vas-e*; *tu*, 'thrive': *tū-tāv-a*.

**9. Tenses.** *a.* There is a pluperfect, which does not, however, occur often. It is formed from the perfect stem by prefixing the

augment, and adding the secondary terminations;—e. g. from *cit*, 'appear,' 1. sg. *á-ciket-am*, 3. *á-ciket*.

*b.* The periphrastic future does not exist; the periphrastic perfect is not known to the Rig-veda.

**10. Moods.** *a.* There is a subjunctive, which is much commoner than the optative. Its meaning is imperative or final; it is also often equivalent to a future indicative. Its stem is formed by adding *-a* to the tense stem. In the *a*-conjugation it therefore ends in *ā*;—e. g. *bhāvā*. In the second conjugation *-a* is added to the strong stem, which remains throughout;—e. g. from *kr*, 'do': *krṇāv-a*. The endings are partly primary, partly secondary. Thus the subjunctive of *bhū*, 'be,' and *su*, 'press out,' are formed as follows:—

Par.	1. <i>bhāvā-ni</i>	<i>bhāvā-va</i>	<i>bhāvā-ma</i>
	2. <i>bhāvā-si, bhāvā-s</i>	<i>bhāvā-thas</i>	<i>bhāvā-tha</i>
	3. <i>bhāvā-ti, bhāvā-t</i>	<i>bhāvā-tas</i>	<i>bhāvā-n</i>
Ātm.	1. <i>bhāv-ai</i>	<i>bhāvā-vahai</i>	<i>bhāvū-mahai</i>
	2. <i>bhāvā-se</i>	<i>bhāv-aithe</i>	<i>bhāvā-dhvai</i>
	3. <i>bhāvā-te</i>	<i>bhāv-aite</i>	( <i>bhāv-anta</i> )
Par.	1. <i>sunāv-ā-ni</i>	<i>sunāv-ā-va</i>	<i>sunāv-ā-ma</i>
	2. <i>sunāv-a-s</i>	<i>sunāv-a-thas</i>	<i>sunāv-a-tha</i>
	3. <i>sunāv-a-t</i>	<i>sunāv-a-tas</i>	<i>sunāv-a-n</i>
Ātm.	1. <i>sunāv-ai</i>	<i>sunāv-ā-vahai</i>	<i>sunāv-ā-mahai</i>
	2. <i>sunāv-a-se</i>	<i>sunāv-aithe</i>	<i>sunāv-a-dhvai</i>
	3. <i>sunāv-a-te</i>	<i>sunāv-aite</i>	<i>sunāv-anta</i>

*b.* Not only the present, but the **perfect and aorist** as well, have all the **three moods**, subjunctive, optative, and imperative.

E. g. pf. subj. of *stu*, 'praise': *tu-ṣṭāv-a-t*; opt. of *vṛt*, 'turn': *va-vṛt-yāt*; impv. of *muc*, 'release': *mu-mug-dhí*; of *bhū*, 'be': *ba-bhū-tu*; Ātm. 2. sg. of *vṛt*: *va-vṛt-sva*.

Aor. subj. *nī*, 'lead': 3. sg. *neṣ-a-ti* or *neṣ-a-t*; *budh*, 'wake': *ódhiṣ-a-t*; *vid*, 'find': *vid-á-t*; *kṛ*, 'do': *kár-a-ti* or *kár-a-t*. Opt. [*vid*: *vid-ét*; *aś*, 'reach': *aś-yāt*; *bhaj*, 'share': *bhakṣiṣṭá*. Impv. *fav*, 'favour': 2. sg. *aviṣ-dhí*, du. *aviṣ-tám*, pl. *aviṣ-tána*; 3. sg. *viṣ-tu*; *sad*, 'sit down': 3. sg. *sada-tu*, du. *sada-tám*, pl. *sada-ntu*; *śru*, 'hear': 2. *śru-dhí*, *śru-tám*, *śru-tá*; 3. *śró-tu*, *śru-tám*, *śruv-antu*.

**II. Participles.** In addition to those surviving in Sanskrit the Veda has an **aorist** participle, both active and middle;—e. g. *Par.*, from *kṛ*, 'do': *kr-ánt*; *gam*, 'go': *gm-ánt*; *sthā*, 'stand': *sthánt*; *Ātm.*, *kṛ*: *kr-āná*; *budh*: *budh-āná*.

a. The part. in *-ta-vat* is not known to the Rig-veda.

**12. Gerunds.** In addition to the gerund in *-tvá*, there is a commoner one in *-tví*, and a very rare one in *-tváya*. The vowel of the forms used with prefixes, *-ya* and *-iya*, is generally lengthened.

**13. Infinitives.** About a dozen kinds of infinitives can be distinguished, having the form of an acc., det., abl., gen., or loc. The last three cases are rare. The vast majority are dat. infinitives, these being about twelve times as common as the acc.

a. The **acc. inf.** is formed either from the root or from a verbal noun in *-tu* (the latter being very rare in the Rig-veda);—e. g. *sam-ídḥ-am*, 'to kindle'; *prati-dhá-m*, 'to place upon'; *pra-tír-am*, 'to lengthen out'; *kár-tu-m*, 'to make'; *dā-tu-m*, 'to give.'

b. The **dat. inf.** is formed from the root or from verbal nouns in *-as*, *-man*, *-van*, *-tu*, or *-dhí*;—e. g. *drá-é*, 'to see'; *śrad-dhí*, 'to believe' (cp. *εἰθεο-θαι*); *jīv-ás-e*, 'to live'; *vid-mán-e* (*ἰδ-αν-ε*), 'to know'; *dā-rán-e* (*δοῦραι* from *δοφραι*), *dā-tav-e*, 'to give'; *kár-tav-ái* (with double accent), 'to do'; *gamá-dhrai*, 'to go.'

c. Examples of the other cases are: *ava-pád-as*, 'to fall down'; *dā-tos*, 'to give'; *neṣ-āp-i*, 'to lead'; *dhartár-i*, 'to support.'

**Prepositions.**

14. The genuine prepositions are used only with the acc., loc., and abl. (apart from a few isolated instances of the instr.).

a. With **acc.** áti, 'beyond'; ádhi, 'on to'; ánu, 'after'; antár, 'between'; áccha, abhí, á, úpa, práti, 'towards'; pári, 'round'; tirás, 'across'; purás, 'before.'

b. With **loc.** ádhi, 'on'; antár, 'within'; ápi, á, and úpa, 'near'; purás, 'before.'

c. With **abl.** ádhi, 'from upon'; antár, 'from within'; á, 'away from' or 'up to'; pári, 'from (around)'; purás, 'before.'

**Accent.**

15. The accent is marked in all the texts of the four Vedas, as well as in two Brāhmaṇas. Of the four different systems of marking it, that of the Rig-veda is the most important. Here the chief accent, the acute (**udā́tta**, 'raised'), or rising tone, is not marked at all, probably because it comes midway between the grave or low tone (**an-udā́tta**) which precedes, and the **svarita**, or falling tone, which follows it and marks the transition from an accented to a toneless syllable. The anudā́tta preceding the acute is marked with a horizontal stroke below, and the svarita following it, with a vertical stroke above;—e.g. अग्निर्ना ag-ní-nā. The so-called independent svarita (originally also preceded by an acute, which disappears by removal of hiatus in the written text, but has often to be restored in pronunciation) is marked like the enclitic one;—e.g. क्वा kvā (= kṛvā); the anudā́tta being also indicated under the preceding syllable;—e.g. वीर्यम् vīryam (= vīryam). If an independent svarita precedes an udā́tta it is marked with the numeral १ (1) when the syllable is short, 'with ३ (3) when it is long, the figure bearing both the svarita sign and the anudā́tta which precedes the udā́tta; अप्सवन्तर् apsv antár (= apsv antár);



रा॒जो॒ऽव॒निः rāyó 'vánuḥ (=rāyó avāniḥ). An accented syllable at the beginning of a line remains unmarked; all grave syllables at the beginning of a sentence preceding an acute must be marked; and all graves following a svarita are left unmarked till the one preceding an acute or svarita;—e.g. नमो॑ यु॒जान॒म् námó yu-jānām; क॒रि॒ष्या॒सि kariṣyās).

16. **Enclitics.** *a.* The particles *u, cid, svid, iya, gha, ha, ca, sma, vā.* *b.* Certain monosyllabic pers. pronouns, *me, te, &c. (109a).* *c.* The demonstrative pron. *ena,* and *im, śim.* *d.* The indefinite pronouns *iva, 'another'; sama, 'some.'*

17. **Unaccented Forms.** *a.* The demonstrative pron. *a,* when unemphatic as replacing a noun;—e.g. *asya jānimāni, 'his (Agni's) births';* but *asyā upāsah, 'of that Dawn.'*

*b.* The vocative loses its accent, unless it begins the sentence, whatever the length of the vocative expression;—e.g. *ī rājānā maha ṛāṣya goṣā, 'hither, ye two sovereign guardians of great order.'*

18. The employment of the accent in declension and conjugation may be gathered from the paradigms given in the preceding grammar; but the following peculiarities of its use in the sentence should be noted.

*a.* The vocative is invariably emphasized on the first syllable only, all the other syllables of a complex expression losing their accents;—e.g. *hōtar yaviṣṭha sukrato, 'O most youthful wise sacrificer';* *ūrjo napāt sahasāvan (nom. ūrjō nāpāt sahasāvā).*

*b.* The finite verb of a principal clause is unaccented, unless it begins the sentence;—e.g. *Agnim Ija, 'I praise Agni.'* Since a voc. does not count in a sentence, a verb following it is accented;—e.g. *śrūt-karṣa, śrudhī hāvam, 'O thou of listening ears, hear our call.'* A sentence being regarded as capable of having only one verb, all verbs syntactically connected with the same subject

as the first are accented as beginning new sentences ;—e. g. tarānir  
 íj jayati, kséti, púsyati, 'successful he conquers, rules, thrives.'

c. In subordinate clauses (introduced by the relative or its derivatives, and the particles hí, 'for,' ca and ced, 'if,' néd, 'lest,' kuvíd, 'whether') the verb is always accented ;—e. g. yám yajñám paribhúr ási, 'what sacrifice thou protectest.' When two principal clauses are in a relation of antithesis, the first is often treated as subordinate, and its verb accented.

d. In principal clauses the verbal prefix is separated from the verb and accented ; in subordinate clauses it is compounded with the verb and loses its accent ;—e. g. á gacchati, 'he comes,' but yá āgacchati, 'he who comes.'

# SANSKRIT INDEX

This index contains all Sanskrit words and affixes occurring in the grammar, except the numerals (104-108), unless declined, and the verbs in Appendix I. The former can be found at once owing to their numerical, the latter owing to their alphabetical order. Indifferent words occurring in examples of Sandhi or of Syntax, as well as in Appendix III, are excluded.

The figures refer to paragraphs unless pages are specified.

## ABBREVIATIONS

A. = adjective. adv., adverb, adverbial. ac., acrist. cd., compound. cj., conjunction. cpv., comparative. cs., causative. dem., demonstrative. den., denominative. ds., desiderative. encl., enclitic. f.n., foot-note. fp., future participle passive. ft., future. gd., gerund. ij., interjection. indec., indeclinable. inf., infinitive. int., intensive. inter., interrogative. ipv., imperative. irr., irregularities. N., note. n., neuter. neg., negative. nm., numeral. nom., nominal. ord., ordinal. par., paradigm. pol., particle. per., periphrastic. pf., perfect. poss., possessive. pp., past passive participle. pr., present. pri., primary. prn., pronoun, pronominal. prp., preposition, prepositional. ps., passive. pt., participle. sf., suffix. spv., superlative. Tp., Tatpuruṣa. v., vocative. vb., verbal w., with.

A-vowel, pronunciation of, 15, 1.  
 a, pronominal root, III.  
 a-, augment, 128.  
 -a, sf. of 1st conj., 124; pri. nom. sf., 182, 1 b; sec. nom. sf., p. 163;  
 nominal stems in, 97.  
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 akṣi, n. 'eye,' 99, 3.  
 agni-mat, a. 'having fire,' 86.  
 agra-tas, adv. 'before,' 177 d.  
 agre, 'in front of,' prp. adv., 177 d.  
 aṅga, pol. 'pray,' 180.  
 aṅgiras, m. a proper name, 83 a.  
 -ac, '-ward,' adjectives in, 93.  
 añj, 'anoint,' 134 D (p. 107).  
 aṇu, adj. 'minute,' cpv. of, 102, 2.  
 -at, stenis in, 85; 156; 182, 1 b.  
 ati-ric, 'surpass,' w. abl., 201, 2 a.

ātra-bhavat, m. 'your Honour here,'  
 195, 1 c.  
 ātha, pol. 'then,' 'now,' 180.  
 ātho, pol. 'then,' 180.  
 ad, 'eat,' pr. stem, 127, 1; pf., 135, 2.  
 adat, 'eating,' pr. pt., 85.  
 adas, dem. prn. 'that,' 112.  
 adhara, pra. adj. 'inferior,' 120 c.  
 adhas, adv. prp. 'below,' 177 d.  
 adhasā, adv. prp. 'below,' 177 d.  
 adhi, prp. 'over,' 176, 2 a.  
 adhi j, 'read,' 134 A 3 d (p. 106);  
 ce-, 168, 1; w. two acc., 198, 4.  
 adhika, adj. 'plus,' 104 c.  
 adhi-kṛtya, prp. gd. 'regarding,'  
 179.  
 adhi-śhāya, prp. gd. 'resorting to,'  
 179.

an, 'breathe, 134 A 3 a (p. 106).  
 -an, pri. nom. suffix, 182, 1 b; stems  
 in, 90; irregular, 91.  
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 -aniya, fp. suffix, 162, 3; 182, 1 b.  
 anu, prp. 'after', 176, 1.  
 anu-kr, 'imitate', w. gen., 202, 1 b.  
 an-udātta, m. grave accent, p. 242.  
 anu-nāsika, m. nasal, 7.  
 anu-vrata, a. 'devoted', w. acc., 197, 3.  
 anu-sās, 'instruct', w. two acc., 198, 2.  
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 9; 29, 3; 36, 2; 42 B; 65;  
 66 A 2; 144, 1.  
 anūcāna, pf. pt. 'learned', 159.  
 antar, prp. 'within', 46, f. n. 1;  
 176, 2 a.  
 antara, prn. a. 'outer', 120 c.  
 antara, n. 'difference', 187 c (p. 173).  
 antarā, prp. adv. 'between', 177 a.  
 antareṇa, prp. adv. 'between', 177 a.  
 antika, n. 'vicinity', 178; a. 'near',  
 103, 2 b.  
 anna, n. 'food', p. 26, f. n. 1.  
 anya, prn. a. 'other', 120 a; w. abl.,  
 201, 2 b.  
 anyac ca, adv. 'moreover', 180.  
 anya-tara, prn. a. 'either', 120 a.  
 anya-tra, prp. adv. 'apart from',  
 177 c.  
 anyo 'nya, prn. 'one another', 188,  
 2 d.  
 anvañc, adj. 'following', 93 a.  
 ap, f. pl. 'water', 96, 1.  
 apa-kr, 'injure', w. gen., 202, 1 c.  
 apara, prn. adj. 'other', 120 c; w.  
 abl., 201, 2 b.  
 aparam, adv. 'besides', 180.  
 apa-rādh, 'injure', w. gen., 202, 1 c.  
 api, pcl. 'also', 180; w. pt., 206; w.  
 potential, 216 a.  
 abhi, prp. 'against', 176, 2 a.  
 abhi-jña, a. 'versed in', w. gen., 202,  
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 abhi-tas, prp. adv. 'around', 177 a.  
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 -am, gerund suffix, 166.  
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 154, 7; 168.  
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 arpayā, cs. 'hand over to', w. dat.,  
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 arvāk, prp. adv. 'before', 177 c.  
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 ava-lambya, prp. gd. 'resorting to',  
 179.  
 ava-sara, m. 'opportunity', w. inf.,  
 211 (p. 204).  
 avāc, adj. 'downward', 93 b.  
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 aś, 'eat', ds., 170, 2.  
 Aśoka, king of India, 2.  
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 as, 'be', 134 A 2 b; pr. pt., 156 a;  
 w. per. pf., 140; w. per. ft., 152;  
 w. dat., 200 B 1 a; w. gen., 202,  
 1 a.  
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 -as, pri. nom. suffix, 83; 182, 1 b.  
 asūya, 'be angry', w. dat., 200 A 2.  
 asṛj, n. 'blood', 79.  
 asau, prn. m. f. 'that', 112; 195, 2 b.  
 astam, adv. 'home', 184 b.  
 asti, 'is', omitted, 191 b; w. pr. pt.,  
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 asthi, n. 'bone', 99, 3.  
 asmad, prn. stem of 1st pers., 109.  
 asmadiya, poss. prn. 'our', 116.  
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 198, 2.  
 -ah becomes o in Sandhi, 69 b.

ahan, n. 'day,' 91, 2; 188, 2 c.  
 aham, prn. 'I,' 109.  
 ahar, n. 'day,' 46, f. n. 1; 50 a.  
 ahar-gaṇa, m. 'series of days,' p. 49, f. n.  
 ahar-pati, m. 'lord of day,' 50 a.  
 ahaha, ij. 'ha!' 'alas!' 181.  
 aho, ij. 'oh!' 181.  
 aho-rātra, m. n. 'day and night,' p. 49, f. n. 1; 186, 1.  
 Ā, I. ij. 'ah!' 181 (p. 158).  
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